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3 1761 01907657 9

Tulach-6c + Ailex

1059 Ardgar na h-achlaire co cennid Eghra - crech into Connacht-

& 1062. (1061 Moll m. Mael Secllainn, R. Ailex +) Moll hinc beann h. q. A.

1063 Submittu h. by king of Connacht

1064 Moll hinc beann h. q. A. + T. m. Secllainn

1065 Aedh u

ua n-Dub

1068 Flaithbe

Domnall m.

1078 Conchubair

→ 1064 Ardgar

1083 Aedh u

ua M. Secllainn

1088 Domnall

1090 " n

1101 Ailex

1103 Raynald

1111 Moll hinc

In 1166 Moll hinc

Cenél n-Dub



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1159 lánríg Mide ó Sineann co farraig.



Corryinder Stokes RC XVIII. 74-81

D.A.B.

NB: Only in the 12<sup>th</sup> century do the long, adulterary orbits become frequent.

oighe is often met of the successor to one of the Norman families. But always the eldest son.

Note the nine-day period constantly met as the terminus infra quatuordecim after wounding, etc. cf. 1093

mac óge (of a cleric) = celibate? cf 1129 Cellach

1086. Death of Trudelbach Ua Breain, re Eireann

1087 " " M. Sehlaim m. Condach " Temrach.

1119 " " Murrerbach Ua Breain, re Eireann

1121 " " Domall m. Ardgar Ua Lorklain and re Eireann  
- des in Perry

} two sep  
columns





ḁḁḁḁḁ ṁḁḁḁḁ.

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ANNALS OF ULSTER,

OTHERWISE,

ḁḁḁḁḁ ḁḁḁḁḁ,

ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

A.D. 431-1131 : 1155-1541.

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VOL. II.

A.D. 1057-1131: 1155-1378.

EDITED, WITH TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

By

B. MAC CARTHY, D.D., M.R.I.A.

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## CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

- P. 27, note 2, l. 4, *for period read or period.*  
 „ 28, l. 14, „ Cenann ra *read* Cenannra.  
 „ 32, n. 3, l. 1, „ Chiarains „ Chiarain.  
 „ 37, l. 10, „ out of „ for.  
 „ 40, „ „ „ Piacn alla „ Piacna Ua.  
 „ 90, l. 26 „ oc „ de.  
 „ 102, „ 27, „ xxx. „ xx.  
 „ 108, n. 1, l. 6, „ uii. mogha „ uiii. mogha.  
 „ 116, l. 17, „ acuitim „ a cuitim.  
 „ „ n. 2, ll. 3-6, the error is corrected in Vol. II. of the *A.L.C.*  
 „ 127, l. 4, *dele* <sup>2</sup>.  
 „ 128, „ 10, *for* pceimleò *read* pceimleò.  
 „ 129, „ 32, „ nnaehli „ lainn the.  
 „ 132, „ 1, „ rangarup „ rangarup.  
 „ 133, „ „ reach „ reached.  
 „ 138, l. 23, „ bpeç „ bpeç.  
 „ 140, „ 17, „ óaib imroaib *read* óaib<sup>d</sup> imroaib<sub>a</sub>.  
 „ 158, „ 27, „ of a „ of i.  
 „ 170, „ 23, „ Domnall „ Domnall<sup>n</sup>.  
 „ 172, „ 2, „ roon „ roon<sup>b</sup>.  
 „ 175, „ 7, „ rested „ rested [peaceful]ly.  
 „ 230, „ 25, „ tánic<sup>s</sup> „ tánic<sup>9</sup>.  
 „ 232, „ 6, „ cpeicéi rin „ cpeicéi hiri.  
 „ 234, „ 20, „ Thuarçcept „ Thuarçcept.  
 „ 243, „ 1, „ encolsure „ enclosure.  
 „ 259, col. 2, l. 11, *dele* seems to have.  
 „ 265, ll. 7, 8, *for* Muircertagh *read* Muircertach.  
 „ 273, l. 10, *after* insert the land of.  
 „ 279, „ 15, *for* foreign countries *read* neighbouring territories.  
 „ 290, „ 16, *dele* B 61a.  
 „ 298, „ 12, *for* Loclann *read* Laclann.  
 „ 305, „ 12, } *for* raised *read* elected.  
 „ „ n. 4, l. 1, }  
 „ 306, l. 18, *for* hUa<sup>2</sup> *read* hUa<sup>1</sup>.  
 „ 308, „ 3, *add* <sup>1</sup> to Ruairgu.  
 „ 312, „ 20, *for* Donéaró *read* Donnéaró.  
 „ 322, col. 2, l. 6, *dele* the ref. no.  
 „ 332, l. 7, *for* Ciaparóe *read* Ciaparóe.  
 „ „ 25, *prefix* <sup>20</sup> to In.  
 „ 353, „ 4, } *for* driving *read* pursuing.  
 „ 387, „ 29, }  
 „ 377, „ 26, „ the direction *read* an attack.  
 „ „ „ assumed „ undertaken.  
 „ 380, l. 12, „ beç „ beç i.  
 „ 383, „ 5, *dele* a.  
 „ „ 6, *for* foray *read* forays.

# CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

P. 387, l. 23, *for forces read moveables.*

„ 388, „ 3, „ *lar „ lra.*

„ 392, „ 20, „ *munn̄teṛ read munn[n]teṛ.*

„ 414, „ 19, „ *Clono— „ Clono—.*

„ 418, „ 17, „ *ṭabar̄taṛ „ ṭabar̄ta ar.*

„ 428, „ 10, „ *al̄ „ al̄b.*

„ 432, „ 3, „ *Catal̄im „ Catal̄ im.*

„ 443, „ 25, „ *Gaidhel „ Foreigner.*

„ 445, n. 6, l. 2, *for timpanist read timpanists.*

„ 453, „ 3, *insert by — Mandeville after de Burgh.*

„ 456, l. 18, *for Cancobur̄ read Concobur̄.*

„ 458, „ 24, „ *Ur̄ōṛ „ Ur̄ōṛ.*

„ 461, „ 12, „ *Foreigner „ Gaidhel.*

„ 466, „ 25, „ *Ur̄ōṛ „ Ur̄ōṛ.*

„ 479, „ 11, „ *pledge of „ prize over (lit. of).*

„ 480, „ 18, „ *Ocut „ Ocut.*

„ 483, „ 3, „ *passed „ reached [his end].*

„ 485, „ 16, „ *dispersing „ despoiling.*

Add Note : Lit. *relative to moveables* ; i.e. a defeat in which what the vanquished were driving off fell to the victors.

„ 486, l. 9, *for , mac read Mac.*

„ „ 22, „ *Munn̄teṛ read Munn[n]teṛ.*

„ 487, „ 8, *dele , son of.*

„ 507, „ 14, *for apple read wild apple.*

„ 508, „ 22, „ *Ḑṝman̄, mic, read Ḑṝman̄ Mic.*

„ „ 36, *dele ḑom., B.*

„ 509, „ 25, *for son—Tawny read Mac-Ui Neill-buidhe.*

„ 516, „ 13, *dele ref. no. 2.*

„ 518, n. 4, l. 2, *for from read form.*

„ 522, l. 14, „ *ṭo „ ṭoa.*

„ „ 25, „ *ṭṭ „ ṭ.*

„ „ 27, „ *—Ṭar̄an̄c̄ read —ṣar̄an̄c̄.*

„ 525, „ 28, „ *him „ them.*

„ 526, „ 10, „ *Clann— „ Clann—.*

„ 527, „ 1, *after slain insert and [other] persons were slain.*

„ 529, „ 15, *for with read by.*

„ „ 21, „ *movement read jeopardy.*

„ 546, „ 3, „ *mar̄b „ mar̄b ṭo.*

„ 548, „ „ *Ṭal̄atun „ Ṭal̄atun.*

„ 552, „ 10, „ *ṭo oman „ o woman.*

„ 554, „ 12, „ *ḑaile-ṣa-na-ṛuṣ̄ read ḑaile Ḑṣa-na-ṛuṣ̄.*

„ 555, „ 16, „ *prowess „ championship.*

„ „ 17, „ *benevolence „ prowess.*

„ 561, „ 16, „ *Eerghal „ Ferghal.*

„ 562, „ 30, „ *—uile „ —Naile.*

„ 564, „ 6, „ *moṛtuṛ „ moṛtuṣa.*



ἈΝΝΑΛΑ ὑΛΑΔΗ.

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ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

ἈΝΝΑΛΑ ΣΕΝΑΤ,

ANNALS OF SENAT.

# annala uladh.

(A 44d; B 41c)

B 41a

**K**al. 1an. iii. p., l. xxi., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup>  
 un.<sup>o</sup> Niall húa hEicnecha[i]n, pú Ceniusl-  
 Ennai, a púir occ|<sup>\*</sup>irup<sup>1</sup> ept.—Dungal húa  
 Donncha, pú Eoganacta Cairil, do tuitim la  
 Murchad, mac m-<sup>o</sup>ruain, cum multir.—Finnguine húa  
 Finnguine, púdomna Muman, do tuitim la Mael-  
 Seclainn húa<sup>a</sup> m-<sup>o</sup>ruic.—Echmarca, mac Cernai, <sup>2</sup>  
 aircinnech Duin-lec-<sup>3</sup>glaipe, do tuitim la aili<sup>4</sup>epu.—Ma<sup>5</sup>rom  
 pua Ruar<sup>6</sup>pu húa Ruadaca[i]n co n-<sup>7</sup>airp<sup>8</sup>terai, pú  
 Silla-Curp húa Paelcon 7 pú Uib-Eacha.<sup>9</sup>—Mael-  
 puanaid húa Pócarpa, pú <sup>10</sup>Deirce[i]pt Eile, do tuitim  
 la Donncha, mac <sup>11</sup>ruain.—Muircepa<sup>12</sup> húa<sup>b</sup> Tpepai,  
 pú húa-m-<sup>13</sup>barce, mo<sup>14</sup>tuur<sup>3</sup> ept.—Dubdalete húa  
 Cinaeda, aircinnech Corpai<sup>15</sup>ge 7 Robarpa<sup>16</sup>, mac P<sup>17</sup>ep-  
 domnai, comarba Colum-cille, in Domino dormi-  
 epunt.—Domnall húa Ruape do marba<sup>18</sup> la Domnall,  
 mac Maelpuanai, pú P<sup>19</sup>ep-Mana.

\* | denotes commencement of MS. column.

[Contractions: t. m., top margin; f. m., foot margin; r. m., right margin;  
 l. m., left margin; c. m., centre margin; i<sup>l</sup>, interlined; t. h. (written by)  
 text hand; n. t. h., not (written by) text hand.]

A.D. 1057. <sup>1</sup> Occirup, B. <sup>2</sup> moirup, B.—<sup>a</sup> mac—son, B. <sup>b</sup> m[ac], but  
 a dot is placed underneath, to signify deletion and h[Ua] placed on c. m., B.

1057. <sup>1</sup> [Donnchadh]. — All the  
 MSS., followed by the *Annals of Loch  
 Ce* (ad an.), have Murchadh. To cor-  
 respond therewith, son must be  
 changed into grandson; as Murchadh  
 was slain in the battle of Clontarf, but  
 Donnchadh had a son named Murchadh.  
 As this was apparently a general en-  
 gagement, it seems more probable that

the mistake of the transcription took  
 place in the proper name. The *Four  
 Masters* solve the difficulty by omit-  
 ting this portion of the entry. O'Connor  
 saw nothing that required correc-  
 tion.

<sup>2</sup> Royal-heir.—Literally royal ma-  
 terial (*regia materies*), signifying heir  
 apparent.



## ANNALS OF ULSTER.

---

**K**ALENDs of Jan. on 4th feria, 21st of the moon, [1057] A.D. 1057. Niall Ua hEicnechain, King of Cenel-Endai, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Dungal Ua Donnchadha, King of the Eoganacht of Cashel, fell by Murchadh [Donnchadh]<sup>1</sup>, son of Brian [Boruma], along with many others.—Finguine Ua Finguine, royal heir<sup>3</sup> of Munster, fell by Mael-Sechlainn<sup>3</sup> Ua<sup>4</sup> Bric.—Echmarcach, son of Cernach, herenagh<sup>5</sup> of Dun-lethglais, went on his pilgrimage<sup>6</sup>.—A defeat [was inflicted] by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain with the Airrthir upon Gilla-Crist Ua Faelchon and upon the Ui-Eachach.—Maelruanaidh Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eili, fell by Donnchad, son of Brian [Boruma].—Muircertach Ua Tresaich, king of Ui-Barree, died.—Dubdalethe Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Cork and Robartach<sup>7</sup>, son of Ferdornach, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, slept in the Lord.—Domnall Ua Ruairc was killed by Domnall, son of Maelruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach.

<sup>3</sup> *Mael-Sechlainn*. Devotee (*lit. tonsured*) of (St.) Sechlann (or Sechnall), disciple of St. Patrick. By omission of the infected *s*, the name was Maelechlainn (Melaghlin); which, in turn, in disregard of the origin, became Malachias and Malachy. See Vol. I., p. 8.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua*.—The reading of B (*son*) is also found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) But *Ua* (*grandson*), the lection of A, is given in both of them at the year 1059, where the killing of Mael-Sechlainn is entered. C follows A.

<sup>5</sup> *Herenagh*.—For the explanation

of this term, see O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, iii., p. 47 sq.

<sup>6</sup> *Went on his pilgrimage*.—That is, either over sea; or, more probably, to another native establishment (perhaps Armagh; cf. 1003 [=1004], 1037, *supra*, 1063, *infra*), to end his life in penitential exercises.

<sup>7</sup> *Robartach*.—Abbot of Kells, which at that time (*Adamnan*, p. 399) was apparently the official seat of the successor of St. Columba. He succeeded Mael-Muire, A.D. 1040 (*supra*). Dr. Reeves suggests (*loc. cit.*) that he was son of Ferdornach, who died 1007 (=1008), *supra*.

[Cal. Ian. u. p., l. ii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> uiii. Imbleač-ibair do lopeač co leir, i ter daimliae 7 cloicēē. — Lulac, mac Gilla-Comgain, airpuiš Alban, do marbač la Mael-Coluim, mac Donnčadā, i cač. — Maicm Sleide-Crot riu n-Diarmaid, mac Mail-na-mbó, for Donnčad, mac Driain, i torčair Cairbri hua ligidai, aircinnē imlečā-ibair, 7 Rišbardan, mac Concoirne, ru Ele et alii multi. — Gallbrat hua Cerpail, ruomna Temprač, morpuur<sup>1</sup> ept. — Colman hua hAirečtaiš, comarba Comgail; hua Planncua, aircinnē imlečā-ibair, in pace quiescunt. — Mac-Deačad, mac Finnlaic, airpuiš Alban, do marbač la Mael-Coluim,<sup>2</sup> mac Donnčadā, i cač.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Cpeč la Mael-Sečlann hua Močadā[.]n i n-Airteraič, co ruic tri cet<sup>a</sup> bo, uel paulo pluir 7 co romarč Gilla-Muire Mac Airečtaiš, muire Clainne-Sinaiš. — Mael-Sečlann | hua Druic do mučad i n-uaim la Mael-Sečlann hua Paelain. — Ceč hua Dubdai, ru hua-n-Amalgačā, a ruir occpuir<sup>b</sup> ept. — A 45a Cpeč la | hArdgar Mac ločlann co Cenul-Eogain i n-Dal-Airaičē, co tucrat bopoma mor 7 da cet<sup>a</sup> duine

A.D. 1058. <sup>1</sup> Morpuir, B. <sup>2</sup> Mael-Sečlann, A. This is erroneous. It was probably an oversight.

A.D. 1059. <sup>a</sup> .c., A, B. The Roman notation is regularly employed in the MSS. <sup>b</sup> occpuir, B.

1058. <sup>1</sup> Both. — Literally between.

<sup>2</sup> Gilla-Comgain. — "Gillie" (servant; employed in the secondary sense of devotee as a proper name) of St. Comgan of Kilchoan, in Scotland (Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 420). This is, perhaps, the Comgan, whose commemoration in the Martyrology

of Tallaght adds another to the instances of the designation *Cele-De*: III. Id. [Oct. Oct. 13]. *Comgani, Cele De* (L.L. [Book of Leinster], Lith. ed., p. 363 h).

<sup>3</sup> Successor of [St.] Congall. — That is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>4</sup> Mac-Beathadh. — The sequence of



Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1058]  
 1058. Imblech-ibair was burned entirely, both<sup>1</sup> stone church and steeple.—Lulach, son of Gilla-Comgain,<sup>2</sup> arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle.—The defeat of Sliabh-Crot [was inflicted] by Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, upon Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], wherein fell Cairbri Ua Ligdai, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, and Righbardan, son of Cucoirne, king of Eili, and many others, — Gallbrat Ua Cerbaill, royal heir of Tara, died.—Colman Ua hAirechtaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall<sup>3</sup>; Ua Flanncua, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, slept in peace.—Mac-Beathadh,<sup>4</sup> son of Finnlaech, arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1059]  
 1059. A foray by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motadhain into the Airthir, so that he took away 300 cows, or a little more, and killed Gilla-Muire Mac Airechtaigh, steward of Clann-Sinaigh.—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Bric was smothered in a cave by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Faelain.—Aedh Ua Dubdai, king of Ui-Amalgadha, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—A foray by Ardgar Mac Lochlainn along with<sup>1</sup> the Cenel-Eogain into Dal-Araidhe, so that they took away great cattle-spoil, and 200 persons were either killed or

constantly making  
 through the v

the items respecting Lulach and Mac-Beathadh (the Macbeth of Shakespear) should be reversed. Marianus Scotus, who had his information from a pilgrim that came straight from Scotland, writes in two autograph notes in his Chronicle (*ad an.* 1070 [=1058]): *Macfinlaeg occiditur in Augusto. Lulag successit et occiditur in Martio: cui Moel-Coluim successit . . . Macfinlaeg regnavit annis xvii., ad missam*

*Sanctae Mariae. Lulach a nativitate Sanctae Mariae ad missam Sancti Patricii in mense Martio regnavit. Inde Moelcoluim regnavit annis xx., usque ad missam Sancti Patricii.*

1059. <sup>1</sup>*Along with.*—The original is *co* (with), which the *Four Masters* changed into *do* (of). O'Donovan, accordingly, has "[one] of the Cinel-Eoghain;" which a native annalist would deem it superfluous to apply to a king of that clan.

eter marbad 7 ep̃gabail.—Cačal, mac Tígerhain, p̃i  
 Iartair Con[n]ačt; Congalač h̃ua Ríacain, p̃uomna  
 Tempač; Duarcan h̃ua h̃ešpa[i], p̃i Lušne; Šilla-Coem-  
 gin, mac Šilla-Comšail, p̃uomna<sup>a</sup> Laišen, occip̃<sup>b</sup> punt.—  
 Šilla-Domanga[i] p̃t h̃ua Cončaille, p̃i h̃ua-Mialla[i]n;  
 Muirpeač h̃ua Plainn, p̃u h̃ua-Tuipre; Tomaltač  
 h̃ua Mael-Ůpenainn, muir Šil-Muirpeač, mortui  
 punt.—Domnall Mac Eodora, aipinneč Mainipreč  
 [Ůuēi]; Eočair h̃ua Cinaeša, aipinneč Ača-traim;  
 Anep̃ir Mac Uđ̃ir, aipinneč Lurca; Conaing h̃ua  
 Paipceallaiš, aipinneč Ůpoma-leačan [mortui punt].

Ůir.<sup>a</sup> Kal. Ian. un. p̃.<sup>b</sup> L. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> Lx.<sup>cc</sup>  
 Cocač mor 1 n-Ap̃o-Mača eter Cumurcač h̃ua  
 n-Epoša[i]n 7 Ůubdaieči, comarba Paipaic, imon<sup>1</sup>  
 abdaime.—Cenannur<sup>2</sup> do lorcač do leip, co n-a  
 Ůaimliac.—Leišgleann do lorcač do leip, cenmota in  
 [Ů]ep̃tač.—Domnall Ůeireč, p̃rim anmcara Ep̃enn 7  
 Conn na m-bočt Cluana-mac-Ůioir ad Chur̃tum uocati  
 punt:

Ůa<sup>d</sup> bliadaim dec 'n-a t̃ep̃airč,  
 Coic m̃le cen oen ep̃barč—

<sup>a</sup> p̃uomna, but with deletion mark under the first a, B. <sup>b</sup> occip̃i, B.

A.D. 1060. <sup>1</sup> mon (i.e., aphæresis of i). B. <sup>2</sup> Cenannur, B. <sup>a</sup> an., B.  
<sup>b</sup> p̃. is placed overhead, having been omitted at first, B. <sup>c</sup> M̃uip̃rimo  
 ac lx. anno Ůominicæ Incarnationis inserted, t. h., B. <sup>d</sup> ad f. m., t. h.,  
 the place of insertion being indicated by marks prefixed, corresponding with  
 marks placed on margin opposite the entry, A; om., B.

<sup>2</sup> *Either killed or captured.*—Literally: [look] 200 persons, between killing and capturing.

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-Domangairt.*—*Devotee of (St.) Domangart*, of Rath-Muirbuilg (Murlough), Co. Antrim, brother of St. Muru of Fahan, Co. Donegal. A gloss in the L. B. copy of the Calendar of Oengus suggests a line containing the name of Domangart as the true reading in the quatrain for March 24 (the feast day), where

the text commemorates St. Mochta of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Tomaltagh Ua Mael-Brenainn.*—The only member of the O'Mulrenin family, according to O'Donovan (*F. M.* p. 876), that ever became chief of all the Ui-Mureadhaigh. This is based on the reading of the *Four Masters*, who give, here and elsewhere, *tigherna* (lord) for *muir* (steward). The equation is, of course quite groundless.



captured.<sup>2</sup>—Cathal, son of Tigernan, king of the West of Connacht; Congalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Tara; Duarcán Ua hEghraí, king of Luighne; Gilla-Coemgin, son of Gilla-Combgaill, royal heir of Leinster, were slain.—Gilla-Domangairt<sup>3</sup> Ua Conchaille, king of Ui-Niallain; Muiredach Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre; Tomaltach Ua Mael-Brenainn,<sup>4</sup> steward of Sil-Muiredaich, died.—Domnall Mac Eodosa, herenagh of Mainister-[Buithi]; Eochaidh Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-truim; Aneslis Mac Uidhir, herenagh of Lusca; Conaing Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-leathan [died].

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1060] Bis. 1060. Great war in Ard-Macha between Cumscach<sup>1</sup> Ua Erodhain and Dubdaleithi, successor of [St.] Patrick, respecting the abbacy.—Cenannus was burned entirely, with its stone church.—Lethglenn was burned entirely, except the oratory.—Domnall Deisech [i.e., of the Desi], chief soul-friend of Ireland and Conn-na-mbocht<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-mac-Nois, were called to Christ:

Two years [and] ten ended,<sup>3</sup>

Five thousand without any defect—

They further add that this individual was smothered in the cave along with Ua Bric. The improbability of a Roscommen chief taking part in a South Waterford clan feud doubtless never occurred to them.

1060. <sup>1</sup> *Cumscach*.—In the list of the successors of Patrick (L. L. p. 42, and L. B. [Lebar Bree], Litho. ed. p. 220), he is given next after Dubdaleithi. The *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) say the latter was deposed in favour of the former. See *infra*, A.D. 1064.

<sup>2</sup> *Conn-na-mbocht*—*Conn of the poor*.—Best known as the grandfather of Mael-Muire the compiler of *Lebar na*

*hUidri* (*Book of the Dun [cow]*), an 11th cent. MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, and published in facsimile.

For his epitaph (*Oroít do Chunn—a prayer for Conn*) and a notice of his family, see *Christian Inscriptions* (fig. 147, p. 65 sq.).

<sup>3</sup> *Ended*.—Lit., *in their excision*. The preposition *i* with the possessive forms a native idiom, expressing state or condition. (See O'Donovan, *Irish Grammar*, p. 291; Windisch, *Wörterbuch*, p. 608–9). The computation (5012), including the current year, gives the Hebrew reckoning, A.M. 3952.

Fuar hua Forpser co fuilrō,  
 'Do reir roberō, robuilrō—  
 O tūr domain doghraing tic  
 Co heitpēt Domnall Deiric.<sup>4</sup>—

Mael-Ciara[1]n hua Roboca[1]n, aircinneē Suirō,  
 morpu[u]r ept.—Muirceptaē, mac Gilla-Fhulartaig,<sup>5</sup>  
 ruidomna na n-Dece, occirur<sup>4</sup> ept.—Maidm riu  
 Feraib bpeš (i don,<sup>6</sup> riu n-Šairberō hua Catu[ra]ig<sup>6</sup>)  
 for Šailengaid (i don<sup>1</sup> Leočan, mac mic Maela[1]n<sup>1</sup>)  
 7 for Cairpru.—Flannacan hua Ceallaiš, riu bpeš,  
 do éc 1 n-a ailēre.

[Cal. Ian. 11. p., L. u., Anno Domini M.º lx.º 1.º  
 B 42b Muirēdaē | hua Mael-Colum, aircinneē 'Daire;  
 Ciaran, riu-ecnaib Erenn; Ocan hua Cormaca[1]n,  
 aircinneē Innrī-Cu[m]reraib; Tige[ra]naē 'Dairceē,  
 comarba Finnen, 7 arō anmčara Erenn; Conaing,  
 mac ino abao, foraircinneē Arō[a]-Mačā, in peni-  
 tentia<sup>1</sup> quiescunt.—Domnall hua Maeluoraid do  
 marbaib la Ruaidrī hua Cananna[1]n i caē.—Šairberō  
 hua Catu[ra]ig, riu bpeš; Cu-Ulaib, mac Conšalaiš, riu  
 Uačtair-čire, in penitentia<sup>2</sup> morpu[r]unt.—Niall,  
 mac Mail-Sečlainn, riu Aliliš, morpuur<sup>3</sup> ept.—  
 A 45b Šluagaib la hAeb hua Cončobair co Cenn-coraib,  
 | co robur in caēraiš 7 co romuē in tippair.—Šleann-  
 va-ločā<sup>3</sup> do lorcaib do leir.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Šilla ualartaig (š, being silent, was om. by scribe), B. <sup>4</sup> occirur, B.  
<sup>6</sup> L. m., t. h., A, B. <sup>4</sup> itl., t. h., A, B.

A.D. 1061. <sup>1</sup> penetencia, B. <sup>2</sup> penitentia, B. <sup>3</sup> morpuur, B.—<sup>3</sup> om., C.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Forreidh*.—Most probably, the one whose obit is given at 1088. Living in Emly, he must have heard of the fame of Domnall, who belonged to a neighbouring county (Waterford).

<sup>5</sup> *Come*.—Literally, *comes*. The numerals, according to native usage, are nom. abs. Collectively (= period), they form the subject of *tic* (sg.)

<sup>6</sup> *Ghilla-Fhulartaigh*.—Devotee of (St.) Fulartach, who died A.D. 778 (= 779), *supra*. The Mart. of Tallaght (L. L., p. 358a) has: *iiii. Kal. Apr. Fularta[i]ch, mic Bric* (son of Brec). The occurrence of Fulartach's name in the present entry may be taken as proof that his father was eponymous head of the Ui Bric.



all very

Ua Forreidh<sup>4</sup> acutely found,  
According to very established, very decisive rule—  
From beginning of the evil hoary world come<sup>5</sup>  
To decease of Domnall Deisech.—

[1060]

Mael-Ciarain Ua Robocain, herenagh of Sord, died.—  
Muircertach, son of Gilla-Fhulartaigh<sup>6</sup> [Ua Bric], royal  
heir of the Desi, was slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] by  
the men of Bregha (namely, by Gairbeid Ua Catusaigh)  
upon the Gailenga (that is, [upon] Leochan, grandson of  
Maelan) and upon the Cairpri.—Flannacan Ua Ceallaigh,  
king of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage.<sup>7</sup>

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1061]  
1061. Muiredhach Ua Mael-Colum, herenagh of Daire ;  
Ciaran, most eminent sage of Ireland ; Ocan Ua Corma-  
cain, herenagh of Inis-Cumscraigh ; Tigernach of Bairree,<sup>1</sup>  
successor of [St.] Finnian and archsoul-friend of Ireland ;  
Conaing, son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh<sup>2</sup> of Ard-Macha,  
rested in penance.<sup>3</sup>—Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh<sup>4</sup> was killed  
by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in battle.—Gairbheidh Ua  
Cathusaigh, king of Bregha ; Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach,  
king of Uachtar-tire, died in penance.<sup>3</sup>—Niall, son of Mael-  
Sechlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A hosting by Aedh Ua  
Conchobair to Cenp-coradh, so that he broke down<sup>5</sup> the  
city and choked up the [holy ?] well.—Gleann-da-locha  
was burned entirely.

CS 1059 : abt the  
salmon & walled  
the well.

<sup>7</sup> *Died in his pilgrimage.*—That is, probably, in a religious house situated outside his own territory.

A.D. 1061. <sup>1</sup> *Tigernach of Bairree.*—The abbot under whom Marianus Scotus says he lived before his departure for the Continent (*Chron. ad an.* 1065=1043). He presided over the monastery of St. Finnian of Magh-bile (Moville), County Down.

*Deputy-herenagh.*—Literally, *servant-herenagh* ; one acting under (and doubtless nominated by) the herenagh.

<sup>2</sup> *In penance.*—Signifying, appa-

rently, that official functions had been laid aside, the better to prepare for death. Herein it differed from *dying in pilgrimage*, that monks remained in their own, and clerics and laics entered local, establishments.

<sup>4</sup> *Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh.*—*The Annals of Loch Ce*, which have this entry under the present year, give Domnall under the following year as killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair !

<sup>5</sup> *Broke down.*—Meaning, very probably, that he razed the royal residence and the fortifications.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> Lx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Ruairðri hlla Plaitheptaiz, pu lapðair Connaëc, do marbað la hAcob<sup>1</sup> hlla Concobair i cað.—Gilla-Crist hlla Maeluopairð, comarba Colaim-cille eter Epunn 7 Albain; Maelpuanaiz hlla Daiðri, prum anmðara Tuairce[i]re Epenn, in Chriſto dormierunt.—Taðs, mac Acòð hlla Concobair, do marbað la Clainn-Coreparð (7<sup>a</sup> la hlapðair Connaëc, per volum<sup>a</sup>).—Cpeð la hAcroðar mac Loðlann i Coiceo Connaëc, co tucpat pe<sup>b</sup> mile do buaib, mile imorro<sup>c</sup> do ðainib.—Donncuan hlla Maðainen do marbað do Gilla-Ciarpain hlla Maðainen, pu Muðdorn.—Eoðairð, mac Neill, mic Eoðaða, puomna Coicib Epenn 7 Eoðairð hlla Laiðem, pu Sil-Duibteire, in penitencia<sup>2</sup> mortui sunt.—Ruairðri, mac Conðairgi, puomna PERN-muiz, do marbað do mac Neill hlla Ruairce.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> Lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Dornlaið, ingen Caðail, mic Ruairðri, in perſpinatione i n-Apoc-Maça dormiuit.—Motodan hlla Celeca[i]n, reonar Apoc[a]-Maça, mortui<sup>1</sup> erc.—Caðal hlla Donncaðaða, airðri hlla-n-Eðað Muman; Cuðuliz hlla Taiðs, pu PEP-Li; | Mael-Seðlann hlla Motodai[n], puomna Aliz, a puir mimicir (idon,<sup>a</sup> o CeneL-Conail<sup>a</sup>), occipi sunt.—Coinnmeð mop la Mac Loðlann ó tá Glenn-Suilibè riap co hlapður Luizne 7 co Muairð Ou-n-Almalðairð, du i tangatup<sup>2</sup> puð Connaëc

A.D. 1062. <sup>1</sup> hAcob, B. <sup>2</sup> pene—, B. <sup>a</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b</sup> .ui., A, B. <sup>c</sup> uero (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1063. <sup>1</sup> mortui, B. <sup>2</sup> —up, B. <sup>a</sup> itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B.

1062. <sup>1</sup> Both in.—Lit., between. For Gilla-Crist (who succeeded Robertach in 1057) see Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 400.

<sup>2</sup> Fifth.—That is, fifth division; Ireland having been anciently divided into five provinces: Meath, Ulster,

Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. See Vol. 1, p. 386.

<sup>3</sup> Eochaidh.—The Four Masters at the present year say he died on Thursday, Nov. 13. But the 13th fell on Wednesday in this year.



Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1062. [1062]  
 Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair in battle.—Gilla-Crist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, both in<sup>1</sup> Ireland and Scotland; Maelruanaigh Ua Daighri, chief soul-friend of the North of Ireland, slept in Christ.—Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Concobair, was killed by the Clann-Coscraidh (and by the West of Connacht in treachery).—A foray by Ardgar Mac Lochlainn into the Fifth<sup>2</sup> of Connacht, so that they took away six thousand cows, also a thousand persons.—Donnucuan Ua Machainen was killed by Gilla-Ciarain Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoin.—Eochaidh,<sup>3</sup> son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the Fifth of Ireland,<sup>4</sup> and Eochaidh Ua Laithein, king of Sil-Duibtire, died in penance.—Ruaidhri, son of Cucairrgi, royal heir of Fern-magh, was killed by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1063. [1063]  
 Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithbertaigh], slept in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Motadan Ua Celecain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.—Cathal<sup>1</sup> Ua Donnchadha, arch-king of the Ui-Echach of Munster; Cuduiligh Ua Taidhg, king of Fir-Li; Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motodain, royal heir of Ailech, by his enemies (namely, by Cenel-Conaill), were slain.—Great coigny<sup>2</sup> [was levied] by Mac Lochlainn from Glenn-Suilidhe<sup>3</sup> westwards to the western part of Luighne and to [the river] Muaidh of Ui-Amalgadha, where all the kings of Connacht came

<sup>1</sup> *Fifth of Ireland*.—That is, Ulster; the Fifth, or Province, *par excellence*.

1063. <sup>1</sup> *Cathal*.—Slain, according to the *F. M.*, by his own son. The items of this entry are too discrepant to be included in one formula. Cuduiligh is said (in the *F. M.*) to have died a natural death. *Suis inimicis* can mean *their enemies*, with reference

to all three. I have followed the gloss in restricting it to Mael-Sechlainn.

<sup>2</sup> *Coigny*.—Or *coigne* (anglicized form of the *coinnmedh* of the text), cess levied in lieu of billeting. The *F. M.* make it a *hosting* (*sloighedh*); O'Conor, an army.

<sup>3</sup> *From Glenn-Suilidhe*.—Literally, from [where] is *Glenn Suilidhe*.

X / uile i n-a teč, im Aeð húa Concoðair 7 im Aeð, mac mic Heill uí Ruairc 7 im mac Airt húa Ruairc.—húaim Aúa i Ceara do ðabail o Chonnaçtaib for muinter Aeða húa Concoðair, in po muçta perca<sup>b</sup> ar cet.<sup>b</sup>—Níall, mac Eoçaða, airtu Ulað, a ec i n-1o Houembir, 7 i n-Darðain, 7 i<sup>c</sup> n-oçtmað [uaçtað] dec [epci].<sup>c</sup>—Cínaeð, mac Aíçir, airtinneç Lirñoir-Moçutu; Eoçað húa Dála[i]n, airtinneç Coinneipe<sup>d</sup>, in pace dormierunt.

A45c|D. r. a. Kal. Ian. u. r., l. ix., Anno Domini M.º lx.º iii.º. Dólçen húa Sonai, airtinneç Airt-ppaça; in Dall húa Lona[i]n, ppum eicep per Muman; ðilla-arrai húa Maelmíçí,<sup>1</sup> in penitentia mortui sunt.—Cormac, airtinneç Airt-ðreca[i]n; Eoçað húa Doipeio, airtinneç Domnaiç-moir Muizí-lça, in Domino dormierunt.—Muirceptaç húa Heill, pí Telça-o[i]ç, o Uib-Cremtainn occipit erit.—Donnçað, mac ðriain, airtu Muman, (do<sup>b</sup> açpíçað 7<sup>b</sup>) do ec i Roim i n-a ailiçp.—Dubðaleiçí (mac<sup>b</sup> Mael-Muire<sup>b</sup>), comarba Patraic, i Kalainn Septimbir in bona penitentia mortuus erit. Mael-Iru,<sup>2</sup> mac Amalçaða, do ðabail na habðaine.—Diarmaic húa Lorca[i]n, púomna Laiçen, do maðbað la Cinel-Eogain i n-Ultaib.—

<sup>b-b</sup> lx. ap. c., A, B. <sup>c-c</sup> in .xiiii., A, B. <sup>d</sup> Coinneipe, B.

A.D. 1064. <sup>1</sup> Mael—. B. <sup>2</sup> Iru, A.—<sup>a</sup> om., B.; <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>4</sup> *Into his house.*—An idiomatic expression, signifying to make formal submission.

<sup>5</sup> *With.*—Literally, *around*.

<sup>6</sup> *On the Ides.*—The *Four Masters* say that Níall and his son, Eochaidh, died on Thursday, Nov. 13, 1062. But Tigernach agrees with these Annals in placing the obit of Eochaidh at 1062, and that of his father at this year. Furthermore, what is decisive on the subject, in 1062, Nov.

13 fell on Wednesday; but in 1063, as the text states, on Thursday.

With regard to the lunar reckoning, it is worthy of note that its accuracy is confirmed by the *old rule* in Bede (*De rat. temp.* xxii.) “November in the Ides, 317.” Deduct the current day and add the January epact (as given above), 27=343. ÷ Divide by 59 (two consecutive lunations) and from the remainder, 48, subtract 30. This gives the 18 of the text. New Moon accordingly fell on Oct. 27.

into his house<sup>4</sup> with<sup>5</sup> Aedh Ua Concobhair, and with<sup>5</sup> [1063] Aedh, grandson of Niall Ua Ruairc, and with<sup>5</sup> the son of Art Ua Ruairc.—The cave of Alla in Cera was captured by the Connachtmen against the people of Aedh Ua Concobhair, wherein were smothered sixty above one hundred [persons].—Niall, son of Eochaidh, arch-king of Ulidia, died on the Ides<sup>6</sup> of November [Nov. 13] and on Thursday and on the 18th [of the moon].—Cinaedh Mac Aichir, herenagh of Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, herenagh of Coindere, slept in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1064] Bis 1064. Dolghen Ua Sonai, herenagh of Ard-sratha; the Blind Ua Lonain, chief poet of the Men of Munster; Gilla-arrai Ua Maelmithigh, died in penance.—Cormac, herenagh of Ard-Brecain; Eochaidh Ua Doireid, herenagh of Domnach-mor of Magh-Itha, slept in the Lord.—Muircertach Ua Neill, king of Telach-og, was slain by the Ui-Cremtainn.—Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], arch-king of Munster, (was deposed and) died in Rome in his pilgrimage.—Dubdaleithi (son of Mael-Muire), successor of Patrick, died on the Kalends of September [Sep. 1] in good penance.<sup>1</sup> Mael-Isu, son of Amalgaidh, took the abbacy.—Diarmait Ua Lorcain, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain in Ulster.—Airdgar Mac

Hereby are to be corrected the Calendars (e.g. Nicolas, *Chron. of Hist.*; Hampson, *Med. Aevi Kal.*) that place the Golden Number XIX. (1063 was the last year of the Cycle.) at October 26. It is accurately indicated in the Calendar, Embolismal Computus and Decemnovennal Tables appended to the printed editions of the above-named work of Bede.

O'Donovan queries whether "the 18th" refers to the reign of Niall. But at 1016 he had given the slaying

of Niall's predecessor from these Annals. In the list of Kings of Ulidia in L. L. (p. 41 d) "42 or 50" years are assigned to Niall.

Marianus Scotus has: A.D. 1087 [=1065], *Nial mac Eochada*, rex *Uladi*, obiit Id. Nov. This postdates the obit by two years.

1064. <sup>1</sup> *In good penance.*—This perhaps signifies that Dubdaleithe acquiesced in his deposition (A.D. 1060), and devoted his remaining years exclusively to religious exercises.



Արտօյար Մաճ ԼոճԼանն, ըի Ալիք, յօ եւ ի Ելաճ-օջ եւ  
 քըստար քրտ ի ն-Արտ-Մաճա, ին մարսոլիօ քըստ.—  
 Մաճ Լեօբեղեմ,<sup>3</sup> ըի Ծրետան, յօ մարթաժ Լա մաճ Լաօրեւ.—  
 Եճմարթաճ,<sup>4</sup> ըի Դալլ, յօ էօալճ.

hic<sup>o</sup> քրտ քրիմար annur undecimi Cicli magni  
 Բարձալի ա քոնստիտուցիօնե մունտի; քրիմարիւմ սերօ  
 տերու Cicli magni Բարձալի ab Incarnatione Domini  
 et habet quatuor Concurrentes bipartiles et քրտ  
 քըստար annur Indictionis.<sup>o</sup>

Յկտ. Լան. սւն. ք., Լ. xx, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> Լx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>.  
 Դոննճաճ Ալբանաճ, քրիմ անմճարա Երենն 7 Ալբանն, ի  
 ն-Արտ-Մաճա գիւթուր:

Դոննճաճ, ծունի յնիշտեճ, ծար,  
 Բոնբա ին քօրաժ յնիշտեճ քօր,  
 Մեմ քալար ին տ-անմճարա, սօճիժ,  
 Արաւիք ճարթառա քօմ.—

B 42d

Դոննճաճ հալա Մաճգաննա, ըի Ալաժ, յօ մարթաժ | ա  
 մ-Դոննճար ա քար.—Դոննալլ, արքունեճ Լաճբարժ 7  
 արքունեճ Ծրօմա, ա ն-էւ.—Աթժ հալա Ալաճարք յօ  
<sup>3</sup> Լեօ Եղեմ, A; մաճ (son), having been omitted at first, is placed overhead  
 with reference mark, B. <sup>4</sup> Եճմարթաճ, B.—<sup>c-c</sup> om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1065. <sup>a-a</sup> t. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A; om., B.

<sup>2</sup> *Mausoleum of the kings*.—Called  
 the cemetery of the kings, *supra*, A.D.  
 984 (=935). See Reeves, *Ancient  
 Churches of Armagh*, p. 18.

<sup>3</sup> *The son of Llywelyn*.—Called Gru-  
 fud in the Brut y Tywysogion (A.D.  
 1061), and Grifin in the *Annales  
 Cambrie* (A.D. 1068). In both he is  
 stated to have fallen by the treachery  
 of his own men.

<sup>4</sup> *Echmarcach*.—See Vol. I., p.  
 591, note 12. According to Marianus  
 Scotus, he died in Rome. *Donnchad*,  
 filius Briain, de Hibernia atque *Ech-*  
*marcach*, rex *innarenn* (? perhaps,

in *Manenn*, of Manann), viri inter  
 suos non ignobiles, Romam venientes  
 obierunt (1087=1065).

<sup>5</sup> *Eleventh*.—This Cycle has been  
 discussed in the Introduction.

<sup>6</sup> *Third*.—The second so-called  
 Dionysian Great Cycle commenced  
 A.D. 532 (531 of text), *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Four*.—The reading in A is *uü*.  
*Concurrentes*. The scribe, namely,  
 not understanding the text, mistook  
 the two first letters of *iiii*. for *u*.  
 O'Donovan (*F. M.*, p. 887) gives  
*Kal. 4* as the lection of C: meaning  
 that New Year's Day fell on Wednes-

Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died in Telach-og and was [1064] buried in Ard-Macha, in the mausoleum of the kings.<sup>2</sup>—The son of Llywelyn,<sup>3</sup> king of the Britons, was killed by the son of James.—Echmarcach<sup>4</sup>, king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died.

This is the first year of the eleventh<sup>5</sup> great Paschal Cycle from the formation of the world; but the commencement of the third<sup>6</sup> great Paschal Cycle from the Incarnation of the Lord. And it hath four<sup>7</sup> bissextile Concurrents and is the second year of the Indiction.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1065] 1065. Dubtach, the Scotsman, chief soul-friend of Ireland and Scotland, rested in Ard-Macha:

Dubthach,<sup>1</sup> person righteous, dour,  
For him there will be a dwelling roomy, noble,  
Heaven the soul-friend found, it is seen,

! ye see

Donnehadh Ua Mathgamna, king of Ulidia, was killed<sup>2</sup> in Bennchar by his own [subjects].—Domnall, herenagh of Lughbadh and the Herenagh of Druim, their death<sup>3</sup> [took place].—Aedh Ua Ualghair took the kingship of

day in 1064. But, as shown in the text, it fell on Thursday. *Habet* (not *Kal*.) is the word in the C. MS.

The Calendar use of Concurrents is explained in text-books of Chronology.

*Bissextile* also distinguishes this (the 9th) year from the 4th, 15th and 26th years of the Solar Cycle of 28. These three years (in the Old Style) have four Concurrents, but are not bissextile. The Indiction is correct.

1065. <sup>1</sup> *Dubhtach*—His connexion with Ireland is told in the Breviary of Aberdeen: In qua utriusque Veteris et Novi Testamenti precepta et leges accuratissime didicit (quoted in *Adamnan*, p. 401). He probably died on a pilgrimage to Armagh.

The last line of the quatrain I am

unable to translate. *Thir* may be for *th[s]ir*, continued, constant. O'Donovan renders it: "[In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile." His text is: *ar a thír clár tana coemh* (p. 886-7).

<sup>2</sup> *Was killed*.—Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1088 [=1066], says: in templo *Benuchuir*, verno tempore, occiditur. His slayer is given by name in the third next entry.

<sup>3</sup> *Their death*.—O'Connor reads *Droma-Anec* and gives the equivalent as *Dromanecensis*; taking a *n-ec* (their death) to be a factor in a local name. He adds (*obierunt*), to find a verb to complete the imaginary sense. *Domnall* and *Herenagh*, according to native idiom, are nominatives absolute.

ḡabail ruge Ceneoil-Boḡain.—ḡroḡur, naḡḡa Com-  
ḡaill, qui occidit regem i m-ḡennḡor, ḡo marbaḡ  
la ruge ḡal-n-ḡraiḡe.—Mac Taiḡḡ hui Ceallaiḡ, ri  
hūa-Maine 7 hūa Flaiḡberḡaiḡ, ri Iarḡair Con[n]aḡt,  
occiri punt la hḡeḡ hūa Conḡobair.—Domnall hūa  
Loingriḡ, ri ḡal-n-ḡraiḡe 7 Muirceḡḡaḡ hūa Mael-  
ḡabail, ri Cairce-ḡraḡaiḡe, ḡo marbaḡ o hūib-Meiḡ  
Menna-ḡipe.—Leocan, mac Laiḡḡnen, ri ḡaileng, ḡo  
marbaḡ la Conḡobur hūa Mael-Seḡlainn.—Eḡḡileḡ  
hūa Aiteiḡ, ri ūa-n-Eḡaḡ, ḡo marbaḡ ḡo Chemul-  
Boḡain.<sup>1</sup>

(No<sup>b</sup> ḡumao ar in ḡCallainn ri buo coir Donnḡaḡ,  
mac ḡriain ḡoruma, ḡo beḡ, pecundum alium librum ;  
qui tamen uirḡur mori anno pḡeterito, pecundum  
hunc librum.<sup>b</sup>)

ḡal. Ian. i. p., L. i., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> Lx.<sup>o</sup> vi.<sup>o</sup>  
ḡeḡ hūa Ruairc, ri hūa-m-ḡriuin,<sup>1</sup> morḡur eḡ  
ḡḡatim iar n-orcain ḡḡine ḡatḡaic.—Ceallaḡ, mac  
Muirceḡḡaiḡ hui Ceallaiḡ; ḡilla-ḡraiḡi, ri hūa-  
m-ḡriuin; Mac Sena[i]n, ri ḡaileng; ḡilla-Moninne,  
mac ḡeḡa mic ui ūalḡairḡ, | occiri punt.—Cnoḡeḡ

A 45d

A.D. 1065. <sup>1</sup>Chenel, B.— <sup>b-b</sup> L. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1066. <sup>1</sup>m-ḡriuin, A. <sup>2</sup>—ḡur, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Enemy of [St.] Comgall*.—The murder within the church was regarded as a personal affront to the patron, St. Comgall.

<sup>5</sup> *Domnall Ua Loingsigh*.—Marianus Scotus (*ubi sup.*) writes: *i fel Tigernaeg Cluana eius occisus—slain on the feast of Tigernach of Cluain-eois* (Clones, co. Monaghan). That is, (Monday) April 4. This corresponds with the *verno tempore* (p. 15, note 2, *supra*) of Donnchad's assassination. Strange, that no local chronicle noted the date.

<sup>6</sup> *Another book*.—This *other book* is probably the *Annals of Boyle*, which state that Donnchadh went to Rome on a pilgrimage in this year. Marianus Scotus (p. 14, note 4, *supra*) also says that he went to Rome in 1087 [=1065].

1066.—<sup>1</sup> *Shrine of Patrick*.—Apparently, in Armagh; but the Four Masters say it was after plundering Clonmacnoise and Clonfert.

<sup>2</sup> *Gilla-Moninne*.—*Devotee of (St.) Moninne* (Virgin), of Slieve Gallion, co. Londonderry. Her obit is given *supra*,



Cenel-Eogain.—Brodur, the enemy of [St.] Comgall,<sup>4</sup> who [1065] slew the king [Donnchadh] in Bennchor, was killed by the king of Dal-Araidhe.—The son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Domnall Ua Loingsigh,<sup>5</sup> king of Dal-Araidhe and Muircertach Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe were killed by the Ui-Meith of Menna-Tire.—Leocan, son of Laidgnen, king of Gailenga, was killed by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—Echmhiledh Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain.

(Or it may be [that it is] on this Kalend [i.e. year] it were right for Donnchadh, son of Brian Boruma, to be, according to another book<sup>6</sup>. He seems, however, to have died in the past year, according to this book.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1066] 1066. Aed Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, died straightway after rifling the Shrine of Patrick.<sup>1</sup>—Ceallach, son of Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh; Gilla-Braiti [Ua Ruairc], king of Ui-Briuin, the son of Senan [Ua Leochain], king of Gailenga; Gilla-Moninne,<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh great grandson of Ualgarg [Ua Ruairc], were slain.—Great nutcrop in all Ireland, so<sup>3</sup> that it impedes the rivers.—The successor

A.D. 519 (=520): Quies Darercae, quae Moninne nominata est. The Saint's name possesses a literary interest. In the so-called *Chronicon Scotorum*, Mac Firbis gives his original thus: Quies Darerca . . . . quae Moninne, Aninne sanatho postea nominata est (Marginal A.D. 514). The reading is: quae Moninne a Ninne sanato, etc. The explanation is given in the Book of Leinster (p. 271 c): "fili balb rathroise aice, ar cotissad a erlabra dó. Ocus issed toesech rolabair, idon: *Nin, Nin*. Unde dice-

batur *Moninne*. Ocus Ninnine éices ainm in fhíled—A dumb poet fasted with her, in order that his speech might come to him. And what he first said is this, namely: *Nin, Nin*. Whence she was called *Moninne* (*My Ninne*). And Ninnine the sage (was) the name of the poet." He was the author of a beautiful poetical invocation of St. Patrick in the native tongue, preserved in the *Book of Hymns*.

<sup>3</sup> So, etc.—The Latin portion is omitted in C.

mop i n-εpunn uile, ut rebellet<sup>3</sup> plurimibur.—Comarba  
Daire (idon,<sup>3</sup> Donnčao hua Duimein<sup>b</sup>) 7 Cinaeð, mac  
mic Oðormaic, pì Conaille, in penitencia<sup>4</sup> mortui punt.

Καλ. Ian. 11. p., l. xii., Anno Domini M.º lx.º iii.º  
Scolaiğ, mac Innraētaiğ, aipinneē Muc[ī]noma; Aip-  
inneē Duin-leē-glaipe<sup>1</sup>; Aēð, mac mic Ualğairğ, muirpe  
hua-n-Duibinnreēt; Ecēigepn, mac Flainn Maín-  
irpeē, idon, aipinneē Maínirpeē, in pace dormierunt.  
—Sloigeð la Tairpdelbaē hua m-ðriain co Loč Cime, co  
romarbað d'ðn t-pluagað hua Concobuir, pì Ciapairde-  
luaēpa.—Ceall-dapa co n-a tempall do lopeað.—Aēð  
hua Concobuir (idon,<sup>3</sup> Aēð in ga beapnaiğ<sup>3</sup>), aiporūğ  
Coicēð Connaēt, luam ғaircēð Leiči Cuinn, do marbað  
la Conmaene i cað, i toreraðar ile 17<sup>a</sup> Aēð hua  
Concenainn, pì hua-n-Diarmaeta, et alii multi cum ei<sup>3</sup>),  
idon, le hAēð, mac Aipt uallaiğ hli Ruairc, a cað  
Thuplaiğ-Aēðnaič :

Seēt<sup>b</sup> m-bliatna ғepcat, nì ғuaił,  
Ocuғ mīle, mop in buarð,  
O ғein Cpuғt, nì ғoeð in ғmaēt,  
Co torēair Aēð, pì Connaēt.<sup>b</sup>

B 43aðir<sup>a</sup> | | Kl. Ian. 11. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.º lx.º 1111.º  
Domnall hua Cačuraiğ, aipinneē Duin; Colman hua<sup>1</sup>  
Cpīča[ī]n, ғepleiğinn Apta-Mača<sup>2</sup>; Mac in ðecanaiğ,<sup>3</sup>  
comarba Comğail; Cinaeð<sup>b</sup>, comarba Coemğin, aò  
Chpīrtum mīğpauepunt.<sup>b</sup>—Mael-1pu, comarba Paepaic,

<sup>3</sup> rebellet, A, B; but α was underdotted and e placed overhead, B.  
<sup>4</sup> penitenti, B.—<sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A, B.

A.D. 1067. <sup>1</sup>—ğlaiр, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> f. m., t. h., with  
relative signs of reference, A; om., B. Seēt and ғepcat are respectively .un.  
and .lx. in the (A) MS.

A.D. 1068. <sup>1</sup> Repeated by oversight, B. <sup>2</sup> Aiptomača, A. <sup>3</sup> Deccanaiğ,  
B. <sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A.

1067. <sup>1</sup> Flann.—Lector of Monas-  
terboice, who died in 1056, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> Half of Conn.—“Id est, the  
north half of Ireland,” C.

77 - [of Colum-cille in the monastery] of Daire (namely, [1066]  
Donnchad Ua Duimein) and Cinaedh, grandson of  
Odhormac, king of Conaille, died in penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1067]  
1067. Scolaighi, son of Innrachtach, herenagh of  
Mucnom; the Herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Aedh, grand-  
son of Ualgarg, steward of Ui-Duibinnrecht; Echthigern,  
son of Flann<sup>1</sup> of Mainister[-Buithi], namely, the herenagh  
of Mainister[-Buithi], slept in peace.—A hosting by  
Tairrdelbach Ua Briain to Loch-Cime, so that Ua  
Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe-Luachra, was killed on that  
hosting.—Cell-dara, with its church, was burned.—Aedh  
Ua Concobuir (namely, Aedh “of the gapped spear”),  
arch-king of the Fifth of Connacht, helmsman of the  
championship of the Half of Conn,<sup>2</sup> was killed by the  
Conmaeni, in a battle in which fell many (and Aedh Ua  
Concenaing, king of Ui-Diarmata and many others with  
them), namely, by Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc the  
haughty, in the battle of Turlach-Adhnaich:

Sevén years [and] sixty, not trifling,  
And a thousand, great the triumph,  
From Birth of Christ, not vain the sway,  
Until fell Aedh, king of Connacht.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1860 Bis].  
1068. Domnall Ua Cathusaigh, herenagh of Dun;  
Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha; Mac-in-  
Becanaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall<sup>1</sup>; Cinaedh, suc-  
cessor of [St.] Coemghen,<sup>2</sup> departed to Christ.—Mael-  
Isu, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster

A.D. 1068. <sup>1</sup> Successor of [St.]  
Comgall.—Namely, abbot of Bangor,  
co. Down. The entry in the Four  
Masters states that he was also suc-

cessor of St. Mocholmog; that is,  
bishop of Dromore.

<sup>2</sup> Successor of [St.] Coemghen.—That  
is, abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.



for cuairt Muman cetna peēt, co tuc a lanēuairt, etep rēpēpal 7 eōpurta.—Mupčāð hūa ȳrain, riōmna Muman, to marbað la řiru Tebča.<sup>4</sup>—Flačberptač hūa řerřail, ři Telča-ó[ī]cc, to řuin to Cheniul-m-ȳnniř.<sup>5</sup>—Domnall, mac Heill, mic Mael-Sečlaimn (řon,<sup>c</sup> Domnall na m-bočt<sup>c</sup>), ři Alīř, to marbað (řon<sup>d</sup>, maiōm řičbe<sup>d</sup>) o'Acēð hūa Mael-Sečlaimn, řon, a ȳerřarar.

[Cal. Ian. u. ř., L. iiii., Anno Domini M.° Lx.° ix. Cobčāč, řacarř Cille-ȳara, in Chriřto quieuit.—Dunȳa-Lečřlar 7 Ařȳ-řračā 7 řurca 7 řopȳ Colum-cille ab igne řiř[ř]ipara[e] řunt.—hūa Acēð, ři hūa-řiacrač Ařȳ-řračā; Acēð, mac ȳubřail, řecnar Cluana-řiacna; řlannacan, mac Acēð, řoraircinnēč Ařȳ-Māčā, in penitencia<sup>2</sup> morřui řunt.

A 46a [Cal. Ian. iii. ř., L. xii., Anno Domini m.° Lxx.° Cačurač, mac Cairřri, aircinnēč Munřarȳ,<sup>1</sup> to éc.—Mupčāð, mac ȳiarřara, ři řaiřen 7 řall, to ec et repulřur eřt i n-Ač-cliač.—hȳa hēōčairēn, ři ȳal-n-Ařairē, occiřur eřt a řuir.—řerřal hūa řaičřnen, aircinnēč [ř]iōčna, to ec.—řilla-řararic hūa Mael-čōčaič řerřit morře immařura.—Acčbar řa, řon, mac  
<sup>4</sup>—čba B. <sup>5</sup> Cīnel-ȳ—, B. c c itl., t. h., A, B. <sup>d</sup> d itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B.  
 A.D. 1069. <sup>1</sup> řopȳ, B. <sup>2</sup> penitencia, A.  
 A.D. 1070. <sup>1</sup>—če, B.

<sup>2</sup> Both cess and donations.—Literally, between scruple and offerings. That the *Screpal* (from the Latin *Scripulum*) was coined money, can hardly be inferred from the distinction here made between itself and the offerings in kind. Compare the passage in the Confession of St. Patrick: Forte autem, quando baptizavi tot milia hominum, speraverim ab aliquo illorum vel dimedio [*lege*—ium] scriptule? Dicite mihi et reddam

vobis. Also the expression in the sixth Canon of the Irish Synod published by Wassersleben (*Die Bussordnungen der abendländische Kirche*, p. 141): duodecim discipuli [*lege* scripuli] usque viginti.

More likely, to judge from the Brehon Laws, the word represented a standard of value. The meaning, accordingly, would be that the sum was made up of the proceeds of a rate, supplemented by voluntary contri-

the first time, so that he took away his full circuit [1068]Bis. [amount], both cess and donations<sup>3</sup>.—Murchadh Ua Briain,<sup>4</sup> royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Men of Tebtha.—Flaithbertach Ua Fergail, king of Telach-oc, was wounded [mortally] by the Cenel-Binnigh.—Domnall, son of Niall, son of Mael-Sechlainn (namely, Domnall “of the poor”), king of Ailech, was killed (that is, [in] the Defeat of Sithbe) by Aedh, grandson of Mael-Sechlainn, namely, his brother.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1069] 1069. Cobthach, priest of Cell-dara,<sup>1</sup> rested in Christ.—Dun-da-lethglas and Ard-sratha and Lusca and Sord of [St.] Colum-cille were wasted by fire.—Ua Aedha, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha; Aedh, son of Dubghall, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna; Flannacan, son of Aedh, deputy-herenagh<sup>2</sup> of Ard-Macha, died in penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1070] 1070. Cathusach, son of Cairpre, herenagh<sup>1</sup> of Mungarit, died.—Murchadh, son of Diarmait,<sup>2</sup> king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, died<sup>3</sup> and was buried in Ath-cliaith.—Ua hEochaiden, king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Fergal Ua Laidhgne, herenagh of [F]othan, died.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Maelchothaigh perished by a premature death.—The abbot of Ia, namely,

butions. This is confirmed by the entry under 1106 (*infra*), in which the apportionment of the levy is set forth.

<sup>4</sup> *Murchad Ua Briain*.—*Murchad, sciathgerr, oa Briaen* [Murchad short-shield, grandson of Brian (Boruma)] occiditur mense Septembris (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1090=1068).

1069. <sup>1</sup> *Priest of Cell-dara*.—That is, Chaplain of the monastery of the nuns of St. Brigit, Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Deputy-herenagh*.—See p. 9, note 2, *supra*.

1070. <sup>1</sup> *Herenagh*.—But the Annals of Innisfallen, which in Munster affairs are far more reliable than the Annals of Ulster, state that Cathusach was *successor of Deacon Nessan*; that is, abbot of Mungret, co Limerick.

<sup>2</sup> *Diarmait*.—Slain in 1072, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Died*.—The Four Masters say his death took place “precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary in winter.” But in this year Dec. 8 fell on Wednesday.

Marianus Scotus (A.D. 1091 [=

mic baēten, do marbað do mac ino abao hli  
Maeluoraið.—Catbarr hua Maelcotað do marbað  
do mac hli<sup>a</sup> inoirge tria meabail.—Muirceptað hua  
Loingrið decollatur est a rui. —Eilil hua hAiretið,  
comarba Ciara[i]n, quieuit.—Mac Forma[i]n, per-  
leiðinn Cenannra 7 rui eona Epenn [quieuit].—Ter-  
monn Dabeó[i]c<sup>2</sup> d'arðain<sup>3</sup> do Ruairi hua Cananna[i]n  
et uindicauit Dominus et Dabeoc ante plenum annum.

B 43b

| Gluniarin, mac Diarmata, do marbað do Tuatāb  
Luigne la taeb cpeiče allaiðnið.—Ri Tebča 7 ri Cairppi  
occip<sup>b</sup> punt.—Mael-ðriðte, mac Caðuraið mic ino ab-  
ao, foraircinnec Aro[a]-Mača, occipur est.

| Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. xx. ii., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
1.<sup>o</sup> Ri Ulað, ion, Ua' Flaðrai,<sup>1</sup> do aþriðað la hua Mael-  
ruanað 7 la hultu; aēt romarba in t-ua Mael-  
ru[a]nað rin po cetoir in bello la Donnpleiðe hua  
n-fočaða.—Gilla-Cpirt hua Cločoca[i]n, perleiðinn  
Aroa-Mača,<sup>2</sup> in Chpirt quieuit.—Ceall-dara 7 Glenn-  
da-loča 7 Cluain-dolca[i]n epemat[a]e punt.

bip.<sup>1</sup>

| Cal. 1an. i. p., l. iii., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
Mael-Muire hua Muirga[i]n, aircinnec Tuðnið,<sup>2</sup>  
quieuit.—Gilla-Cpirt hua Longa[i]n, maep Muman,  
do ec.—Duboil, comarba ðriðte, in Chpirt quieuit.  
—Diarmait, mac Mail-na-mbo, ri laiðen 7 Gall, do

A.D. 1070. <sup>2</sup>—68, B. <sup>3</sup>do arðain, B. <sup>a</sup>om., B. <sup>b</sup>occipri, B.

A.D. 1071. <sup>1</sup>—<sup>1</sup> hua Flaðrai, A. <sup>2</sup> Aroa—, A.

A.D. 1072. <sup>1</sup>om., B. <sup>2</sup>Tuðnið, B.

1069]) has: "Murchad, oa Mael-na-mbo, oa Briæn, obiit verno tempore. Murchad, grandson of Mael-na-mbo, [and] descendant of Brian [Boruma] died in spring time." Note the double use of *oa* (grandson and descendant). Murchad was grandson of Mael-na-mbo and great grandson of Brian, whose grand-daughter was Diarmait's wife (A.D. 1080 *infra*).

<sup>2</sup> Son of the abbot.—See Adamnan, p. 402, note b.

<sup>3</sup> Ciaran.—That is, the founder of Clonmacnoise. According to the obit in the Four Masters, Ua hAiretigh died as a pilgrim at Clonard, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> Eminent learned man.—Literally, *sage of wisdom*. The Annals of Innisfallen state that Mac Gormain was also lector of Clonmacnoise.



the grandson of Baethen, was killed by the son of the abbot<sup>2</sup> Ua Maeldoraidh.—Cathbarr Ua Maelchothaidh was killed by the son of Ua Indirge through treachery. —Muircertach Ua Loingsigh was beheaded by his own [tribesmen].—Eilill Ua hAiretigh, successor of [St.] Ciaran,<sup>3</sup> rested.—Mac Gormain, lector of Cenannus and eminent learned man<sup>4</sup> of Ireland [rested].—The Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc was pillaged by Ruaidri Ua Canannain. And God and Dabeoc avenged<sup>5</sup> before the completion of a year.—Iron-knee, son of Diarmait,<sup>6</sup> was killed by the Tuatha-Luighne, in addition to a foray<sup>7</sup> [made by them] in Leinster.—The king of Tebtha and the king of Cairpri were slain.—Mael-Brighte, son of Cathusach son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha, was slain. [1070]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1071] 1071. The king of Ulidia, namely, Ua Flathrai,<sup>1</sup> was deposed by Ua Maelruanaigh<sup>2</sup> and by the Ulidians; but that [same] Ua Maelruanaigh was killed immediately in battle by Donnsléibhe Ua Eochadha.—Gilla-Crist Ua Clothocain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ.—Cell-dara and Glenn-da-locha and Cluain-dolcain were burned.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feriã, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1072] Bis. 1072. Mael-Muire Ua Muiregain, herenagh of Tuidhnigha, rested.—Gilla-Crist Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. —Dubdil, successor of Brigit [i.e., abbess of Kildare],

<sup>5</sup> *Avenged*.—*Vindicavit*; the singular is employed by the Irish idiom, whereby the number of the verb is determined by that of the next following subject.

<sup>6</sup> *Diarmait*.—See A.D. 1070, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Foray*.—*Creich* in the original, which O'Connor characteristically takes for a local designation: *prope Creich in Lagenia*.

1071. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Flathrai*.—His proper

name, as given in the following year, was *Cu-Uladh*—Hound of Ulidia.

His predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, was slain in 1065, *supra*. This agrees with the regnal list in L.L. (p. 41), which assigns six years to Ua Flathrai.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Maelruanaigh*.—There is a Lochlaind Mac Maelruanaigh, to whom one month is assigned in the L.L. list, between Aed Meranach and Donnsléibhe Ua Eochadha. But this is at variance with the Annals. See 1080, note 4; 1083, note 2, *infra*.

tuītim i caċ (caċ<sup>a</sup> Oððā<sup>a</sup>) la Conċobur hūa Mael-Seċlainn, la riġ Tempaċ 7 āp Ġall 7 Laiġen ime (iŋon,<sup>b</sup> i Mairt 7<sup>i</sup> pēp<sup>o</sup> 1o Febrā<sup>b</sup>).—Cu-Ulað hūa Flathrai 7 Mac Arrīðā, ri hūa-ġobla, do marbað la Deperet m-ðreġ.—hūa Pocarċa, ri Eile, do marbað la hūa m-ðriain.—Ruairi hūa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniul-Conaill, do marbað la hūa Maeluoraið (iŋon,<sup>b</sup> Oen-ġur.<sup>b</sup>)—Praiŋe do ūil i n-Clbain, co tucrat mac riġ Clban leo i n-eitipeċt.

A 46b

| Cal Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> debinn, iŋŋen ðriain, in perigrinatione i n-Clro-Maċa morċua ert.—Concoðar hūa Mael-Seċlainn, ri Tempaċ, do marbað do mac Flainn hūi Mael-Seċlainn ŋar airtēð baċlu i ru, baculo pperente.—Domnall, mac mic Uaġarġ, ŋoipeð hūa-n-Ūiðinnraċt; Cuċaille hūa Finn, ri Pēp-Roir; Cormac hūa Cloċaga[i]n, moep Muman, in penitencia<sup>b</sup> morċui punt.—Sloġað la Tairr-ŋelbaċ illeit Cuiinn, co n-ðerna cpeiċ n-ðairmīðe ŋor Ġailenġaib 7 | co ŋomarb Maelmorðā hūa Caġurāiġ, ri ðreāġ.—Siŋriuc, mac Clñlaim 7 ŋa hūa m-ðriain do marbað i Manainn.

B 43c

<sup>a</sup>l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b</sup>il., t. h., A, B; om., B. <sup>c</sup>.uui., A, B.  
A.D. 1073. <sup>a</sup>.uui., B. Incorrectly. <sup>b</sup>Penitencia, A.

1072. <sup>1</sup>Tuesday.—Marianus Scotus says he was slain on Monday, the 6th. *Diarmait, rex Lagen*, viii. Idus Februarii, feria secunda, occisus (A.D. 1094=1072).

<sup>2</sup>Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai. — *Cú-Ulad oa Flaithrae*, feria sexta, iiii. Idus Februarii, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1094=1072). February 10 fell on Friday in that year.

<sup>3</sup>The Franks.—That is, William the Conqueror and his forces. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 1072) says that when William crossed the Tweed, Malcolm gave him hostages. Amongst these, we learn from a

subsequent entry, A.D. 1093, was Donnchad (called Duncan in the Chronicle). He lived for twenty-one years at the English Court.

1073. <sup>1</sup>Behinn. "Bevin ny [=ingen (daughter), a form retained in the present language] Brien in her pilgrimage died, in Rome, id est, Ardmagh," C.

<sup>2</sup>Conchobar Ua-Mael-Seclainn.—*Conchobar oa Mael-Sechnaell, rex Midí*, ix. Kalendas Aprilis, Dominico die Palmarum, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1095=1073). In 1073, Easter Sunday fell on March 31, and Palm Sunday consequently on March 24.

rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, king of [1072] Bis. Leinster and of the Foreigners, fell in battle (the battle of Odhbha) by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, and slaughter of Foreigners and of Leinstermen [was inflicted] around him (namely, on Tuesday<sup>1</sup> and on the 7th of the Ides [7th] of February).—Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai<sup>2</sup> and Mac Assidha, king of Ui-Gobla, were killed by the [people of the] South of Bregha.—Ua Focarta, king of Eili, was killed by Ua Briain.—Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, Oenghus).—The Franks<sup>3</sup> went into Scotland, so that they took away the son of the king of Scotland with them in hostageship.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1073] 1073. Beinn,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Brian [Boruma], died in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Concobhar Ua Mael-Sechlainn,<sup>2</sup> king of Tara, was killed by the son of Fland Ua Mael-Sechlainn in violation of the honour of the Staff of Jesus,<sup>3</sup> in presence of the Staff.<sup>3</sup>—Domnall, grandson of Ualgarg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnracht; Cuchaille Ua Finn, king of Fir-Rois; Cormac Ua Clothagain, steward of Munster, died in penance.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach [Ua Briain] into the Half of Conn, so that he carried off<sup>4</sup> countless spoil from<sup>5</sup> the Gailenga and killed Maelmordha Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregha.—Sitriuc, son of Amhlam, [King of Dublin] and two grandsons of Brian [Boruma] were killed in [the Isle of] Manann.

<sup>2</sup> *Staff of Jesus*.—A crozier traditionally believed to have been given by our Lord to St. Patrick. At first preserved in Armagh, it was brought to Dublin at the end of the twelfth century, where it was destroyed by the Reformers in 1538. See O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, p. 606.

<sup>3</sup> *In presence of the Staff*.—From this expression it may be inferred that the assassination took place during Divine

Service. The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that the son of Fland wrested the Staff from Conchobar and struck him with it, thereby causing his death. Being a relic, it was probably being borne at the time by the king in the procession of the Palms.

<sup>4</sup> *Carried off*.—Literally, committed.

<sup>5</sup> *From*.—Literally, upon



[Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° iii.°  
 Mac Mael-Úrennainn (ison,° Διάρματ<sup>a</sup>), comarba  
 Úrennainn; Flaiteín húa Capo[i]c aircinneč Roir-cpe;  
 Dúnan, ardeprecop Gall; Corinac húa Maeluinn, rui  
 ino ecnai 7 i<sup>1</sup> crabad, ruam uitam felicitet finiepunt.  
 —Maelmorðā,<sup>b</sup> comarba Ailbe, in pace quieuit.—Cu-  
 cairce húa Ceallaiğ, comarba Muru, quieuit.<sup>b</sup>—Apo-  
 Mačā do loycað Dia-Mairt iar m-ðelltaine, co n-a  
 uilið templaið 7 cloccaið, eter Raið 7 Trian.—Cum-  
 uyrcað húa hEpsu[i]n,<sup>2</sup> cenn bočt Epenn, pozt peniten-  
 tiam<sup>3</sup> optimam in pace quieuit.—Ragnall húa  
 Maotaða[i]n,<sup>4</sup> ruomna Ailiğ, occirur ept a ruir.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., l. x., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° u.°  
 Sopraiğ, mac<sup>a</sup> Amhlaim, mic Rağnaił,<sup>a</sup> ru Ačā-cliač;  
 Cinaeč húa Conbeačad, toiriuč Ceniu[i]l-ðinnuğ, morptui  
 punt.—8loğað la Tairpdełbač 7 la leč Moğā illeič  
 Cuinn, co toppačtur co hAč-ðirdeað, co tapopac  
 Aipğialla maiom<sup>b</sup> Aroa-monann<sup>b</sup> pop Muirceptač

A.D. 1074. <sup>1</sup>In (*of the*), B. <sup>2</sup>hEpsuða[i]n, B. <sup>3</sup>penitentiam, B.  
<sup>4</sup>Maotaða[i]n, B. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t. h., A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> r. m., t. h., A. The omission of  
 the items from the text was doubtless an oversight on the part of the copyist.  
 Ceallaiğ, with the exception of Ce, was cut away in trimming the edges.  
 The entries are omitted in C.

A.D. 1075. <sup>1</sup>Occirur, B. <sup>a-a</sup> Mac Amhlaim—son of Amhlaim—in text,  
 with no mac Rağnaił—or, son of Ragnall—itl., t. h., A; mac mic  
 Rağnaił—son of the son (grandson) of Ragnall—in text, B. This last is  
 likewise the reading of C. It is also, what is more decisive, given in the Annals  
 of Innisfallen. Amhlaim is mentioned at 1073, *supra*; Ragnall was slain in  
 the battle of Tara, 979 (=980), *supra*. Hereby is removed the “uncertainty”  
 (arising from the A—MS.) which caused Dr. Todd (*War of the Gaidhill, etc.*,  
 p. 290) to omit Godfrey's name from the Genealogical Table (p. 278). <sup>b-b</sup> r. m.  
 t. h., A; text, B.

1074. <sup>1</sup>Successor of [*St.*] Bren-  
 ainm.—That is, according to the An-  
 nals of Innisfallen, bishop of Ardfer,  
 co. Kerry.

<sup>2</sup>Herenagh.—He is called abbot  
 in the Annals of Innisfallen.

<sup>3</sup>Successor of [*St.*] Ailbe.—Bishop  
 of Emly, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup>Successor of [*St.*] Muru.—Abbot  
 of Fahan, co. Donegal.

<sup>5</sup>Both Close and Third.—(Literally,  
*between Close and Third.*) That is, the

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1074] 1074. The son of Mael-Brenainn (namely, Diarmait), successor of [St.] Brenainn<sup>1</sup>; Flaithemh Ua Caroic, herenagh<sup>2</sup> of Ros-cre; Dunan, archbishop of the Foreigners [of Dublin]; Cormac Ua Maelduin, master of learning and in piety, felicitously finished their life.—Maelmordha, successor of [St.] Ailbe,<sup>3</sup> rested in peace.—Cucarree Ua Ceallaigh, successor of [St.] Muru,<sup>4</sup> rested.—Ard-Macha was burned on Tuesday after May-Day [May 6], with all its churches and bells, both Close and Third.<sup>5</sup>—Cumuscach Ua hEroduin,<sup>6</sup> head of the poor of Ireland, after most excellent penance rested in peace.—Ragnall Ua Madadhain, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by his own [tribesmen].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1075] 1075. Godfrey, son of Amhlam, son of Ragnall, king of Ath-eliath; Cinaeth Ua Conbeathad, chief of Cenal-Binnigh, died.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach and by the Half of Mogh<sup>1</sup> into the Half of Conn, till they reached Ath-fhirdeadh, so that the Airgialla inflicted the defeat of Ard-Monain upon Muircertach Ua Briain, a place where

whole of the city. Armagh consisted of the *Fort*, or *Close* (*locum in alto positum*, Book of Armagh, fol. 20 d), and suburbs (*suburbana ejus*, ib.) The latter were called *Thirds* from their number. See Reeves, *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 14.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua hEroduin*.—Another obit, evidently from a different source, is given by the Four Masters at 1075. In it Ua hEroduin is called Abbot of Armagh.

1075. <sup>1</sup> *Half of Mogh*.—The Southern half of Ireland. So called from Mogh Nuadat (whose first name was Eogan Taidlech), father of Ailill Olum, the father of Eogan Mor (named from the grandfather), eponymous head of the Eoganachts. (L.L. p. 319 b).

<sup>2</sup> *Nights*.—*Night*, the context shows, in these Annals and elsewhere, sometimes signifies by synecdoche the *νυχθημερον*, period, from nightfall to nightfall (cf. *se'n-night*, *fortnight*). Festiva sancti Columbae nox et solemnis dies nos invenit valde tristificatos (Adamnan, *Vita Col.*, iii. 45). Here the singular shows that *nox* and *dies* are taken collectively. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick mentions the *forty nights of Lent* (Part ii). The same expression glosses *forty nights* in the *Senchas Mor* (i. 196). The Book of Armagh (folio 18 c) has *three nights* (that is, nights and days). See Ideler, *Handbuch der math. u. tech. Chronologie*, Berlin, 1825, vol. i. p. 79 sq.

húa m-*Óruain*, tu i *torperatur* ile.—*Donnēaō* húa *Cannanna*[i]n, p*u* [*Cenuil*-]*Conaill*, occ*u*ry<sup>1</sup> e*u*τ.—*Domnall*, mac *Murēaō*, p*u* *Acēa-cliaē*, do ec do *galur* τ*u*p*i* n-oiōce.—*Domnall* húa *Caindelba*[i]n do marbaō do *Áirgial-lairb*.

*Óp.<sup>a</sup>* | *Cal. Ian. ui. p., l. xx. i., Anno Domini m.º lxx.º ui.º*  
*A 46c* | *Garbēiē* húa *Innreētaig*, p*u* húa-*Meiē*, o *Pepaiō*  
*B 43d* | *Miōē*; *Siila-Cp*u*τ* húa | *Duibdara*, p*u* *Pep-Manaē*, i  
 n-*Óaim-inip* la *Pipu-Manaē*, occ*u*ry *punt*.—*Domnall*  
 húa *Criēa*[i]n, p*u* húa-*Fiāēraē* *Árōa-ppaēa*, 7 ap ime  
 do marbaō *óuib-Tuipτ*u** 7 do *Cenuil-m-Óinnig*  
*Siinnu*.—*Murēaō*, mac *Flainn* h*u*i *Mai*-*Seēlainn*, p*u*  
*Tempaē* p*u*p*i* p*u* τ*u*p*i* n-oiōc*i*, do marbaō i cloicē*ti*uē  
*Cenjann* p*u* do mac mic *Maela*[i]n, p*u* *Siaileng*.—*Sloigēō*  
 la *Tairpēalbaē* i *Connactu*, co *tainic*<sup>1</sup> p*u* *Connaēt* i n-*a*  
*ēē*, *íoon*, *Ruacōr* húa *Concobair*.—*Mairōm* *belat* p*u*  
 n-*Acēō* húa *Mael-Seēlainn* 7 p*u*a *Pepaiō* *Muiēi-lēa*  
*por* *Siannaēt*[a], co *polaō* a n-*depgár*.—*Cele*, mac *Don-*  
*naca*[i]n, cenn *c*u*abao* *Éienn*, in *Chp*u*τo* *quieuit*.—  
*Siormlaē*, ingen *u*i** *Phocapτa*,<sup>2</sup> *ben*<sup>3</sup> *Tairpēalbaig* h*u*i  
*Óruain*, do ec.

| *Cal. Ian. i. p., l. ii., Anno Domini M.º lxx.º ui.º*  
*Sloigēō* la *Tairpēalbaē* húa m-*Óruain* i n-h*u*i*b*-*Cenn-*  
*relaiē*, *suppocuibp*u*ig* mac *Domnall* *pe*m*air*, *íoon*, p*u*  
 húa-*Cennrelaiē*.—Mac mic *Maela*[i]n, *íoon*<sup>1</sup>, p*u* *Siaileng*,  
 do marbaō la *Mael-Seēlainn*, la p*u*ig *Tempaē*.—húa  
*Loingriē*, p*u* *Óal-Ápaiōē*, a p*u*p*i* occ*u*ry e*u*τ.—*Murēaō*

A.D. 1076. <sup>1</sup> *tainig*, A. <sup>2</sup> *ócapτa* (*ġ* om., not being pronounced), B.  
<sup>3</sup> *bean*, B.—<sup>a</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1077. <sup>1</sup> om., A.

1076. <sup>1</sup> *Nights*.—See note 2 under the preceding year.

<sup>2</sup> *Grandson of Maclan*.—*Tiger-rach* says (A.D. 1076) his name was *Amlaim*. The patronymic was *Ua Leochain*.

<sup>3</sup> *Stark slaughter*.—Literally, *red slaughter*.

<sup>4</sup> *Cele*.—Bishop of Leinster (Kill-dare), according to the Four Masters. They add that he died [probably, as pilgrim] in Glendalough.

<sup>5</sup> *Died*.—In Killaloe (Annals of Innisfallen).



fell many.—Donnchadh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel- [1075]  
Conaill, was slain.—Domnall, son of Murchadh, king of  
Ath-cliaith, died of an illness of three nights.<sup>2</sup>—Domnall  
Ua Caindelbain was killed by the Airgialla.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1076] Bis.  
1076. Gairbeith Ua Innrehtaigh, king of Ui-Meith, by  
the Men of Meath; Gilla-Crist Ua Duibdara, king of  
Fir-Manach, in Daim-inis by the Fir-Manach, were slain.  
—Domnall Ua Cricain, king of Ui-Fiacrach of Árd-sratha,  
—and slaughter [took place] around him—was killed by  
the Ui-Tuirtri and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.—  
Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Mail-Sechlainn, king of Tara  
for the space of three nights,<sup>1</sup> was killed in the steeple of *4-10-73*  
Cenannus by the grandson of Maelan,<sup>2</sup> king of Gailenga.—  
A hosting by Tairrdelbach into Connacht, so that the  
king of Connacht, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, came  
into his house.—The defeat of Belat [was inflicted] by  
Aedh Ua Mael-Sechlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha  
upon the Ciannachta, so that stark slaughter<sup>3</sup> of them  
was inflicted.—Cele,<sup>4</sup> son of Donnacan, head of the piety  
of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Gormlaith, daughter of Ua  
Focarta [King of Eili], wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, died.<sup>5</sup>

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1077]  
1077. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Briain into Ui-  
Ceinnselaigh, so that he fettered the son of Domnall the  
Fat, namely, the king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh.—The grandson  
of Maelan,<sup>1</sup> namely, king of Gailenga, was killed by Mael-  
Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Tara.—Ua Loingsigh,  
king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen].  
—Murchadh [son of Conchobar] Ua Mael-Sechlainn was

1077. <sup>1</sup>Grandson of Maelan.—  
Tigernach and the Innisfallen Annals  
agree in placing the slaying of Mur-  
chad's slayer at 1076. The former

adds that it took place immediately  
after the assassination; the latter,  
before the end of two months.

hila Mael-Seclainn do marbað o Peparib Tebēa.—  
Maíom Maíle-depsi pop Pepar-Manač nua Cenel-  
Eogain Telēa-ol[is],<sup>2</sup> nū i torcepaup<sup>3</sup> ile.—Colcu hila  
Epoða[i]n,<sup>4</sup> cenn boēt Airde-Mača, in pace quieuit.—  
Aillbe, ingen ino abao, ben<sup>5</sup> nū Airēar 7 comarba  
Moninne 7 Gilla-Patraic, nū Cairppu-hila-Ciarðai, in  
penitencia morui punt.—hila Celega[i]n, nūdomna  
Airēar<sup>6</sup> 7 Ruarc hila Caouraič, occiri punt.

[Cal. Ian. ii. p., l. xiii., Anno Domini M.º lxx.º un.º  
Lorean, hua ðriain, do eaið.—Lečlobur<sup>a</sup> hua laið-  
nen, ion,<sup>1</sup> aipori Airgiall,<sup>2</sup> do marbað la Ruairi  
hila Ruadaca[i]n.—Concobar hua ðriain, nū Telēa-  
ól[is] 7 nūdomna Epenn, do marbað (io<sup>b</sup> ep, cum nua  
uapre<sup>b</sup>) do Cenel-ðinnič Glinn.—Dubera, ingen  
Aímalgaða, comarba Patraic, ben nū Airēar, do eaið.  
—Domnall, mac mic Tigernain, nū Conmacne; Cačal,  
mac Domnall, nū Cemul<sup>3</sup>-Ennai, o Cemul<sup>3</sup>-Eogain na  
hinnri (ion,<sup>b</sup> im mæmum Muigi-Leine<sup>4b</sup>); Concubur  
hila Donnēaða, nūdomna Cairil, occiri punt.—Maíom  
pop Uib-Cremtainn nua Peparib Pearnmuigi i Sleib-  
[f]uair, i torčair Goll-clapaič et alii multi.<sup>5</sup> Ar  
pop Conailið nua n-Uib-Meic, i torčair mac hili  
Treosa[i]n<sup>6</sup>, nū Conaille.

<sup>2</sup> Telēa-oc, B. <sup>3</sup> —oar, B. <sup>4</sup> Epur—, B. <sup>5</sup> bean, A. <sup>6</sup> —čear, A.  
A.D. 1078. <sup>1</sup> om., A. <sup>2</sup> Airgialla, A, B. <sup>3</sup> Cenel, B. <sup>4</sup> Maigi-Leane,  
B. <sup>5</sup> multu, B. <sup>6</sup> Thepoðan, B.—aipori Airgiall in Lečlobur—  
*arclking of Airgialla (was) Lethlobur*, l. m., t. h., A.; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> l. m., t. h.,  
A; r. m., t. h., B.

<sup>2</sup> Daughter of the abbot.—O'Donovan (p. 910) equates Ailbe and the successor of St. Moninne (of Newry), and infers that this is an instance of a married woman being an abbess. But the text of the *Four Masters* does

not necessarily mean this. It can signify that Colcu, Aillbe and the abbess died. This is put beyond doubt by the present entry, where the meaning is clearly that Aillbe and the abbess and Gilla-Patraic, all

killed by the Men of Tebtha.—The defeat of Mailderg [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc, a place where fell many.—Colcu Ua Erodhain, head of the poor of Ard-Macha, rested in peace.—Aillbe, daughter of the abbot,<sup>2</sup> wife of the king of the Airthir; and the successor of [St.] Moninne; and Gilla-Patraic, king of Cairpri-Ua-Ciardai, died in penance.—Ua Celecain, royal heir of the Airthir, and Ruaire Ua Cadusaigh were slain. [1077]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1078]  
 1078. Lorcan, grandson of Brian [Boruma] died.—Lethlobur Ua Laidhgnen, namely, archking of Airgialla, was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain.—Concobar Ua Briain, king of Telach-oc and royal heir of Ireland, was killed (together, namely, with his wife) by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.<sup>1</sup>—Dubesa, daughter of Amhalgaidh successor of Patrick, wife of the king of the Airthir, died.—Domnall, son of Mac Tigernain, king of Conmacni; Cathal, son of Domnall, king of Cenel-Ennai, by Cenel-Eogain of the Island (namely, in the defeat of Magh-Leine); Concobur Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Cashel, were slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Cremtainn by the Men of Fern-magh on Sliab-[F]uait,<sup>2</sup> wherein fell Goll-claraigh and others many. Slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Conaille by the Ui-Meith, wherein fell the son of Ua Treodain, king of Conaille. X

three, died in penance: very probably at Armagh. Colcu was perhaps the brother of Cumusach Ua hErodiu, who died in 1074, *supra*.

1078. <sup>1</sup> *Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen*.—How it happened that O'Brien was slain by this Tyrone sept appears from the Annals of Innisfallen, which state that he had received the kingship

in Cenel-Eogain (was crowned in Tullaghoge). They add (without mention of the wife) that the slayer was slain straightway, and that Kennedy O'Brien received the kingship.

<sup>2</sup> *Sliab-[F]uait*.—*Mount [F]uat*.—The infected, *f* (*fh*) was omitted in pronunciation.—“Sleвуaid,” C.



A 46d  
B 44a.

| Καλ. 1an. 111. p., l. xx. 1111., Anno Domini M.º lxx.º ix.º  
Ceallač hUa Ruanačā, apollam Epenn; Cu-Miðe,  
mac mic Lopea[i]n, pī Pēpnmuīšī; mac Šillai'-Dige  
hUī Lopea[i]n, pēnap Apā-Mačā; mac Cuinn, cenn  
bočt Cluana-mac-Noīp, quieuerunt in pace.<sup>a</sup>

| Καλ. 1an. [i]u. p., l. u., Anno Domini M.º lxxx.º  
Donn hUa lečlobu[i]pī, pī Pēpn-muīšī, do marbač do  
hUīb-lāčen i Šleib-[p]uat.—hUa Ciapčā[i], pī Cairbre,  
moītu[u]p epē.—Ceallač, comarba Patrāic, natup  
epē.—Deīpōpōpāil,<sup>2</sup> ingēn mic Driain, ben Dīarmata,  
mic Mail-na-mbo, do écaib i n-Imliš.—Eočāib hUa  
Mepliš, pī Pēpn-muīšī, do marbač pēp tolum.—  
Donnpleiðe hUa Eočāda do dul ipīn Mumain co  
maīb Ulač lai, ap cenn tuapupāil.—Maīom Ačā-  
Epāil i taēb Cločair pōp Pēpū<sup>3</sup>-Maīač pīa n-Domnall  
hUa ločlainn 7 pīa Pēpaið Muišī-īčā, i toīpēapōpū<sup>4</sup>  
ingpūnnitōe Apā-Mačā,<sup>5</sup> īoon, Šīpīuc hUa Coema[i]n  
7 mac Neill hUī Šheppaiš<sup>6</sup> et alī:

(Ač-Epāil[i]l,<sup>a</sup>

1 n-ōiongnač laēī a tēpāio; ;

Sočāīde bep cen imāian

Dīomšūm Ačā-Epāil.<sup>a</sup>)

A.D. 1079. <sup>1</sup> Šilā—, A.—<sup>a</sup> moīpūntup, C.

A.D. 1080. <sup>1</sup>—bair, B. <sup>2</sup> Deīpōpōpāil (p om.), B. <sup>3</sup> Pēpaið—, B.  
<sup>4</sup>—ap, B. <sup>5</sup> Mačā om., B. <sup>6</sup> Šheppaiš, A.—<sup>a</sup> on text space, n. t. h., A;  
om., B.

1079. <sup>1</sup> *Ceallach Ua Ruanadha; Cu-Midhe*.—"Cellach O'Ruanadha, arch-  
poet of Ireland, Cumie," etc., C. The  
infected *d* (*dh*) in *Ruanadha* and *Cu-  
Midhe* (*Hound of Meath*) was not  
pronounced. For *Ua Ruanadha*  
(O'Rooney) see *Todd Lectures*, Ser.  
iii, Lect. ii.

<sup>2</sup> *Gilla-Digde*.—*Devotee of (St.)  
Digde* (Virgin). One of the name is  
given in the *Martyrology* of Tallaght  
at Jan. 6; another, at Apr. 25.

<sup>3</sup> [*Mael-Chiarains, Devotee of (St.)  
Ciaran*].—Supplied from the Four  
Masters. See *Christian Inscriptions*,  
pp. 66-7.

1080. <sup>1</sup> *Šliab [F]uat*.—"Šlevuaid,  
*id est*, Mountaine," C.

<sup>2</sup> *Through treachery*.—"By sleight,"  
C.

<sup>3</sup> *Nobles*.—Literally, *worthies*.

<sup>4</sup> *For the sake of stipend*.—The  
translator of C. correctly renders: "to  
bring wages." They were *condottieri*,  
in fact.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1079] 1079. Ceallach<sup>1</sup> Ua Ruanadha, chief bardic professor of Ireland; Cu-Midhe,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Lorean, king of Fern-magh; the son of Gilla-Digde<sup>2</sup> Ua Lorcaín, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha; [Mael-Chiarain]<sup>3</sup> the son of Conn, head of the poor of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of moon, A.D. 1080. [1080 Bis.] Donn Ua Lethlobuir, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Ui Lathen on Sliab-[F]juait.<sup>1</sup>—Ua Ciardai, king of Cairbri, died.—Ceallach [Celsus], successor of Patrick, was born.—Derbfhorgaill, daughter of the son of Brian [Boruma], wife of Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, died in Imlech.—Eochaidh Ua Merligh, king of Fern-magh, was killed through treachery.<sup>2</sup>—Donnsleibhe Ua Eochada went into Munster with the nobles<sup>3</sup> of Ulidia along with him for the sake of stipend.<sup>4</sup>—The defeat of the Ford of Ergal by the side of Clochar [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by Domnall Ua Lochlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha, wherein fell the persecutors<sup>5</sup> of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitriuc Ua Coemáin and the son of Niall Ua Serraiagh and others:

(The Ford of Ergal [it is],  
Wherein heroes cause<sup>6</sup> the dispersing;  
A multitude shall be without delight  
From the conflict of the Ford of Ergal.)

The Annals of Innisfallen, at 1078, state that Donnsleibhe was dethroned and went to O'Brien, his place being taken by (Aed) Meranach Ua Eochadha.

<sup>5</sup> *The persecutors (ingrinntide[-i]).*—O'Connor, to whom nothing apparently presented any difficulty, reads in *grainntide Ard*, and translates by *Granarii custos Armachanus!* The translator of C. taking his text to be = *i n-glinntib*, renders it: "in the valleys."

<sup>6</sup> *Wherein heroes cause.*—In the original, *i n-diognat laeich*; which the *Four Masters*, according to O'Donovan, transcribe in *drong naíttlaic*. The editor, however, renders the words [?] by "people shall hereafter be there (dispersed)"! Furthermore (to judge from the printed text), they give the verse in two lines, ending respectively in *aterbhaid* and *Erghail*. But it is a quatrain in *Rannaiacht bec gairét*,—heptasyllabic lines ending in dissyllables. The metre is called *gairét* (short),

| Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. xiii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
 Mac Ingeirpce, pī Conaille, do marbað o Peparð-  
 Pearn-muigī.—Ma[c] Crat̃ hūa Oca[ī]n, muirpe Ceniuil-  
 Pearsura<sup>1</sup>; Maelmīcīg hūa Maelpuanaiḡ, pī hūa-  
 Tuirpu, o Cenel-ḡinnig ḡlinnī; hūa Uaṡmura[ī]n,<sup>2</sup>  
 pī Pēr-Li, occipī runt.—hūa Maṡgamna, pī Ulað do  
 marbað la hūa n-ḡočaða i n-ḡun-da-leṡḡlar.—ḡilla-  
 Crone, uaralṡacarṡ Arða-Mača; hūa Robarṡaiḡ,  
 aircinneḡ Conṡere<sup>3</sup>; Flann hūa Lora[ī]n, uaralṡacarṡ  
 Luḡbaíð, in penitencia doormierunt.—Corcaḡ co n-a  
 templaiḡ 7 Ceall-da-lua ab igne uir[r]ipata[e] runt.

B 44b | Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
 ḡilla-Cripṡ hūa Maelṡabail, pī Cairpce-ḡracaiṡe;  
 | Finnčað, mac Aḡalṡaða, toirpē Cloinne-ḡrepaíl;  
 Domnall, mac Concobuir hūi ḡruain; Caṡal, mac Aḡa  
 hūi Conḡobair<sup>1</sup>; Flaiṡberṡaḡ hūa Maelaṡuin, pī  
 Luirḡ; Uíḡrīn, mac Mael-Muirpe, toirpē Ceniuil-  
 Pearsaiḡ<sup>2</sup> omner occipī runt.

(Domnall,<sup>3</sup> Mac Tairḡ hūi Concobair, pīdamna  
 Connaḡṡ, do marbað la Caṡal hūa Concobair ṡrua  
 ṡell.—Caṡal hūa Concobuir do ṡuiritm hī caṡ la  
 Ruaiḡrī hūa Concobair, co roḡaiṡe moir uime<sup>4</sup>.)

A 47a | | Cal. 1an. i. p., l. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Domnall hūa Cananna[ī]n, pī Ceniu[ī]l-Conaill, a  
 pūir occipūṡ epṡ.—Aḡa hūa Mael-Seḡlainn, pī Aḡiḡ;

A.D. 1081. <sup>1</sup> Ceniuil—, A. <sup>2</sup>—maran, B. <sup>3</sup> Connerpe, B.

A.D. 1082. <sup>1</sup>—buir, B. <sup>2</sup> Cenel—, B.—<sup>3</sup> f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B;  
 given in C.

A.D. 1083. <sup>1</sup> Cenel—, B.

because the opening line is (four syl-  
 lables) *short* of the normal number.  
 See *Todd. Lect.*, *ubi sup.*

1081. <sup>1</sup> *Steward*.—Here again, the  
*Four Masters* change *muire* of the  
 Ulster Annals into *tigherna* (lord).

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Mathgamna*.—This entry is  
 at variance with the Ulidian regnal  
 list (*L.L.*, p. 41), in making Ua  
 Mathgamna king. The correct ver-  
 sion is probably that of the Annals  
 of Innisfallen, in which it is stated



Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1081]  
 1081. Mac Ingerree, king of Conaille, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Ocain, steward<sup>1</sup> of Cenel-Fergusa; Maelmithigh Ua Maelruanaigh, king of Ui-Tuirtri, by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen; Ua Uathmarain, king of Fir-Li, were slain.—Ua Mathgamna,<sup>2</sup> king of Ulidia, was killed by Ua Eochadha in Dun-dalethglas.—Gilla-Crone,<sup>3</sup> eminent priest of Ard-Macha; Ua Robartaigh, herenagh of Condere; Flann Ua Lorcaín, eminent priest of Lughbaid,<sup>4</sup> slept in penance.—Cork with its churches and Cell-da-lua were wasted by fire.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1082]  
 1082. Gilla-Crist Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Bracaidhe; Finnochadh, son of Amhalgaidh, chief of Clann-Bresail; Domnall, son of Conchobur Ua Briain; Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair; Flaithbertach Ua Maeladuín, king of Lurg; Uidhrin, son of Mael-Muire, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, were all slain.

(Domnall,<sup>1</sup> sōn of Tadhg Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Cathal Ua Concobair through treachery.—Cathal<sup>1</sup> Ua Concobair fell in battle<sup>2</sup> by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, with a great multitude around him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1083]  
 1083. Domnall Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Aedh Ua Mael-

that Gall-na-gorta Ua Mathgamna was slain in Downpatrick by Donn-sleibhe Ua Eochadha.

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-Crone.—Devotee of (St.) Crone (Virgin).* Seventeen of the name are given in the Homonymous Lists of Saints in the Book of Leinster (p. 369 a).

<sup>4</sup> *Priest of Lughbaid.*—The Annals of Innisfallen say he was lector of Emly.

The Four Masters reverse the order of this and the preceding obit, and state (doubtless by an error of transcription) that Ua Robartaigh (O'Roarty) was herenagh of Louth.

1082. <sup>1</sup> *Domnall; Cathal.*—These two bracketted items are found in Tigernach and the Annals of Boyle.

<sup>2</sup> *Fell in battle.*—The so-called Annals of Loch Ce (*adan.*) state that O'Connor died a natural death (*mortuus est*).

Μυρερταῖ ἡλα Καρὺλλ, αἰρῖννεῖ Όυν, ρυὶ βρεῖεῖ-  
 X naῖτα 7 ρεανῆαι; Ταῶς<sup>3</sup> ἡλα Ταῶς, αἰρῖννεῖ Cille-  
 τα-λῶα, in pace quiescunt.—Gilla-Moninne, αἰρῖννεῖ  
 Luḡbarṑ, occipit<sup>3</sup> ep̄t.—Aed Meranaḡ do baṡur ac  
 Luimniuc̄.—Ri Ceniuil-Ennai<sup>4</sup> do marbaḡ la Donnḡaḡ  
 ἡλα Mael-Seḡlainn, la ρuḡ n-Ḷiliḡ.—Domnall ἡλα  
 Loḡlainn do ḡabail ρuḡi Ceniuil-Eogain. Cpeḡ ρuḡ  
 X lair ρop Conailliḡ, co tuc boroma mór 7 co taparṑ  
 tuarur̄tal d'ón cpeḡḡ ρin do ṑeraib ṑern-muḡi.

[b̄ir.] Cal. Ian. ii. p., L. xx., Anno Domini M.º lxxx.º iii.º  
 Donnḡaḡ ἡλα Maelruanaḡ, perreutor aec[c]leṑia-  
 rum, do marbaḡ eter corp 7 anmain o ṑeraib-Ḷuirḡ.—  
 Glenn-da-loḡa, cum ρuir templi, do lorcaḡ.—Μυρεῖαḡ  
 ἡλα Ceṡnen, αἰρῖννεῖ Cluana-Eoir, do ecc.—Sloḡaḡ  
 la Donnṑleibhe, ρi Ḷlaḡ, co Όροḡat-n-Ḷḡa, co tapar̄  
 X tuarur̄tal do mac Cailliḡ h̄li Ruairc. Cpeḡ la Όm̄-  
 nall ἡλα Loḡlainn tap̄ a ep̄ i<sup>1</sup> n-ḶḶtaib, co tucpat  
 boroma mor.—Sloḡaḡ la ṑeru Muman i Miḡe 7 ip̄  
 ρop an ṑluaḡaḡ ρin aḡbaḡ Concobur ἡλα Cetpaḡa.  
 Όocuatur<sup>2</sup> Conmacne i Tuat-Mumain tap̄ a n-ep̄i,  
 co ρoloiṑeret duine<sup>3</sup> 7 cella<sup>4</sup> 7 co ρucpat cpeḡḡ.—Maṑom<sup>5</sup>  
 Mona-Cṑuinneice<sup>6</sup> ρia leḡ Moḡa ρop Donnḡaḡ ἡλα  
 Ruairc, i torḡair ἡλα Ruairc (iṑon,<sup>5</sup> Donnḡaḡ, mac  
<sup>2</sup> Ταῶς, B. <sup>3</sup>—ρur̄, B. <sup>4</sup> Ceniuil—, B.

A.D. 1084. <sup>1</sup> α, B. <sup>2</sup>—uar, B. <sup>3</sup> duine, B. <sup>4</sup> cealla, B. <sup>5</sup> baṡur, B.  
 —<sup>6</sup> Cat mona-cṑuinneoḡi—*Battle of Moin-cruinneogi*—is placed on left  
 margin, n. t. h., opposite these words, A. <sup>b</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B.

1083. <sup>1</sup> *Herenagh*. — Tigernach  
 and the Innisfallen Annals call  
 him, probably with justice, *Comarba*  
 (=bishop).

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh Meranach*. — *Aed the*  
*furious*. Tigernach calls him *Ua*  
*Eochadha*, King of Ulidia. (See  
 1080, note 4, *supra*; from which,  
 taken with present entry, is to be  
 corrected the list of Kings in L.L. (p.

41 d), in which *two* years are as-  
 signed to his reign. The scribe mis-  
 took *u* for *ii*.)

His being drowned at Limerick  
 shows that Aed, like Donnleibhe,  
 was in the service of O'Brien.

<sup>3</sup> *Royal foray*.—An idiomatic ex-  
 pression, signifying the first expedition  
 made by a king after his inaugura-  
 tion.

Sechlainn, king of Ailech; Muircertach Ua Cairill, [1083] herenagh of Dun, doctor of jurisprudence and of history; Tadhg Ua Taidhg, herenagh<sup>1</sup> of Cell-da-lua, rested in peace.—Gilla-Moninne, herenagh of Lughbaidh, was slain.—Aedh Meranach<sup>2</sup> was drowned at Limerick.—The king of Cenel-Ennai was killed by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Domnall Ua Lochlainn took the kingship of Cenel-Eogain. A royal foray<sup>3</sup> [was made] by him upon Conaille, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and gave stipend out of that foray to the Men of Fern-magh.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1084 Bis. 1084. Donnchadh Ua Maelruanaigh, persecutor of churches, was killed, both body and soul,<sup>1</sup> by the Men of Lurg.—Glenn-da-locha, with its churches, was burned.—Muiredhach Ua Cethnen, herenagh of Cluain-eois, died.—A hosting by Donnisleibhe, king of Ulidia,<sup>2</sup> to Drochat-atha, so that he gave stipend to the son of Cailech Ua Ruairc. A foray [was made] by Domnall Ua Lochlainn after him<sup>3</sup> into Ulidia, so that they took away great cattle-spoil.—A hosting by the Men of Munster into Meath, and it is upon that hosting died Concobur Ua Cetfatha. The Conmacni went into Thomond after them,<sup>4</sup> so that they burned forts and churches and took away spoil.—The defeat of Moin-cruinneoice [was inflicted] by the Half of Mogh upon Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ruairc (namely, Donnchadh, son of Cailech Ua Ruairc) and Cennetigh Ua Briain and others most

1084. <sup>1</sup> *Both body and soul.*—Literally, *between body and soul.* That is, that he was either captured and put to death without benefit of clergy; or killed in the act of desecration.

<sup>2</sup> *Donnisleibhe, King of Ulidia.*—

That is, Ua Eochadha. See A.D. 1080, note 4, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *After him.*—That is, whilst Donnisleibhe was absent on the expedition.

<sup>4</sup> *After them.*—When, namely, the Munstermen were gone to Meath.



Cailig hui Ruairc<sup>b</sup> 7 Cennetiġ hua ḡriain et alu  
plurimi (hi<sup>c</sup> quartaecim<sup>d</sup> Kalann Nouimbri<sup>e</sup>).—Dom-  
nall hua ġailmpeḡaiġ do marbaḡ do Domnall hua  
Lochlann.—Ġilla-Patraic, erpoc Aġa-cliaġ, do baġaḡ.<sup>5</sup>

(Hoc<sup>o</sup> anno ecclesia Sanct[a]e Fintġe de Roroirp-  
ġir fundata erp<sup>o</sup>.)

B44c | Kal. 1an. 111.<sup>a</sup> p., L. 1., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
Mac Soillig, aircinnec<sup>1</sup> Inni-cann-Deġa; uġairc hua  
Laiḡnenn, aircinnec<sup>1</sup> | ġerna; Ġormgal loigrec<sup>2</sup>, comarba  
reclera ḡriġte i n-Aro-Maġa, ġui<sup>b</sup> i n-ecna 7 i cḡabaro<sup>b</sup>;  
Mael-ḡnec<sup>1</sup>ta, mac ġulaiġ, ġi Muireb; Cleirec<sup>2</sup> hua  
Selbaḡ, aircinnec<sup>1</sup> Corcaig<sup>1</sup>, ġuam uitam ꡑelicitet<sup>1</sup>  
ḡiniepunt.—Muḡaḡ hua Maelḡoraiḡ, ġi Ceni[u]l-  
Conaill; Domnall, mac Mael-Coluim, ġi Alban;  
Muireḡaġ, mac Ruairc<sup>1</sup> hui Ruaiḡaca[i]n; hualġarġ  
hua Ruairc, ḡiḡomna Connaġt; Oengur hua Caimel-  
ba[i]n, ġi Loegui<sup>1</sup>,<sup>2</sup> ġuam uitam inꡑelicitet<sup>1</sup> ḡiniepunt.

A 47b | Kal. 1an. u. p., L. 11., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
Mael-ġru hua ḡrolda[i]n, ġui in ecna 7 in cḡabaro<sup>1</sup>

<sup>o</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B. C. <sup>d</sup> .x. 111., MS. <sup>e</sup> l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A. D. 1085. <sup>1</sup>—airc, B. <sup>2</sup>—airc, B. <sup>a</sup> .111., B. The scribe took the first two 11. of 111. for u., a mistake of frequent recurrence. <sup>b</sup>—ġui in ecna 7 in cḡabaro—*master of wisdom and of piety*, B.

<sup>5</sup> *The 14th.*—The Four Masters (*ad an.*) say the 4th of the Kalends [Oct. 29]. They overlooked x. in the xiiii. of their original (MS. A).

<sup>6</sup> *Gilla-Patraic.*—Devotee of [St.] Patrick. He was consecrated in London in 1073 by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in accordance with the request of the Dublin clergy. He made a profession to Lanfranc, from whom he received letters *dignas valde memorie* (Appendix to Anglo-Saxon Chronicle), to be delivered to the kings of Ireland.

<sup>7</sup> *This year, etc.*—Given in Irish in the Four Masters.

<sup>8</sup> *At.*—Literally, *of*. Of the twelve given in the Homonymous Lists (L. L. p. 369b), the Saint intended was most probably Fainche of Lough Ree, whose feast was Jan. 1 (Mart. Tal., L. L. p. 355 c).

1085. <sup>1</sup> *Superior.*—Literally, *successor*; but employed here and elsewhere in the secondary sense of superior (abbot, or bishop, or both). Gormgal was an abbot.

<sup>2</sup> *Mael-snechtai.*—His name occurs,

numerous (on the 14th<sup>5</sup> of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19].—Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—Gilla-Patraic,<sup>6</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath, was drowned.

(This<sup>7</sup> year the church of Saint Fuinche [Fainche] at<sup>8</sup> Rosoirrther was founded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1085]  
1085. Mac Soillig, herenagh of Inis-cain of [St.] Daig; Ughaire Ua Laidhgnen, herenagh of Ferns; Gormgal Loigsech, superior<sup>1</sup> of the establishment of Brigit in Ard-Macha, eminent in wisdom and in piety; Mael-snechtai,<sup>2</sup> son of Lulach, king of Moray; Cleirech Ua Selbaidh, herenagh<sup>3</sup> of Cork, felicitously finished their life.—Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill; Domnall, son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland; Muiredach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadacain; Ualgarc Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connacht; 'Oengus Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire, infelicitously<sup>4</sup> finished their life.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1086]  
1086. Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain,<sup>1</sup> master of wisdom and of

as grantor of land to [St.] Drostan, in the second Gaelic charter in the *Book of Déar* (a ninth cent. Evangelistarium in the Public Library, Cambridge). His obit was thus doubtless recorded in the Columban Annals; whence it passed into the present Chronicle.

<sup>2</sup> *Herenagh*—The Annals of Innisfallen call him *Comorba*, i.e., successor of [Finn-]barr; that is, bishop of Cork.

<sup>4</sup> *Infelicitously*.—That is, suddenly or by violence.

1086. <sup>1</sup> *Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain*.—Of Mael-Isu's poems in the native tongue, that in the *Book of Hymns*, with the rubric *Mael-Isu dixit*, may perhaps be reckoned as one. It con-

sists of three quatrains, praying to the Holy Ghost through Christ. The final distich embodies well the *Filioque* clause of the Nicene Creed:

*A Isu, ronnoeba,  
Ronsoera do Spirit.*

"O Jesus! may Thy Spirit us sanctify, us save."

Another is contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan* (a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, classed H. 2, 16), col. 336, with the heading *Mael-Isu* [MS. form is *Ihu.*] *hUa Brolchain cecinit*. It is an invocation of the Archangel Michael in nine stanzas.

A third is given in *Lebar Brecc* (Lith. ed., p. 101), with the inscrip-

1 ριλιθεετ<sup>1</sup> 1<sup>2</sup> m-berlai<sup>3</sup> ceētarðai, ruum<sup>4</sup> rpirutum  
emiryt :

Septicim<sup>a</sup> Calann Febra,  
Aitici feile Farra rinn,  
Aobac Mael-Irru hUa Broelā[i]n,  
Alē! cia dānac tnom tam tinn<sup>b</sup>—

Mael-Sečlāinn hUa Paēla[i]n, ačloeč tozaiði; Mac-  
beačao hUa Concobuir, ru Ciapaoē; Epčao hUa Mael-  
fozamar, ardeppcop Connačt; Mael-Coemžin, uapal-  
eppcop ulað; Piačn a u i Rona[i]n, aipeinneč Cluana-  
tolca[i]n, in pace dormierunt.—Almalzaið, mac Ruaiðru  
hUa Ruadaca[i]n, do marbað do Feraið Fern-muizī.—  
Tairpvelbač<sup>a</sup> hUa ðriain, ru Epenn, do ec i Cinn-čopað,  
iar mor marera 7 iar n-aičpizī fota 7 iar tomaiłt  
Cuirp Cuirp 7 a phola, i Þruo 1o luil, irin pečtmað<sup>b</sup>  
bliaðain pečtmozmað<sup>b</sup> a airi :

Alēci<sup>c</sup> Maipt, i Þruo 1t luil,  
1 peil laconb co n-žlanpum,  
1 nomað<sup>d</sup> pīcet, aobac  
1n t-airtoziz tenn, Tairpvelbač.<sup>e</sup>

A.D. 1086. <sup>1,2</sup> 7 ριλιθεετα—and of poetry, B. <sup>3,4</sup> in berlai—of the language  
B. <sup>3</sup> ruam, A. <sup>4</sup>—oeal—, A. <sup>a-a</sup> t. m., with relative marks, t. h., A: om  
B.—<sup>b-b</sup>. uin. mað bliaðain .lxx. mað, A, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> .lxx., MS. (A).

tion *Moel-Isu hUa Brochcha[i]n*  
*cecivit*. This is a bilingual rhymed  
prayer of seven stanzas to God the  
Son. The opening quatrain will  
best show the structure. Its singu-  
larity, no doubt, caused the chronicler  
to class the author as an adept "in  
poetry in either language."

*Deus meus, adjuva me,  
Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,  
Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,  
Deus meus, adjuva me.*

(The second line means: Give to  
me Thy love (=love of Thee), O Son  
of my God).

From the foregoing it is evident  
why Ua Broelain took the name of  
Mael-Isu—*Devotee of Jesus*.

<sup>2</sup> *Night*.—See 1075, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Fursa*.—XVII. Kal. [Feb.] *Dor-  
mitatio[nis] Fursei* (Mart. Tal., L.L.  
356 b). For his *Vision* (Vol. I. p. 97;  
see Bede, H. E. iii. 19. His death  
(Vol. I. pp. 109, 117) took place pro-  
bably in 650.

<sup>4</sup> *Alas!* etc.—The original of this  
line is thus given by the *Four Masters*:  
*Acht cidheadh nír trom tamh tinn*  
(rendered by O'Donovan: "But,



piety and in poetry in either language, sent forth his spirit : [1086]

The seventeenth of the Kalends of February [Jan. 16],

The night<sup>3</sup> of the feast of Fursa<sup>3</sup> fair,

Died Mael-Isu Ua Brolchain,

Alas<sup>4</sup>! who [is there] to whom it is not grievous plague sore?—

Mael-Sechlainn Ua Foelain, lay-brother<sup>5</sup> select; Mac-beathad Ua Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe; Erchadh Ua Mael-fhoghamair, archbishop of Connacht [Tuam]; Mael-Coemghin, archbishop of Ulidia [Down]; Fiachna Ua Ronain, herenagh of Cluain-dolcain, slept in peace.—Amhalgaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Ireland, died in Cenn-coradh, after much suffering and after long penance and after partaking of the Body of Christ and of His Blood, on the 2nd of the Ides [14th] of July, in the seventh year [and] seventieth of his age :

The night of Tuesday,<sup>6</sup> on the foreday of the Ides of July,

On the feast of James<sup>7</sup> of pure mind,

On the ninth [and] twentieth<sup>8</sup> [of the moon], died

The stout archking, Tairrdelbach.

however, not of a heavy severe fit"). Thus misled, Colgan perpetuated the error: *Nulla tamen infirmitate correptus* (AA. SS., p. 108). His version has been adopted by O'Connor (note at A.D. 1086 in his edition of the *Annals of Ulster*).

<sup>3</sup> *Lay-brother*.—Literally, *ex-laic*. The *athloech* was the *laicus*, or *frater conversus*, of the Latin Monastic Rules: a monk who was neither in Holy Orders, nor bound to recitation of the Office.

The (*Penitential*) *Commutations* (in Rawlinson B. 512, a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford) have: *Arra na n-athlaech ocus na n-athlae-*

*ces cetumus*.—The commutation of lay-brothers and lay-sisters (is to be set forth) first (folio 42 d). As Ua Foelain (O'Phelan) was member of a ruling family, his humility appeared remarkable in the selection of the lowest grade in the monastery.

<sup>6</sup> *Tuesday*.—July 14 fell on that day in 1086. For *night*, see 1075, note 2, *supra*. *La* (day) being monosyllabic, *aíochi* was employed here and in the preceding quatrain to produce a line of seven syllables.

<sup>7</sup> *On the feast of James*.—The incidence of the festival is taken perhaps from the Calendar of Oengus (where the saint is called a bishop).

Ταῖς<sup>ο</sup> ἰμορρο,<sup>ι</sup> α μαρ, το ἐκ α εἰνν ἡῖρ.<sup>ο</sup>—Μαῖομ  
να Ὀρινῶα πορ Μael-Seac̃lainn ρια Λαιḡνιḡ 7 ρια  
ḡallaiḡ, 1 τορῶαιρ Μael-Ciapa[1]n hṽa Caḡuraiḡ, ρι  
ḡres et alii multi.—Μαῖομ ρια n-Ḷṛteraiḡ πορ  
Uṽ-Ḳac̃,<sup>5</sup> 1 τορῶαιρ Domnall hṽa Ḷtterḡ.—Μαῖομ  
Eoḡalle ρια n-Ulltaiḡ πορ Ḷṛḡiallu 7 πορ Ua-Ruaḡ-  
aca[1]n, οὐ 1 τορῶαιρ Cumurcaḡ hṽa Laiḡein, ρι Si-  
ḡuibteire 7 ḡilla-Moninne hṽa Eoḡaḡa, muipe Cloinni-  
Sinaḡ et alii multi.<sup>6</sup>

Ἰcal. 1an. ui. p. l. xxiii., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.<sup>ο</sup>  
uii.<sup>ο</sup> Domnall, mac ḡilla-Patraic, ρι Oṛraiḡi, το ec.—  
Caḡal hṽa Cetpaḡa το mapbaḡ το Λαιḡνιḡ.—Cu-ṛleibe  
hṽa Ciapaḡa[1], ρι Caiṛbpe, α ρuir occirur eṛt.—Mael-  
Seḡlainn, mac Concobuir, ρι Teampraḡ, το mapbaḡ la  
ṛipu Teḡba<sup>1</sup> | 1 mebaṽl (ṛoon<sup>a</sup> 1 n-Ḷṛo-aḡaiḡ Eṛṛcoir  
Mel<sup>2</sup>).—Domnall hṽa Laiḡein το mapbaḡ la Domnall,  
mac Mic Loḡlainn.—Caḡ (1<sup>b</sup> Copunn<sup>b</sup>) eter Ruaḡṛi  
hṽa Concobair, ρι Connaḡt 7 Ḷeḡ hṽa Ruaṛc, ρι  
Conmaicne, 1 τορῶαιρ Ḷeḡ, ρι Conmaicne<sup>c</sup> 7 maṽi Con-  
maicne.—Longur la macu mic Raḡnaill 7 la mac ρiḡ  
Ulaḡ 1 Manaiṽn, οὐ 1 τορῶαιρ<sup>2</sup> mac<sup>3</sup> mic Raḡnaill.—  
Meṛ<sup>4</sup> mṡr in hoc anno.

<sup>οο</sup>om., A. <sup>ι</sup>uepo, the Latin equivalent, B. <sup>5</sup>—Ḳac̃ac̃, B. <sup>6</sup>om., B.

A.D. 1087. <sup>1</sup>Teḡpa, A. <sup>2</sup>-cpataṛ, B. <sup>3</sup>mac, A. The omission of  
1 was doubtless an oversight. <sup>4</sup>meaṛṛ, B. <sup>a-a</sup>itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup>itl.,  
t. h., A; ṛoon, 1 Copunn—that is, in Corann, r. m., t. h., B. <sup>c-c</sup>ṛoon,  
Ḷeḡ—namely, Aedh, itl., t. h. over ρι Conmaicne, B.

But it is not so found in the Hierony-  
mian Martyrologies (*Acta SS., Jun. t.*  
*vi., p. 1*), some of which give St.  
James of Nisibis and St. James of  
Alexandria at July 15.

<sup>5</sup>On the ninth [and] twentieth.—  
The Four Masters read *Iar ndó fichet*  
*adbath* "after two (and) twenty died."  
But the change can be detected with

certainty. The metre is *Debide*  
(consisting, namely, of heptasyllabic  
lines). The syllable short in the read-  
ing of the Four Masters accordingly  
betrays the line in question. The  
29th of the July moon coincided in  
1086 with the 14th of the solar  
month; new moon having occurred  
on June 16. Not understanding to

Taidhe, his son, also died at the end of a month.— [1086]  
 The defeat of Crinach [was inflicted] upon Mael-Sechlainn by the Leinstermen and by the Foreigners, wherein fell Mael-Ciarain Ua Cadhusaigh, king of Bregha and others many.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Airthir upon the Ui-Echach, wherein fell Domnall Ua Atteidh.—The defeat of Eochail [was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Airgialla and upon Ua Ruadhacain, a place wherein fell Cumuscach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibhtire and Gilla-Moninne Ua Eochadha, steward<sup>9</sup> of Clann-Sinaigh and many others.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1087]  
 1087. Domnall, son of Gilla-Patraic,<sup>1</sup> king of Ossory, died. Cathal Ua Cetfada was killed by the Leinstermen.—Cusleibe Ua Ciarðhai, king of Cairpri, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur, king of Tara, was killed by the men of Tebtha in treachery (namely, in Ard-achaidh of Bishop Mel).—Domnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.—A battle [was fought] (namely, in Corann) between Ruidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht and Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, wherein fell Aedh, king of Conmaicni and the nobles<sup>2</sup> of Conmaicni.—A fleet [was led] by the grandsons of Ragnall and by the son of the king of Ulidia into Manann,<sup>3</sup> a place where fell the grandsons of Ragnall.—A great crop this year.

what the numerals had reference, the Four Masters changed them to signify the regnal years (22) of the deceased. Herein, needless to add, they have been followed by O'Connor. O'Donovan renders the phrase "on the twenty-second" and makes no remark.

<sup>9</sup> Steward (*muire*).—Lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters*.

1087. <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-Patraic*.—Died A.D. 1055 (*supra*).

<sup>2</sup> *Nobles*.—Literally, *good* (men).

<sup>3</sup> *Mannan*.—"Id est, Ile of Man." C. The *grandsons*, there can be little doubt, were the sons of the Amhlam (Olaf) mentioned at 1075 (*supra*).



(Translation<sup>d</sup> reliquiarum Sancti Nicholai hoc anno, septimo Iour Mai.<sup>d</sup>)

διρ.<sup>a</sup> Kal. Ian. un. p., l., iii., Anno Domini M° lxxx° iiii.<sup>o</sup>  
Catalan hila Porreio, sui ino eena 7 in epaba, i ter[τ]  
Hon Marta, i n-mlig-iθair, Dia-Domnaig Inot[e], in  
pace quieuit :

Catalan<sup>b</sup>, in epaba<sup>b</sup> coir,  
ba ppuie pamaio<sup>1</sup>, ba penoir,  
Por nem, i n-a n-γριαναν η-γλε,  
Luro i peil Ciarain Saiθre.<sup>b</sup>—

X A 47c Sloθaθ la Domnall, mac Mic Loθlainn, la puθ n-Alig,  
i Connactu, co tapo Ruaiθp | gillu Connactu do 7 co  
n-θeoθatur θiblinaiθ ipin Mumain, co poloipcet Luimneθ  
7 in maθaire co Dun-aθeθ, co tuerat leo cenn mic Cailig  
7 co poθoθglaipet Cenn-copaθ 7 apaille.—Tigepnaθ hila  
θpoein, aipcinneθ Cluana-mac-Noir, in Chpicto quieuit.  
—Ar mōp por Gallu Aθa-cliaθ 7 Loθa-Capman 7 Puip-  
laipθi pua n-Uib-Eacaθ Muman ipino lō pomioθpatur  
Coraig do arcaim.—Mael-Ipu hila Mael-θipuc,  
apoθpile Epenn, do ec.

(Hoc<sup>c</sup> anno natuρ epρ Toippelebaθ hila Concobair,  
pυ Epenn.<sup>o</sup>)

<sup>a-d</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B ; given in C.

A.D. 1088. <sup>1</sup> pama is the genitive employed elsewhere in the Annals.—<sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> f. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A ; om., B. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B ; given in C.

<sup>4</sup> Translation, etc.—The relics of St. Nicholas of Myra were carried off from the church of Myra by some merchants of Bari, in Italy and placed in the church of St. Stephen at Bari, on the 9th of May, in this year.

1088. <sup>1</sup> Sunday of the beginning [of Lent].—O'Connor, by an inexcusable blunder, renders this by *Dominica in Quinquagesima*. In 1088, Easter

fell upon April 16. *Quinquagesima* was, accordingly, Feb. 26. The first Sunday of Lent, as the text correctly states, coincided with the feast of St. Ciaran, March 5th. O'Donovan's *Shrovetide Sunday* (*F. M.* p. 931), which is the same as O'Connor's *Quinquagesima*, was doubtless taken from C.

<sup>2-3</sup> Elder—senior.—This bilingual (Hiberno-Latin) hendiadys is em-

(Translation<sup>4</sup> of the relics of Saint Nicholas [took place] [1087] this year, on the seventh of the Ides [9th] of May.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1088] Bis. 1088.—Cathalan Ua Forreidh, master of wisdom and of piety, on the third of the Nones [5th] of March rested in peace, in Imlech-ibhair, the Sunday of the beginning [of Lent]:<sup>1</sup>

Cathalan, the devotee just,

He was a community elder<sup>2</sup>, he was a senior;<sup>2</sup>

To heaven, into its sunny mansion bright,

He went on the feast [March 5] of Ciaran of Saighir.—

of proper piety

X

A hosting [was made] by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, into Connacht, so that Ruaidhri gave the pledges of Connacht to him and they went, both of them, into Munster, until they burned Limerick and the plain as far as Dun-ached [and] carried away with them the head of the son of Caillech<sup>3</sup> [Ua Ruairc] and razed Cenn-coradh and so on<sup>4</sup>.—Tighernach Ua Broein,<sup>5</sup> herenagh of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Great slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith and of Loch Carman and of Port-lairgi by the Ui-Eachach of Munster, on the day they designed to pillage Cork.—Mael-Isu Ua Mael-Ghiric,<sup>6</sup> archpoet of Ireland died.

(This year<sup>7</sup> was born Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, king of Ireland.)

ployed to eke out the line. The *sruth* was the *senior* of the Latin Rule: a monk who acted as counsellor to the abbot and spiritual director to the brethren.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Caillech*.—That is, Donchad, son of Caillech O'Rourke, who was slain in the battle of Monecroonock, co. Kildare (*supra*, A.D. 1084). Tigernach (*sub eod. an.*) states that his head was carried to Limerick.

<sup>4</sup> *And so on*.—This expression signifies that the account which

the compiler had before him was more diffuse.

<sup>5</sup> *Tighernach Ua Broein*.—The well-known compiler of the *Annals of Tigernach*. It seems strange that a curt obit like this is all that was devoted to him in the present Chronicle.

<sup>6</sup> *Mael-Ghiric*.—Devotee of Quiricus (or Gricus), martyr, of Antioch: commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus, at June 16).

<sup>7</sup> *This year, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* under 1088.

— Kal. Ian. ii. p., l. x u., Anno Domini M. lxxx. ix. lursa do loraob 7 noi<sup>a</sup> pice<sup>a</sup> tuine do loraob i n-a taimliac o Phepaib Muman.—Ceall-dara do loraob ter in hoc anno.—Donncaob, mac Domnall remair, pi laighe, a rui occirur ert.—Muirceptaic hua laichein, pi Sil-Duibceire, do ec.—Cuit [er]sepaide per Fernmuigi 7 rocaide<sup>1</sup> arceua do marbaob la huib-eaac<sup>2</sup> 7 la hulla i Sleib-[p]uaic.—Donncaob, hua<sup>b</sup> Silla-Patraic, pi Oppaigi, a rui occirur ert.—Sill[a]-Patraic hua Ce-leca[i]n, recnap Apta-Maca, do ec aroce Notlaic mo[i]r.

B 45a

Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx u., Anno Domini M. xc. 1<sup>o</sup> don, bliobain deirib<sup>1</sup> Ogdata 7 ino nocharmaob bliobain ar mili o Sein Cuir. Maelouin hua Rebaca[i]n, comarba Moctutu; Cian hua Duacalla, comarba Caimnig i Ciannaic[ai]b, in Chripto paupaeupunt.—Maelpuanaig hua Capella[i]n, muirce Clainni-Diarmata; Silla-Cuir hua Lunig, muirce Cemuil-Maine, do marbaob i n-aen lo per dolum o Domnall hua loclainn.—

A.D. 1089. <sup>1</sup> rocaib, B. <sup>2</sup>—Eaac, A.—<sup>a</sup>.ix. xx., A, B. <sup>b</sup> mac—son, B.

A.D. 1090. <sup>1</sup> deirib, B.

1089. <sup>1</sup> Were burned.—They had probably fled to the church for protection.

<sup>2</sup> Some of the nobility.—Literally, a lordly portion. The Four Masters state that twelve tanists of noble tribes fell. (For the noble and free tribes, see O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, pp. 174-5.)

O'Connor misreads the text *Cuit Gernaide* for *Fernmuighe* and translates: *Praelium Gernadiense contra Fernmoyenses*. C. has "the battle of Gernaide"; but the battle was fought at Sliab-Fuait (the Fews mountains, co. Armagh).

<sup>3</sup> Grandson.—He was son of Domnall, who died 1087 (*supra*).

1090. <sup>1</sup> *Ogdoad*.—O Conon translates *Ogdata* by *novae numerationis*, with a reference to A.D. 963 (=964), *supra*. At the place referred to, he renders *Ian taidchoir* by *plenaria numeratio poetica*; because, according to him, the Irish poets numbered 500 years from St. Patrick's advent in 432 down to the year 963! This is scarcely worth refutation. *Taidchoir* is a well-authenticated word, meaning *reversion*, *return* (ni *fil taidchur*—there is not return: *na bid taidchur*—let there not be return. *Würzburg Codex Paulinus*, fol. 3a). Hence, in a secondary sense, it signifies *Cycle*. The *full Cycle* means the great Paschal Cycle of



Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1089] 1089.—Lusk was burned and nine score persons were burned<sup>1</sup> in its stone church by the men of Munster.—Cell-dara was burned thrice in this year.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall the Fat, king of Leinster, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Muircertach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibthire, died.—Some of the nobility<sup>2</sup> of the men of Fern-magh and a multitude besides were killed by the Ui-Echach and by the Ulidians on Sliab-[F]uait.—Donnchadh, grandson<sup>3</sup> of Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Gilla-Patraic Ua Celecain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died on the night of great Christmas.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of moon, A.D. 1090 : [1090] namely, the final year of the Ogdoad<sup>1</sup> and the ninetieth year above a thousand from the birth of Christ. Maelduin Ua Rebacain, successor of [St.] Mochutu<sup>2</sup>; Cian Ua Buachalla, successor of [St.] Cainnech in Ciannachta,<sup>3</sup> reposed in Christ.—Maelruanaigh Ua Caircellain, steward<sup>4</sup> of Clan-Diarmata; Gilla-Crist Ua Lunigh, steward<sup>4</sup> of Cenel-Maine, were killed on one day in treachery by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—The stone church of the Relics<sup>5</sup>

532 years, as distinct from the solar and lunar cycles of 28 and 19 respectively. It is fancifully employed A.D. 963 (=964), *supra*, to denote that a period equal thereto elapsed from the coming of St. Patrick, in 432, down to that year.

*Ogdoad* (ὀγδόαδς) signifies the eight first years of the Cycle of Nineteen. (The remaining eleven were called *Hendecad*, ἐνδεκάδς.) The last year thereof being sufficiently designated by the epact, xxvi., this formal identification was superfluous. It was taken apparently from the margin of a Paschal Table. (See

Bede: *De temp. rat.*, cap. xlvii. : *De Ogdoade et Hendecade*.)

<sup>2</sup> Successor of [St.] Mochutu.—That is, bishop of Lismore, co. Waterford.

<sup>3</sup> Successor of [St.] Cainnech in *Cianachta*.—"I.e. abbot of Drumachose, in the barony of Keenacht and co. Londonderry." (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, p. 938.)

<sup>4</sup> Steward.—*Muire*; lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters*.

<sup>5</sup> Relics.—Literally, *graves*. From the Book of Armagh we learn that a procession took place thereto

Ἰωάννης να περτα το λορεαῶ co cet<sup>a</sup> ταιξί[b] ime.—Com-  
 ḡal eter Ḍomnall, mac Mīc Lochlainn 7 Muircertach  
 húa ḡrain, pī Cairpī 7 mac Flainn húa Mael-Sechlainn,  
 pī Teimrach, co taptrap a<sup>2</sup> n-ḡiallu<sup>3</sup> uilī<sup>3</sup> do pīḡ Ailīḡ.  
 (Taitleḡ<sup>b</sup> húa hēḡra do epḡaḡail<sup>b</sup>)

Καλ. 1an. 111. p., l. 111., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
 Muircach, mac mic Ḍomnall peḡair, do mapach 1  
 meḡail la Enna, mac Ḍiarḡata.— | In leḡ iarḡapach  
 do Rait Ἀρθα-Μαḡa<sup>1</sup> do λορεαῶ.—Ḍonnpleiḡe húa  
 Eoḡaḡa, pī Ulaḡ, do mapach la mac Mīc Lochlainn, la  
 pīḡ Oiliḡ, 1 m-ḡelaḡ ḡoirp-in-ibair 1 caḡ.—Mac Aeḡa,  
 mic Ruairḡi, pī iarḡair Con[n]aḡt, do éc.—Mael-1pu,  
 comapcha Patraic, 1 quindocim<sup>a</sup> Kalann Enair, in  
 penitencia<sup>2</sup> quieuit. Ḍomnall, mac Aḡaḡaḡaḡa, do  
 oirḡneḡ ipin aḡḡaine 1 n-a inaḡ pō cetoir.—Ḍiaḡain  
 tra pḡtaḡ co n-ḡeḡin in bliḡain pī.

ḡip.<sup>a</sup> Καλ. 1an. u. p., l. x. 111., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> In  
 epaibḡeḡ húa Pollaḡain<sup>1</sup> do Con[n]aḡtaḡ do baḡuḡ.—  
 Cluaín-mac-Noip do milluḡ la 1ipu Muman.—Ruairḡi  
 húa Conḡobuir, aipḡi Con[n]aḡt, do ḡalluḡ la húa  
 ḡiallu (that is, the pers. pron. om.), A. <sup>3</sup> uile, A.—<sup>a</sup> c., A, B.  
 n. t. h., A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1091. <sup>1</sup> Ἀρθομαχα, A. —cia, A.—<sup>a</sup> x.n., A, B. 9 Kal.  
 Januarii (Dec. 24), C.

A.D. 1092. <sup>1</sup> Πολλοῦμαν, B.

every Sunday from the church in  
 the Close. The prescribed Psalms  
 are also given. Fundamentum  
 orationis in unaquaque die Dominica  
 in Alto Machae ad Sargifagum Mar-  
 tyrum (glossed on centre margin,  
*du ferti martur*—to grave of relics)  
 adeundum ab eoque revertendum:  
 id est: *Domine, clamavi ad te* [Ps.  
 cxl.], usque in finem; *Ut quid,*  
*Deus, repulisti in finem* [Ps. lxxiii.  
 (usque in finem)] et *Beati immacu-*

*lati* [Ps. cxviii.], usque in finem;  
 Benedictionis [—es, Dan. iii. 57–88]  
 et xv. Psalmi Graduum [Ps. cxix.—  
 cxxxiii.].

<sup>6</sup> *They*.—Namely, Muircertach  
 and the son of Flann.

<sup>7</sup> *King of Ailech*.—That is, Dom-  
 nall, son of Mac Lochlainn.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua Eghra*.—O'Hara, king of  
 the Connaught Luighni; slain in  
 1095 by the Conmaicni of Dun-  
 more, co. Galway.

[in Ard-Macha] was burned, with one hundred houses therearound.—A meeting between Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Cashel and the son of Flann Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they<sup>6</sup> gave all their pledges to the king of Ailech.<sup>7</sup> (Taitlech Ua Eghra<sup>8</sup> was taken prisoner.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1091.—Murchadh, grandson of Domnall the Fat, was killed in treachery by Enna, son of Diarmait.—The western half of the Close of Ard-Macha was burned.—Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha,<sup>1</sup> king of Ulidia, was killed by the son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, in the "Pass of the Field of the Yew," in battle.—The son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of Connacht, died.—Mael-Isu, successor of [St.] Patrick, on the fifteenth of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18]<sup>2</sup> rested in penance. Domnall, son of Amhalgaidh, was immediately instituted [*recte*, intruded] into the abbacy in his stead.—A sappy year in sooth with good weather [was] this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1092.—The Devotee Ua Follamhaim of Connacht was drowned.<sup>1</sup>—Cluain-mac-Nois was laid waste by the men of Munster.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, was blinded by Ua Flaithbertaigh (namely, Flaithbertach) in treachery.—Muredach Mac Cartaigh,

1091. <sup>1</sup>Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha.—He slew his predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, in 1081, *supra*. The regnal list in L.L. (p. 41c) gives him a reign of 30 years!

<sup>2</sup> [Dec. 18].—Dec. 28, according to the Annals of Loch Ce; Dec. 20, according to the *Four Masters*, who have been followed by Colgan

(*Tr. Th.*, p. 229). The true date cannot be determined in the absence of the lunation.

1092. <sup>1</sup>Drowned.—In Loch Carrigin ("Cargin's Lough, near Tulske, co. Roscommon," O'Donovan, *F.M.*, Vol. ii. p. 942), according to the Annals of Boyle.

<sup>2</sup> The close of Ard-Macha, etc.—

\* 7. This is the only one of the Annals of Ulster which is not a direct copy of the original text.



Flaitbertaig (100n,<sup>b</sup> Flaitbertaig<sup>b</sup>) i mebanl.—Muirp-  
daē Mac Cairtaig, ri Eoganaēta Cairil, moptu[u]r ert.  
—Flaitbertaig, mac Ruairi hui Ruadaca[i]n, o Uib-  
Eāc occipur ert.—Domnall, mac<sup>c</sup> Aīnālgada, comarba  
B 45b | patrāic, for cuairt Ceniul-Eogain, co tuc a reir.—  
Rait Cairt-Maā co n-a tempull do loptaō i quart<sup>2</sup>  
| Calann Septimber 7 rreē do Tmuin Mor 7 | rreē do  
Tmuin Saxan.—Enna, mac Diarmata,<sup>3</sup> ri hUa-Ceinn-  
relaig, a riur occipur ert.—Connmaē hUa Cairill,  
uagal eppcop Con[n]aēt, quieuit.—Mael-Iru hUa  
hCrraēta[i]n, comarba Ailbe, in pace quieuit.

| Cal. 1an. un. p., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
Donnāc Mac Cairtaig, ri Eoganaēta Cairil; Trenair  
hUa Ceallaig, ri ūreig; Aēō hUa ūaigella[i]n, ri  
Pern-īhūig; Aēō, mac Caēal hUa Conēobair, ruomna  
Connaēt, omner occipur punt.—Aēō, aircinneē ōaimliac-  
Cianna[i]n; Ailill hUa Nialla[i]n, comarba Ciara[i]n 7  
Crona[i]n 7 Mic ōuaē; Poēuō, ardeppcop Ailban, in  
Chripō quieupunt.—Sil-Muirpdaig do innarba[ō] a  
Con[n]aētaig do Muirpdaē hUa ūriain.—Aēō hUa  
Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniul-Conaill, do ōalluō la Domnall  
hUa loēlainn, la riē n-Ailēig.—Mael-Coluim,<sup>1</sup> mac

A.D. 1092.<sup>2</sup> iii., A; Cairt, B. <sup>3</sup>—matāi, B. <sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A;  
om., B. <sup>c</sup> mac Mic—son of Mac, B.

A.D. 1093. <sup>1</sup>—Coluim, B.

The remaining Third, that of Mas-  
san, was left intact.

<sup>2</sup> [Kinemen].—That is, according  
to the Leinster regnal List (L.L.  
39 d), Donchad, son of Murchad  
(1091, *supra*) and the sons of Dom-  
nall (1087, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup> Successor of [St.] Ailbe. —That is,  
bishop of Emly.

1093. <sup>1</sup> Donchadh Mac Carthaigh,  
*etc.*—This entry is a typical instance  
of the method in which these Annals

were compiled. By omission of  
the respective means and of the per-  
sons whereby death was inflicted,  
four independent items, given as  
such in the *Four Masters*, are included  
in one formula. It also well illus-  
trates the liability of such sum-  
maries to serious error. For the  
*Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority  
beyond question in Munster affairs,  
state that Mac Carthy was killed  
in the preceding year.

king of the Eoganacht of Cashel, died.—Flaithbertach, [1092] son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was slain by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eoga in, so that he took away his due.—The Close of Ard-Macha<sup>2</sup> with its church was burned on the 4th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 29] and a street of the Great Third and a street of the Third of the Saxons.—Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, was slain by his own [kinsmen<sup>3</sup>].—Conn-mac Ua Cairill, archbishop of Connacht, rested.—Mael-Isa Ua hArrachtain, successor of [St.] Ailbe,<sup>4</sup> rested in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1093] 1093.—Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh,<sup>1</sup> king of the Eoganacht of Cashel; Trenair Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha; Aedh Ua Baighellain, king of Fern-mhagh; Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connacht, all were slain.—Aedh, herenagh of Daimliac-Ciannain; Ailill Ua Niallain, successor of [St.] Ciaran<sup>2</sup> and of [St.] Cronan and of [St.] Mac Duach; Fothud,<sup>3</sup> archbishop of Scotland, rested in Christ.—The Sil-Muiredaigh were expelled from Connacht by Muircertach Ua Briain.—Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was blinded by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Mael-Colum, son of

Of the four persons here mentioned, the two *Aedhs* are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. Ua Baighellain, they say, died a natural death. To Ua Conchobair is appended *omnes occisi sunt*! This affords strong presumption that their compiler had the *Annals of Ulster* before him. If so, it is a clear proof that he did not understand his original.

<sup>2</sup>Of [St.] Ciaran and of [St.] Cronan

and of [St.] Mac Duach.—That is, Abbot-bishop of Clonmacnoise, Tomgraney and Kilmaeduagh. O'Donovan (p. 945) erroneously takes the *F. M.* to mean three different persons.

<sup>3</sup>*Fothud*.—See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 402. The learned writer's proposed identification of Fothud with Modach, Bishop of St. Andrew's (*Culdees*, Trans. R.I.A., Antiq. XXIV. 246), seems improbable.

Donnčāða, αἰρωῖ Alban 7 Etbaro, α mac, do marbað  
 do Francalð (ισον,<sup>a</sup> 1 n-lneþ-Alla 1 Saxonaið<sup>a</sup>). Α  
 ριζαν, ιμορρο,<sup>b</sup> Μαρσαρετα, do éc oia cumaið ρια cenn  
 nomaiðe.—Síl-Muireðaiğ tori[ē]iri 1 Connaētu cen  
 cetūğað.—Mer<sup>2</sup> mor in hoc anno.

A 48a

Cal. 1an. 1. p., l. x, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Plaiðbertač húa Ateirð, ρι húa-n-Éačāč, do dalluð  
 la Donnčāð húa n-Éočaða, la ριğ Ulað.—Sloğað la  
 Muirceptač húa m-Þriain co hAč-cliač, co ρoinnarb  
 ġorppaiğ Mépanač α ριğe ġall 7 co ρomarð Domnall  
 húa Mael-Sečlainn, ρι Teñrač.—Αρ Αριčter do  
 čeğðainið (ισον,<sup>a</sup> im Ua Feveca[i]n 7 im Donn, mac  
 Oengura<sup>a</sup>) do čor la hUlltaið.—Ruaiðri húa Donna-  
 ca[i]n, ρι Αραð; Concobur húa Cončošair, ρι Cianačta, in  
 penitencia<sup>1</sup> morptui punt.—Maiom<sup>b</sup> ρια Síl-Muireðaiğ  
 ρor Tuao-Mumain 1 torcpatur<sup>2</sup> tpi cet,<sup>c</sup> uel paulo  
 plur.<sup>b</sup>—Domnall, comarba Paτραic, ρor cuairt  
 Muman cetna čur, co tuc α lančucairt ρepibuil la  
 taeð n-eðbarτα.—Donnčāð, mac Mael-Choluim, ρι  
 Alban, do marbað o [α] braičrib réin (ισον,<sup>c</sup> o Dom-  
 nall 7 o Etmonoc<sup>c</sup>) ρep dolum.—Doínenn mor 1 n-Érinn  
 uile, oia ρořar tomatu.

(Cač<sup>f</sup> Þiðnačā, ou hi tpočair leč 1apčair Connačt 7

<sup>2</sup> meap, B.—<sup>a</sup> r. m., t. h., A, B. <sup>b</sup> uero (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1094. <sup>1</sup>—cia, A. <sup>2</sup> torcpato (i.e., the contraction for up was not  
 placed above o), B.—<sup>a</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b</sup> l. m., t. h., A; r. m.  
 t. h., B. <sup>c</sup> c. (contraction for centum, the Latin equivalent), A, B. <sup>d</sup> d  
 ltl., t. h., A, B. <sup>e</sup> om., C. <sup>f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

<sup>4</sup> Novena.—*Nomaidhe* is, perhaps,  
 from *noi*, nine. According to the  
*Anglo Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 1093,  
 when the queen heard of the death  
 of her husband and son, she went  
 with her priest to the church, re-  
 ceived the last rites and prayed God  
 that she might give up the ghost,

In the *Brut y Tywysogion* (A.D.  
 1091), it is stated she prayed that she  
 might not survive and God heard her  
 prayer, for by the seventh day she  
 was dead.

<sup>5</sup> *Into Connacht*.—Their expulsion  
 by O'Brien forms the second entry of  
 this year.



Donnchadh, archking of Scotland and Edward, his son, [1093] were killed by the Franks (namely, in Inber-Alda, in Saxonland). His queen, moreover, Margaret, died of grief therefor before the end of a novena.<sup>4</sup>—The Sil-Muiredaigh again [came] into Connacht<sup>5</sup> without permission [of Ua Briain].—Great crop in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1094] 1094.—Flaithbertach Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Eachach, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, [namely] by the king of Ulidia.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ath-cliaith, so that he expelled Geoffrey Meranach from the kingship of the Foreigners and killed Domnall Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara.—Slaughter of good persons of the Airthir (that is, including Ua Fedecain and including Donn, son of Oengus) was committed by Ulidians.—Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, king of Aradh; Concobur Ua Conchobhair, king of Ciannachta, died in penance.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muiredaigh upon Thomond, wherein fell three hundred, or a little more.—Domnall,<sup>1</sup> successor of [St.] Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster for the first time, so that he took away his full circuit[-dues] of cess, along with donations.—Donnchadh,<sup>2</sup> son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland, was killed by his own brothers (namely, by Domnall and by Edmond) in treachery.—Great severity of weather in all Ireland, whereof arose dearth.

(The battle<sup>3</sup> of Fidhnach, wherein fell one-half of the

1094. <sup>1</sup> *Domnall, etc.*—This visitation is not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>2</sup> *Donchadh, etc.*—He had, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, taken forcible possession of the throne, on the death of his uncle, in the preceding year. The same Chronicle says (A.D. 1095) that he

was slain at the instigation of his uncle, Dufenal [Domnall], who (A.D. 1094) thus succeeded him. As this agrees with the *Innisfallen Annals*, which omit mention of the brothers, it is more likely to be correct.

<sup>3</sup> *The battle, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (ad an.), with the

cf. 1068

leiré Corcumpuað la Taðs, mac Ruairðri hli Concobair<sup>f</sup>.)

B 45c

[Cal. 1an. 11. p., l. xx. 1., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Snečta mór do perēain in Cetain iar [Calainn, co romarb ár doene 7 én 7 ceēra.<sup>1</sup>—Cenannur co n-a templaiḃ; Dermač co n-ā lebraiḃ; Arō-rpača co n-a tempall 7 ilcella aile arēna cpmat[a]e runt. —Senoir<sup>2</sup> Mac Mael-Molua, arō penoir Epenn, in pace dormiuit.—Dubčā hūa Sočuinō, uapalīacart na fēpta; Donngur, eppcop Ača-cliač; Ačō, mac Mail-lpu,<sup>3</sup> iōn,<sup>4</sup> mac comarba Paṭraic [mortui<sup>b</sup> iunt<sup>b</sup>].—Gilla-Ciapa[i]n, mac Mic Ualḡairḡ, muipe hūa-n-Duibinnračt, a ruiṛ occiur ep<sup>c</sup>.—hūa Eicniḡ, rī fēp-Manač, do marbač a ruiṛ.—Maṛom Arōa-ačao rīa n-Dail-Araioe fop Ultu, tū i torčair Gilla-Comḡall hūa Cairill. —Teiōm mór i n-Epinn, co romarb ár doene, o [Calainn Clugu[i]r co ḡelltaine iar cinn (iōn,<sup>a</sup> bliāāin na mortla<sup>a</sup>).—Muirceṛtač hūa Cairpe, muipe Ceniuil-Oenḡura 7 rīomna Ailiḡ, moritup.—Cairppi hūa Ceīēpnaiḡ, iōn, uapal eppcop hūa-Ceinnpelaiḡ, in penitencia moritup.—ḡoppnaiḡ Mēpanač, rī ḡall, mortu[u]r ep<sup>c</sup>.

b.p.<sup>a</sup>

[Cal. 1an. 11. p., l. 11., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Plann hūa Anberō, rī Deirce[i]r Arḡiall; Mael-Paṭraic, mac Epmeṛaiḡ, eppcop Arō[a]-Mača; Colum hūa

A.D. 1095. <sup>1</sup> ceatpa, B. <sup>2</sup> Sean—, A. <sup>3</sup> Mael—, A. <sup>a</sup> om., A. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A, B; “died,” C. <sup>c</sup> om., C. <sup>a-4</sup> l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C.

variant in quo ceciderunt multi for du hi drochair leth (“wherein fell one half”).

1095. <sup>1</sup> Wrought havoc.—Literally, slew a slaughter.

<sup>2</sup> Mael-Molua.—Devotee of [St.] Molua (of Clonfert—Mulloe, King’s Co.). A Latin gloss, having no reference to the text, in the L.B. Calendar of Oengus, at April 16,

states that: *The archbishop of Ireland, the Senior Mac Maildula, died on the 3rd of the Ides [11th] of April. As some [poet] said [in a native De-bide quatrain which is quoted]. Archbishop was probably a Latin rendering of uasalepscop, eminent bishop.*

<sup>3</sup> Donngus.—For Donngus, or Donatns, see Lanigan, *Ec. Hist.*, iii. 482.

West of Connacht and half of Corcomruadh, [was gained] [1094] by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1095] 1095.—Great snow fell on the Wednesday after New-Year's Day [Jan. 3], so that it wrought havoc<sup>1</sup> of people and of birds and of cattle.—Cenannus with its churches, Dermagh with its books, Ard-sratha with its church, and many other churches besides were burned.—Senior Mac Mael-Molua,<sup>2</sup> chief religious counsellor of Ireland, slept in peace.—Dubhthach Ua Sochuind, archpriest of the [church of the] Relics [in Ard-Macha]; Donngus,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath; Aedh,<sup>4</sup> son of Mail-Isu, namely, the son of the successor of [St.] Patrick [died].—Gilla-Ciarain, son of Mac Ualgarg, steward<sup>5</sup> of Ui-Duibhshinnrecht, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Ua Eicnigh, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by his own [kinsmen].—The defeat of Ard-achad [was inflicted] by the Dal-Araidhe upon the Ulidians, wherein fell Gilla-Comghaill Ua<sup>6</sup> Cairill.—Great plague in Ireland, so that it wrought havoc<sup>1</sup> of people, from the Kalend [1st] of August to May-day thereafter (namely, the Year of the\* Mortality).—Muircertach Ua Cairre, steward of Cenel-Oenghusa and royal heir of Ailech, dies.—Cairpri Ua Ceithernaigh, eminent bishop of Ui-Ceinnselaigh [Ferns],<sup>7</sup> dies in penance.—Geoffrey Meranach, king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1096] Bis. 1096.—Flann Ua Anbeidh, king of the South of Airghialla; Mael-Patraic, son of Ermedhach, bishop of Ard-Macha<sup>1</sup>;

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh, etc.*—"Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patrike, died," C. But the "Coarb" at the time was Domnall, son of Amalghaidh. The Mail-Isu in question died 1091 (*supra*.)

<sup>5</sup> *Steward.*—*Muire*; lord (tigherna), *Four Masters*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua, etc.*—From *Ua* to *people* (in the following entry), both inclusive,

is omitted by O'Conor, who remarks *quaedam desunt*. But there is no lacuna in his MS. (B).

<sup>7</sup> [*Ferns*].—The Annals of Innisfallen (*ad an.*) call him bishop-abbot of Ferns.

1096. <sup>1</sup> *Bishop of Ard-Macha.*—Domnall was titular Primate at the time. Mael-Patraic was consecrated



Αἰνιολογία[ι]ν<sup>1</sup>, αἰνιολογία Ρυρ-αἰνιολογία; Πᾶν ἡὺα Μυρ-  
 κά[ι]ν, αἰνιολογία Αἰνιολογία, ἡν Χρυστο πορμιορυντ.—  
 Ματθαῖον ἡὺα Σεῦθαι, ρι Κορκορυνθῆ; Κορκορυνθῆ  
 ἡὺα Αἰνιολογία, | ρι Αἰνιολογία 7 ἡὺα Αἰν, ρι ἡὺα-μικ-  
 Αἰνιολογία, το κορκορυνθῆ 1 αἰνιολογία.—Υἰον μόν ρορ  
 Ρορυνθῆ Ερυνθῆ ρα ρορ<sup>2</sup> Εορ ἡν αἰνιολογία ρα, κο ρορκορυνθῆ  
 Ὅτα τρια τριαρυνθῆ κορκορυνθῆ Ρορκορυνθῆ 7 αἰνιολογία ἡ-Ερυνθῆ  
 αἰνιολογία.—Μακ Οὐβγῆν ἡὺα Μελκορυνθῆ το μαρκορυνθῆ  
 το ὕ ἡνιολογία.—Μυρκορυνθῆ ἡὺα Οὐβγῆν, ρι ἡὺα-  
 Αἰνιολογία, το μαρκορυνθῆ α ρυρ.—Μορκορυνθῆ ἡὺα Μορ-  
 κορυνθῆ[ι]ν, ρι Σιλ-Αἰνιολογία, μορκορυνθῆ[ι]ν ερτ.—Cu-Υἰα  
 ἡὺα Αἰνιολογία[ι]ν (ἡν, ρι ρορκορυνθῆ Αἰνιολογία<sup>3</sup>) το μαρκορυνθῆ  
 ἡν Κορκορυνθῆ-Ερυνθῆ (ἡν, ρι ἡὺα ἡνιολογία<sup>4</sup>).—Σῆν-Ορυνθῆ, μακ  
 Μικ Κορυνθῆ, ρι Ὅταρυνθῆ, κορκορυνθῆ ερτ.—ἡὺα Αἰνιολογία,  
 αἰνιολογία Τυαμα-Ερυνθῆ, ἡν Χρυστο ρορκορυνθῆ.—Εορ  
 ἡὺα Αἰνιολογία, αἰνιολογία Ὅταρυνθῆ, ἡν νο[ι]νιολογία ἡνιολογία  
 Εορ ρορκορυνθῆ.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., l. x. iii., Anno Domini m.º xc.º uii.º  
 Lepsum ἡὺα Ρορκορυνθῆ, κορκορυνθῆ Κορκορυνθῆ, πορκορυνθῆ  
 τενιολογία ορκορυνθῆ<sup>1</sup> ορκορυνθῆ.—Ταῦθ, μακ Ρορκορυνθῆ ἡν  
 Κορκορυνθῆ, ρορκορυνθῆ Κορκορυνθῆ, α ρυρ κορκορυνθῆ ερτ.—Πᾶν  
 ἡνιολογία ρορκορυνθῆ, αἰνιολογία Ρορκορυνθῆ, ἡν ρορκορυνθῆ.—

A.D. 1096. 1 Αἰνιολογία—, B. 2 ρορ, B. 3 ἡνιολογία, B. 4 om., B.  
 5 id., t.h., A, B.

A.D. 1097. 1 ορκορυνθῆ, A, B.

for the exercise of episcopal functions; as Domnall was, in all probability, a layman, perhaps a monk. His place apparently remained vacant until 1109 (*infra*), when it was assumed by Caincomrach O'Boyle.

2 *Great fear*.—See 771 (=772), 798 (=799), *supra*. The *Four Masters* state that the fear arose because the Feast (Decollation) of John the Baptist (August 29) fell on Friday in 1096. But this is puerile; every

festival must fall four times on the same day within the solar Cycle of 28 years. According to the so-called *Vision of Adamnan* (L.B., p. 258b-259b), great havoc of the men of Ireland was to be wrought by a fiery ploughshare, when the anniversary in question should fall on Friday, in a Bissextile and Embolismal year, at the end of a Cycle. The three first-named conditions were literally verified in the present year. The year was also to-

Colum Ua Anradhain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir; Flann Ua Muirecain, herenagh of Aentruim, slept in Christ.—Mathgamain Ua Segdhai, king of Corcoduibhne; Conchobur Ua Anniaraidh, king of Ciannachta and Ua Cein, king of Ui-mic-Cairthinn, mutually fell in combats.—Great fear [fell] <sup>2</sup>upon the men of Ireland before the feast of John of this year, until God spared [them] through the fastings of the successor of Patrick and of the clergy of Ireland besides.—Ua Maelchothaigh, son of Dubhgall, was killed by Ua Inneirghi.<sup>3</sup>—Muircertach Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed by his own [kinsmen].—Mottadhan Ua Mottadhain, king of Sil-Anmchada, died.—Cu-Uladh Ua Celecain (namely, royal heir of Airgialla) was killed by the Fifth of Ireland (that is, by Ulster).—Gilla-Ossen,<sup>4</sup> son of Mac Corten, king of Delbna, was slain.—Ua Cathail, herenagh of Tuaimgrene, rested in Christ.—Eogan Ua Cernaigh, herenagh of Daire, rested on the nineteenth<sup>5</sup> of the Kalends of January [Dec. 14].

CS 1092, adds: Tugao rígha Éirenn saoirse do cellaib inder robhatta ndéant. \*

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1097.—Lerghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of [St.] Comgall,<sup>1</sup> died after most excellent penance.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Flannacan the Red, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in peace.—The belfry of Mainister

wards the end, being the fourteenth, of the Cycle of Nineteen. Assuming that the prophecy was well-known, these coincidences were sufficiently striking to account for the popular terror.

<sup>3</sup> Ua Inneirghi. — "O'Hindry" in C; not "his [own people]," as O'Donovan misread (*Four Masters*, Vol. ii., p. 954).

<sup>4</sup> Gilla-Ossen. — Devotee of [St.] Ossan (of Rath Ossain, Fort of Ossan, west of Trim. *Mart. Don.*, Feb.

17). Ossan is given in the List of Deacons in L. L. (p. 366e).

<sup>5</sup> Nineteenth. — The *F. M.* say the eighteenth. But against them are to be placed A, B, C (which last has 19 *Kal. Jan.*; not, as O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*, says, 9 *Kal. Jan.*) and the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1097. <sup>1</sup> Successor of [St.] Comgall. — That is, Abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> The wright Ua Brolcain. — His obit is given at 1029 (*supra*).

B 45d Cloicteē Mairirpēē[-δουί] co n-a lebratē | 7 ταιρ-  
ceōaī īmōaī do lōpcaō.—Mael-δριγτε, mac in τ-ταιρ  
hūi ὀpolca[ī]n, uapal eprcop Cille-σapa 7 Coicrō Laižen,  
port penitenciam optimam quieuit.—Sloḡaō la Muir-  
ceptaō hūa m-δριain 7 la leē moḡa co maḡ Muir-  
ceīnne. Sloḡaō σano la 'Domnall hūa loēlann co  
Tuaircept Epenn co pīō Conaille do ēabairt caēa doib  
co purtailmepe 'Domnall, comarba Patraic, po ḡnē  
pīē[a].—loēlann hūa 'Duiσapa, pī pēpn-muḡi, do  
marbaō do uī[b]-δriuūn δpeirne.—Cnōmer mor ipin  
bliāōain pī: τpicā<sup>2</sup> bliāōan<sup>2</sup> on ēnōmer aile<sup>2</sup> ḡupan  
cnōme[r]pā<sup>b</sup> (iσon<sup>c</sup>, bliāōain na enō pinn; iσon, co  
pagaibēi pēpēdaō<sup>c</sup> enō ap aen pinginn<sup>c</sup>).

A 48c | Cal. 1an. ui. p., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup>  
Plaitēbeptaō hūa Plaitēbeptaīḡ, pī lapēair Connaēt, do  
marbaō do Sil-Muireōaiḡ.—Tri longā do longaiḡ ḡall  
na n-lunpī do īlat do ulitaiḡ 7 a pāpenn do marbaō,  
iσon, pīō<sup>1</sup> ap cet<sup>1</sup>, uel paulo plur.—Mael-īpu ūa  
σtuip, pēpiba pīlōpōḡiae Mumunenpium, immo omnium  
Scotorum, in Chpīrto quieuit.— | 'Diapmaī, mac Enna,  
mic 'Diapmata, pī Laižen, do marbaō do clainn Muir-  
caōa, mic 'Diapmata (iσon<sup>a</sup>, pōp lap Cille-σapa<sup>a</sup>).—

A.D. 1097. <sup>22</sup> xxx. bliāōam, A, B.—<sup>3</sup> u.edaē, A, B.—<sup>a</sup> pa-this, B.  
—<sup>b</sup> cnōmer aile romann—(to the) other nut-crop (that happened next)  
before us, B; C. follows the order of A. <sup>c-c</sup> r. m., t. h., A, B; given in C.

A.D. 1098. <sup>11</sup> xx. ap .c., A, B. <sup>a-1</sup> l. m., t. h., A; r. m., t. h., B.

<sup>2</sup> Half of Mogh. — Namely, the southern moiety of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> Thirty years.—The nut-crop next preceding is entered at 1066 (*supra*).

<sup>5</sup> Sixth.—“Id est, the sixth parte of the barrell,” C. “*Sesedach* is cognate with the Latin Sextarius and the French *Sesterot* and *Sextier*, a measure both of fluids and of corn, being

about a pint and a half, but varying in magnitude in different times and countries,” (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, Vol. ii. p. 822.)

<sup>6</sup> Penny. — In the *Senchus Mor* (Vol. ii. p. 220), the *pinguin* is one-third of the *screpal*. In another Brehon law tract (O'Donovan, *F.M.* ii. 822) the silver *pinginn* is said to



[-Buithi] with its books and many treasures was burned.— [1097]  
 Mael-Brighte, son of the wright Ua Brolcain,<sup>2</sup> eminent bishop of Cell-dara and of the Fifth of Leinster, rested after most excellent penance.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the half of Mogh<sup>3</sup> to the Plain of Muirtemhne. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, together with the North of Ireland, to the Wood of Conaille, to give battle to them, until Domnall, successor of Patrick, prevented them under guise of peace.—Lochlann Ua Duibhdara, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Uibriu of Breifne.—Great nut-crop in this year: thirty years<sup>3</sup> from the other nut-crop to this nut-crop (namely, the year of the Fair Nuts; so that, namely, [the measure called] the Sixth<sup>4</sup> of nuts used to be got for one penny<sup>5</sup>).

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1098]  
 1098.—Flaithbertach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by the Sil-Muiredhaigh.—Three ships of the ships of the Foreigners of the Islands were wrecked by the Ulidians and their crews<sup>1</sup> killed, namely, twenty over a hundred, or a little more.—Mael-Isu Ua Stuir, master of philosophy<sup>2</sup> of the Momonians, nay, of all the Scots, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murcad, son of Diarmait (namely, in the centre of Cell-dara).—Eochaidh, successor of [St.] Ciannan,<sup>3</sup> died

weigh seven grains of wheat. This corresponds pretty closely with the Roman weight (24 grains = 1 scruple).

1098. <sup>1</sup> *Crews*. — Literally, *folk* (*fairenn*), a collective substantive.

*Master of philosophy*. — Literally, *scribe of philosophy*. *Scribe* is here employed in the sense of 1 Esdr. vii. (*scribae erudito*, 11; *scriba legis*,

21). Portion of the Commentary of St. Columbanus on Ps. xlv. 2 (*Lingua mea calamus scribae*, etc.) is: *tamquam cuidam scribae docto calamus aptus obsequitur* (Ml. fol. 64d). The *Four Masters* make it *scribe and philosopher*.

<sup>3</sup> *Successor of [St.] Ciannan*. — That is, Abbot of Duleek, co. Meath.

Eocharb, comarba Ciannain, port penitentiam<sup>o</sup> obiit.—  
 Rónan húa Daimin, comarba Robuir ppiur et religiosus  
 optimus port 7 Mael-Martain húa Cellaiḡ, comarba  
 Mhura [ph]oēna, largus et sapiens, in una die in pace  
 quiescunt.—Flaitbertač, mac Tisernaiḡ bairriciō,  
 comarba Finnai[n], in perigrinatione quiescit.—  
 Domnall Oa Enna, uaral eppcop lartair Eorpa 7 tobur  
 conderclī in domain (ruí<sup>a</sup> in úiro cečtarbā[ī], rōn, Ro-  
 man 7 na n-ḡaidel<sup>3</sup>), port penitentiam<sup>o</sup> optimam, suam  
 uitam feliciter hī deci[m] [Calann Decimber finiuir.  
 —Mac Mara[i]r Cairbreč, anncara toḡaidē; Domnall  
 Mac Robartaḡ, comarba Colum-cille ppi ré, in pace  
 dormierunt.—Marom Pertyr-puilōe for Cenul-  
 Conaill rīa Cenel-n-Eogain, i torčair Eicertač húa  
 Toirce[i]rt et alii multi.

(In<sup>b</sup> hoc anno Aet húa Maeil-Eoin, comarba Ciapain  
 Cluana-mac-Noir, natuḡ eḡt<sup>b</sup>.)

[Cal. 1an. un. p., l. u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
 Arcait mor po Epinn uile.—Cenannur ab igne  
 uir[r]ipata eḡt.—Diarmaid húa Maeiaḡen, aḡcinneč  
 Duin, | in nocte pape[ha]e<sup>1</sup> quiescit.—Ceall-tara [de]  
 demedia parte cremata<sup>2</sup> eḡt.—Caencompac húa  
 baiḡill to ḡabail eppcoboiti<sup>3</sup> Arba-Mačā Dia-Domnaiḡ  
 Cengciḡir.—Donnčad, mac Mic Maenaiḡ, abb 1a;  
<sup>2</sup>—ciam, A. <sup>3</sup> n-ḡoi—, A.—<sup>a</sup> l.m., t.h., A; r. m., t.h., B. <sup>b</sup> n.t.h.,  
 A.; om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1099. <sup>1</sup>—pca, B. <sup>2</sup>—mate, B. <sup>3</sup>—ro, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Superior*.—Literally, *successor* (of St. Fechin of Fore, co. Westmeath). The *Four Masters* render *religiosus* by *riaghloir* ("moderator," O'Donovan, ii. 959)! The meaning is that Ronan laid aside the abbacy and became a simple monk (presumably in the same monastery).

<sup>5</sup> *Liberal and wise*.—*Largus et sapiens* is translated by the *F.M.*

*Learghas eccnaidh*.—*Learghas*, the sage! Furthermore, they state that Domnall Ua Robartaigh, Mael-Isu, Eochaidh, Ronan, Mael-Martain and "*Learghas*," all six, died the same day.

<sup>6</sup> *Successor of [St.] Finnian*.—Abbot of Merville, co. Down.

<sup>7</sup> [Nov. 22].—Dec. 1, *F.M.* A, B and C are against them. For Ua Enna (O'Heney), who was archbishop

after penance.—Ronan Ua Daimin, superior<sup>4</sup> of Fobur [1098] first and a most excellent religious afterwards and Mael-Martain Ua Cellaigh, successor of [St.] Muru of [F]othan, [a]liberal and wise [man],<sup>5</sup> rested in peace on the same day.—Flaithbertach, son of Tighernach of Bairrche, successor of [St.] Finnian,<sup>6</sup> rested in pilgrimage.—Domnall Ua Enna, eminent bishop of the West of Europe and fount of the generosity of the world, (doctor of either Law, namely, of the Romans and of the Gaidil) after most excellent penance, finished his life felicitously, on the tenth of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22].<sup>7</sup>—Mac Marais<sup>8</sup> of Cairbre, select soul-friend; Domnall Mac Robartaigh,<sup>9</sup> successor of [St.] Colum-cille for a [long] space, slept in peace.—The defeat of Fersad-Suilidhe [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Conaill by the Cenel-Eogain, wherein fell Eicertach Ua Toirceirt and many others.

(In this year Aed Ua Mail-Eoin,<sup>10</sup> successor of [St.] Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, was born.)

Kalends of Jan: on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1099]. 1099. — Great destitution throughout all Ireland. — Cenannus was wasted by fire.—Diarmait Ua Maelathgen herenagh of Dun, rested on the night of Easter [April 10]. —Cell-dara was burned from the half.—Caincomrac Ua Baighill assumed the episcopacy of Ard-Macha on the Sunday of Pentecost [May 29].—Donnachad, son of Mac

of Cashel, see Lanigan, *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, Vol. iii., p. 455, sq.

<sup>8</sup> *Mac Marais*.—Very probably, he who wrote the second charter of the Book of Kells; *Oraid do Mac Maras tróg ro scrib*, etc.; “A Prayer for Mac Maras, the wretched, who wrote,” etc.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall Mac Robartaigh*.—Abbot of Kells since 1062; hence the “[long] space” of the text. He appears as one of the grantors in the charter mentioned in the previous

note. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 400.

The Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*) omit the obit of Mac Marais and retain *obierunt*.

<sup>10</sup> *Aedh Ua Mail-Eoin*.—*Mail-Eoin* signifies devotee of John (the Evangelist). The obit of this abbot is given at 1153 by the *F.M.* (perhaps from the present Annals, which may have contained the missing portion when the *F.M.* had them in their possession).



Uaithneacán Ua Meictire, comarba Mic Leimín[e]; Annas  
 húa Longarda[i]n, comarba Colum mic Creimhainn,  
 in pace paupauerunt.—Sloḡaḡ la Muirceptaḡ húa  
 m-ḡruain 7 la Leḡ Moḡa co Sliab-[ph]uait, co n-ḡerna  
 Domnall, comarba Patraic, riḡ m-bliabna etepu 7  
 Tuaircept ḡpenn.<sup>4</sup>—Sloḡaḡ la Domnall húa Loḡlainn  
 7 la Tuaircept n-ḡpenn tar Tuaim i n-Ulltaib. Ula[i]ḡ  
 dono i Craib-tealḡa illongporḡ. Coḡraicirḡ a n-ḡi  
 marḡploirḡ: marḡḡer por marḡpluaḡ Ulaḡ 7 marḡḡair  
 húa Aḡpáin ann. Pacairḡ Ula[i]ḡ iar rin allongporḡ  
 7 loirḡir Cenel-Eogain é 7 terḡair Craib-tealḡa.  
 7 Ooberar ḡoirḡ iar rin ḡa etepi 7 comarba Comḡaill  
 illaim rrua ḡa etepi aile:

Tucta<sup>b</sup> ḡeill Ulaḡ ar eicín,  
 Innirir ríabáin co ríḡ,  
 La Domnall co<sup>c</sup> loimne leomáin\*,  
 Ocur la Sil Eogain (no<sup>d</sup>, Clainn[-Eogain]<sup>d</sup>) fíeil.

ḡa etire trena tucta  
 ḡo loeḡparḡ Ulaḡ o ḡem,  
 In tref cen ḡibáḡ, abb Comḡaill,  
 ḡo ríḡarḡ Domnall húi Neill.

In nomairḡ bliabáin ar noḡar,  
 Ar mile bliabáin[-ḡáin, MS.] co m-bliarḡ,  
 O ḡem Críur, cinnti cen crímarḡ,  
 Ir innti ríurleḡ ríem.<sup>b</sup>—

A.D. 1099. <sup>4</sup> n. C—, A. <sup>5</sup>—gr, B. <sup>a</sup> a longporḡ—their stronghold,  
 A. <sup>b-b</sup> t.m., with corresponding marks, t.h., A; om., B. <sup>c-c</sup> Reading of *Four*  
*Masters*; húa f'lainn mur leomáin, MS. (which I do not understand).  
<sup>d-d</sup> idl., t. h., MS.

1099. <sup>1</sup> *Successor of [St. Colman].*  
 —That is, bishop of Cloyne. Anm-  
 chadh and Mac-tire (wolf), eponymous  
 heads of Ui Anmchadha and Ui Mec-  
 tire, the two chief families of Ui-  
 Liathain (Barrymore, co. Cork), were  
 respectively descended (in the ninth  
 degree) from Brocc and Ailill, sons  
 of Echu Liathain, from whom the

territory was named. Echu, like his  
 contemporary, Nathraech, King of  
 Cashel in the first half of the fifth  
 century, was of the race of Eoghan  
 Mor. (From Mac Caille, son of Brocc,  
 descended the neighbouring sept of  
 Ui-Mic-Caille, Imokilly.) Ua Mec-  
 tire was thus bishop of his native  
 diocese. Benefaction to the cathedral

Maenaigh, abbot of Ia; Uamnachan Ua Meictire, successor of [St. Colman]<sup>1</sup> son of Leinin<sup>2</sup>; Annud Ua Longarcain, successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremhthann,<sup>3</sup> reposed in peace.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by Half of Mogh to Sliabh-[F]uait, until Domnall, successor of [St.] Patrick, made peace of a year between them and the North of Ireland.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn and by the North of Ireland past Tuaim into Ulidia. The Ulidians, howbeit, [were] at Craith-telcha<sup>4</sup> in camp. Their two horse-hosts encounter: defeat is inflicted upon the horse-host of the Ulidians and Ua Amrain is killed there. Thereafter the Ulidians abandon the camp and the Cenel-Eogain burn it and uproot Craibh-telcha. After that, there are given to them two hostages and the successor of [St.] Comgall in pledge [*lit.*, in hand] for two other hostages:

Taken were the pledges of the Ulidians by force—

Witnesses tell it accurately—

By Domnall of [*lit.*, with] the fury of the lion,

And by generous Sil-Eogain (or, Clann[-Eogain]).

Two strong hostages were given

Of the heroes of the Ulidians formerly;

The third without fail [was] the abbot [*i.e.*, successor] of Comgall,

To the royal power of Domnall Ua Neill.

The ninth year above ninety,

Above a thousand blooming years,

From birth of Christ [who was] formed without decay;

It is in it occurred that.—

church, in all likelihood, caused the insertion of his name in the Annals.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Leinin*.—So called in native documents, to distinguish him from the numerous other Colmans. *Cellmic-Lenine* (Church of the Son of Lenin)

is a prebend in the diocese of Cloyne. The father's name lives likewise in Killiney—*Cell-inghen-Lenine*, Church of the Daughters of Lenin. They were six virgins. The seventh sister, Aglenn, was the first wife of Echaidh,

Ḍamhlac Aḡḡa-ḡraḡa ḡo loḡcuḡ ḡo ḡepaiḡ na Craibe  
ḡoḡ Uib-ḡiaḡḡaḡ.—Ruaiḡoḡ hḡa Ruaiḡaca[ī]n, ḡi Eipḡir  
Aḡḡiaḡḡ, 7 maccaim | ḡiḡ<sup>6</sup> Eḡenn, in quaḡḡageḡimo<sup>c</sup>  
quinto<sup>c</sup> anno ḡeḡḡi ḡui, in decimo ḡalendaḡum Decim-  
bḡir, ḡuam uitam ḡiniuit.

bḡr. <sup>a</sup> ḡal. 1an. 1. ḡ., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> ḡlann  
hḡa Cīnaeḡa, aḡcīnnēḡ Aḡa-ḡḡuim, aḡo oḡlam Mīḡe  
[in pace quieuit].—Donnḡaḡ Mac Eoḡaḡa, ḡi Uḡaḡ 7  
ḡḡem<sup>1</sup> ḡo maḡiḡ Uḡaḡ ime, ḡo ḡaḡail la Domnall hḡa  
Loḡlaimn, la ḡiḡ n-Aḡiḡḡ, 1 quint ḡalann 1uin.—Cḡeḡ la  
Domnall hḡa Loḡlaimn, co ḡoḡḡ ḡepu-ḡḡeḡ 7 ḡīne-ḡall.  
—ḡloḡaḡ la Muḡḡeḡḡaḡ hḡa m-ḡḡiam co hEḡḡ-ḡuaiḡ<sup>2</sup>.  
—Longḡ Aḡa-cliaḡ co h1ḡir-n-Eoḡain, co ḡolaḡ a n-āḡ,  
eḡeḡ baḡaḡ 7 maḡbaḡ.—Mac mīc ḡilla-Coluim Uī Doḡḡ-  
naḡḡ, ḡi Cemuil-Luḡḡaḡ<sup>3</sup>, a ḡuḡ occiḡḡ eḡḡ.—Aḡḡio hḡa  
Aḡḡḡaḡān<sup>4</sup>, muḡḡe ḡal-ḡiaḡaḡ; ḡilla-ḡḡiḡoḡ hḡa  
Cuiḡc, ḡi Muḡḡeḡaḡe-ḡḡeḡain; ḡilla-na-noeḡ hḡa  
hEḡḡinn, ḡi hḡa-ḡiaḡḡaḡ, moḡḡui ḡunt.—Eḡḡi hḡa  
Maḡl-muḡḡe, ḡi Cīannaḡḡ, ḡo maḡbaḡ ḡ'ó Chonḡobair  
Cīannaḡḡ.

A.D. 1099. <sup>6</sup> ḡi (nom. sg.), B. <sup>c</sup> xḡ. u., A.B.

A.D. 1100. <sup>1</sup> ḡḡeam, B. <sup>2</sup> hEḡḡ, A. <sup>3</sup> Cemil—, B. <sup>4</sup> hAḡḡaḡān,  
B. <sup>a</sup> om., B.

sixth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages. One of her sons is mentioned in Adamnan's Life of St. Columba (ii. 43) as *Columbanus, filius Echudi*. O'Clery (*Mart. of Donegal*, March 6, Nov. 24) erroneously states they were of the race of Aenghus, son (instead of Aenghus, brother) of Mogh Nuadhat.

Colman belonged to the bardic order. The Lives of SS. Senan and Brendan (of Ardfert) and Cormac's *Glossary* respectively contain one of his poetical compositions. Each of the three is in a different metre.

<sup>3</sup> Successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremthann.—Namely, Abbot of Terryglas, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup> Craibh-telcha.—The wide-branching tree (lit. branch) of the hill; under which the kings of Ulidia (cos. Down and Antrim) were inaugurated.

<sup>5</sup> Royal scion.—That is, par excellence. Literally, *fair son of the kings of Ireland*.

1100. <sup>1</sup> *With*.—Literally, and, Party is nom. abs. in the original.

<sup>2</sup> Nobles.—See A.D. 1087, note 1 They had probably gone to celebrate Pentecost at Armagh (for the



The stone church of Ard-sratha was burned by the [1099] men of Craib against the Ui-Fiachrach.—Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, king of the East of Airghialla and royal scion<sup>5</sup> of Ireland, finished his life in the 45th year of his reign, on the 10th of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22].

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1100] Bis. 1100. Flann Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-trium, chief bardic professor, of Meath [rested in peace].—Donnchadh Mac [*recte*, Ua] Eochadha, king of Ulidia, with<sup>1</sup> a party of the nobles<sup>2</sup> of Ulidia about him, was captured by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [Monday, May 28].—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, so that he laid waste Fir-Bregh and Fine-Gall.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ess-ruadh.—The fleet of Ath-eliath [sailed] to Inis-Eogain, whereof ensued their destruction, both by drowning and killing.—The grandson of Gilla-Colum Ua Domnaill, king of Cenel-Lughdach, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Assid Ua Amhradhain, steward<sup>3</sup> of Dal-Fiatach; Gilla-Brighte Ua Cuirc, king of Muscrairdh-Bregain<sup>4</sup>; Gilla-na-noebh<sup>5</sup> Ua Eidhinn, king of Ui-Fiachrach, died.—Echri Ua Mael-Muire, king of Ciannachta, was killed by O'Conchobair<sup>6</sup> of the Ciannachta [of Glenn-Geimhin].

solemnity with which the feast was there held, see 980[-1], 818[-9], 892[-3] *supra* and were captured, as they were returning, on the Monday after the Octave. This will explain what is stated under next year, that their liberation took place in a church of that city.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward (muire)*.—Lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters*.

<sup>4</sup> *Bregain*.—O'Connor prints *b. guin* and leaves a blank in his translation. He overlooked the mark of contrac-

tion (=re) attached to *b* in his MS. (B). The Annals of Innisfallen state that the person in question was son of Domnall Ua Cuirc.

<sup>5</sup> *Gilla-na-noebh*.—That is, Devotee of the Saints.

<sup>6</sup> *O'Conchobair*.—"The O'Conors are still numerous in Glengiven, which was the ancient name of the vale of the river Roa (Roe), near Dungiven, which flows through the very centre of this Cianachta." (O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 123).

(hoc<sup>b</sup> anno ecclesia sancti Sinelli de Clain-inir  
punctata est<sup>b</sup>.)

B 46b

Καλ. 1an. 111. p., l. xx. 111., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
Donncað, | mac Ceðahli Ruairc, do marbað do Perais-  
Manac; Riasán, eppcop Droima-moir 7 Coicib<sup>a</sup> Ulað,  
in pace quiescit.—Inir-Caðan 7 do opcaim do Shallaib.—  
Slozað la Muirceptað hua m-ðriam 7 la Leð Moza 1  
Con[n]aètað dar Ep[r]-ruairð 1 Tir-n-Eogain, co porcail-  
ret Aileð<sup>1</sup> 7 co poloirepet 7 co poðaraiðret ilcella  
arçena<sup>b</sup> im Phatain Mura<sup>c</sup> 7 im Arð-rpaða. Doltotur  
iar rin por Pertaip-Chamra, co poloirepet Cuil-raða 7  
co n-ðernairit tuinebað ann. Gabair giallu Ulað iar  
rin. Doltur tar Sliðir Midhluachra dia tiz.—Cpeð la  
Donncað hua Mael-Seðlainn 1 PERN-muir, conuðtaraið  
hua Cephail 7 co romarb da cét dñ, uel paulo plur.—  
Pepdomnað, eppcop Cille-dara, in pace quiescit.—Caðal  
hua Muirca[.]n, ru Teðba<sup>2</sup>, decollatur est.—Donncað  
hua Eoçaða, ru Ulað, do fuarlucub a cuibne la Dom-  
nall, mac Mic<sup>b</sup> Loðlainn, la ruð n-Ailiz, tar cenn a mic  
7 a comaltai, idon, 1 n-Domliac Arða-Maða, tpe impiðe  
comarba Patraic 7 rañta Patraic arçena, iar  
comluza po ðaçaill 1ru 7 po minnaið arçena, 1<sup>d</sup>

A 48d ends n-undecim Kalann<sup>d</sup> 1anair<sup>3</sup>. |

Καλ. 1an. 111. p., l. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Sept

A.D. 1100. <sup>b-b</sup> r.m., n.t.h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1101. <sup>1</sup>—leac, A. <sup>2</sup>Teðpa, A. <sup>3</sup>enair, B.—<sup>a</sup>.u.10. A, B. <sup>b</sup>om.,  
B. <sup>c</sup>moir—great, B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> in .xi. Kl., A, B.

[Chasm in A, up to A.D. 1109 (exclusive).]

<sup>7</sup> This year, etc.—I have not found  
this item elsewhere. The festival of  
St. Sinell was held on Nov. 12.

1101. <sup>1</sup> Fifth of Ulidia.—O'Conor  
here commits an error which is re-  
deemed by some originality. The MS.  
forms, .u.10. Ul. (with mark of con-  
traction attached to l), hereads as *v. id*  
*Jul.*; making the bishop die on July 11.

<sup>2</sup> Including.—Literally, around.

<sup>3</sup> Over the road of Midhluachair.—  
“Over at Sligo;” which, by the  
omission of *Midhluachra* and by mis-  
taking *slighe*, a road, for Sligo town,  
shows the translator of C. disregarded  
and misunderstood his text.

As the Road of Midhluachair led  
from Tara to Ulster, the meaning is

(This year<sup>7</sup> the church of Saint Sinell of Clain-inis was founded.) [1100]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1101]  
 1101. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed by the Fir-Manach.—Riagan, bishop of Druim-mor and of the Fifth of Ulidia,<sup>1</sup> rested in peace.—Inis-Cathaigh was pillaged by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh into Connacht, past Ess-ruadh into Tir-Eogain, so that they demolished Ailech and burned and profaned many churches also; including<sup>2</sup> Fathan of [St.] Mura and Ard-sratha. They went after that over Fertas-Camsa, until they burned Cuil-rathain and committed massacre therein. He [Ua Briain] takes the hostages of Ulidia after that [and] went over the Road of Midhluachair<sup>3</sup> to his house.—A foray by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn into Fern-mhagh, until Ua Cerbail overtook them and killed two hundred of them, or a little more.—Ferdornach, bishop of Cell-dara, rested in peace.—Cathal<sup>4</sup> Ua Muiricain, king of Tebtha, was beheaded.—Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, king of Ulidia, was freed from fetters by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech, in return for his son and his foster-brother: namely, in the stone church of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of [St.] Patrick and of the community of [St.] Patrick besides, after co-swearing<sup>5</sup> by the Staff of Jesus and by the Relics as well, on the 11th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 22].

that O'Brien entered Tara as King of Ireland, on the march home to Kinkora (near Killaloe).

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal, etc.*—Over this item the text hand wrote: *Sug na caelan 7 iŕ e pomapb Mael-Seclainn*—“Juice . . . and it is he that killed Mael-Sechlainn;” meaning that *sug*

*na caelan* was a nick-name of Ua Muirecain and that he was the slayer of Mael-Sechlainn, King of Tara (1087, *supra*).

<sup>5</sup> *Co-swearing.*—Namely, by the son of Mac Lochlainn and Ua Eochadha. See 1100, note 2.



B 46c

A.D. 1102. <sup>1</sup> u. eo, MS. (B)—<sup>a a</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>b b</sup> itl., t. h., MS. Given in text of C. <sup>c c</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; "with y<sup>e</sup> fryers," C.

Ui-Echach made a great raid upon the community of Armagh and slew four-and-twenty of the church-folk.

<sup>2</sup>*In custody of Domnall.*—As O'Brien and O'Loghlinn each claimed to be paramount, the hostages were deposited with a superior acknowledged by both.

<sup>3</sup> *And so on.*—That is, the com-

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1102] 1102. Sort of Colum-cille was burned.—Donnchadh, son of Echri Ua Aitidh, royal heir of the Ui-Eachach, was killed by the Ulidians (namely,<sup>1</sup> in the fifth month after the profaning of Patrick by him).—Domnall, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, was killed by the Conmaicni themselves. — Cu-mhaighi Ua Cairill, herenagh of Dun, died.—Flaithbertach Mac Fothaigh, king of Ui-Fiathrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the men of Lurg.—A hosting by the Cenel-Eogain to Magh-Coba. The Ulidians went in the night into the camp, so that they killed Sitriuc Ua Mael-fhabhaill (namely, king of Carraic-Brachaide) and Sitriuc, son of Conrach, son of Eogan and others.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, went with a large fleet into Manann and peace of a year was made by them and by the Men of Ireland.—The hostages of the Men of Ireland [were placed] in custody of Domnall,<sup>2</sup> successor of [St.] Patrick, for [securing] peace of a year between Ua Briain (that is, Muircertach) and Ua Lochlainn (namely, Domnall) and so on.<sup>3</sup>—Muredhach Ua Cirdubain, herenagh of Lughbadh, was killed by the Men of Meath also.—Ross-ailithir (namely, with its superior<sup>4</sup>) was pillaged by the Ui-Echach [of Munster], in revenge of the killing of Ua Donnchadha, namely, of Mac-na-herluime<sup>5</sup>.—Cashel was burned by the Eili.—Mughrón Ua Morghair, archlector of Ard-Macha and of all the West of Europe, felicitously finished his life (namely, in Mungarit<sup>6</sup>) before many witnesses, on [Sunday] the 3rd of the Nones [5th] of October.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1103] 1103. A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the

piler omitted details contained in the authority he worked from.

Though this portion of the MS. is missing, to judge from the F. M., who gave this entry with equal brevity, the expression was contained in A.

The items passed over were perhaps the names of the hostages.

<sup>4</sup> *Superior*. — “With ye fryers,” C. The reading of the translator’s original was thus apparently *cum fratribus suis*.

τορδαίρ αρ σετταρδε.—Ἡα Cananna[ι]n το innarba[δ] α ριζι Thire-Conaill la Domnall húa loēlainn.—Muread donn (idon,<sup>a</sup> Ἡα Ruadaea[ι]n<sup>a</sup>) το μαρβαδ (ρ<sup>b</sup> uerum ep<sup>b</sup>) πορ cpeic i Maiξ-Coδa 7 in ēpēc hīrin το μαρβαδ in ḡilla ḡuit hūi Cormaic irin lo cetna.—Raḡnall húa Oca[ι]n, peētairc Telēa-ō<sup>c</sup>Ms, το μαρβαδ το Pēraib Maiξi-lēa.—Cocaδ mop eter Cenel-n-Boḡain 7 ulltu, co tainis Muirceptaδ húa ḡriain co Pēraib Muman 7 Laiḡen 7 Orraiḡi 7 co maiδib Connaδt 7 co Pēraib Miδe im α ρiḡaib co Maξ-Coδa i φοιριῖn ὑλαδ. Dōlloctur diβlinaiβ co Macairc Aipō-Maā (idon,<sup>e</sup> co Cill na Conraire<sup>e</sup>), co m-batur peētmain α πορδαίρ πορ Aipō-Maā, Domnall húa loēlainn co Tuaircept Epenn pūrin pe rin i n-uib-ḡpēraib-Maā, aḡaid i t'aḡaib pūu. O pobatur τοιρριḡ imorro Pīr Muman, doLuib Muirceptaδ co hAēnaδ-Maā 7 co hEḡuin 7 timceall το Aipō-Maā. co paḡaiβ oēt n-ungā oir πορrin altoir 7 co poḡeall oēt pēte<sup>e</sup> bo. Ocur impair i Maξ-Coδa doḡ[ē]iri (id<sup>b</sup> ep, non impetrator<sup>b</sup>) 7 pacbaiρ Coiceo Laiḡen anθ 7 poḡaiρ το Pēraib Muman. Aḡnaiḡ fein imorro πορ cpeaδu i n-Dal-Apāide, co paḡcaib Donnāδ, mac Toirpdelbaiḡ, ann 7 mac hūi Concobuir, ρi Ciapāide 7 húa ḡeoain et alū optimū. Dōlluib Domnall húa loēlainn co Tuaircept Epenn i Maξ-Coδa πορ amur Laiḡen. Tecait imorro Laiḡin 7 Orraiḡi 7 Pīr Muman 7 ḡaill, amal pobatur, i n-α n-aḡaib 7 pērait caē (idon,<sup>f</sup> in-

A.D. 1103. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., MS. Given in text of C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., MS. "To Kill—Cornajre" (by metathesis of n and r), C. <sup>d-d</sup> un. man, MS. <sup>e</sup> xx., MS.

<sup>a</sup> Mac-na-herluime.—Son of the patron-church. He had probably, in accordance with the decree in the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (xlii. 14: *De alumnis ecclesiae*), been dedicated from his youth to the church of Roscarbery.

<sup>e</sup> In Mungarit.—From this it can be

inferred that he had gone on pilgrimage to the monastery of Mungret (co. Limerick), to prepare for death.

1108. <sup>1</sup> *Raiding-force*.—Literally, *raid*: *crech* being employed in a secondary sense, as a collective, signifying the agents (whence the Anglo-Irish *creaght*).



Men of Lurg and the Tuath-ratha, wherein fell a large [1103] number on both sides.—Ua-Canannain was expelled from the kingship of Tir-Conaill by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—Murcad the Brown (namely, Ua Ruadacain) was killed (if it is true) on a raid in Magh-Cobha and that raiding-force<sup>1</sup> slew the Stammerer, Gilla Ua Cormaic, on the same day. —Ragnall Ua Ocain, ~~lawgiver~~ *lawgiver* of Telach-og, was killed by the Men of Magh-Itha.—Great war between the Cenel-Eogain and Ulidians, so that Muircertach Ua Briain came with the Men of Munster and of Leinster and of Ossory and with the nobles of Connacht and with the Men of Meath, including their kings, to Magh-Cobha, in aid of the Ulidians. Both [forces] went to the Plain of Ard-Macha (namely, to Cell-na-Conraire), so that they were a week in leaguer against Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland [was] during that space in Ui-Bresail-Macha, face to face<sup>2</sup> against them. Howbeit, when the Men of Munster were tired out, Muircertach ~~went~~ *came* to Aenach-Macha and to Emhain and around to Ard-Macha, so that he left eight ounces of gold upon the altar and promised eight score cows. And he turns into Magh-Cobha again (namely, not having obtained [his request<sup>3</sup>]) and leaves the Fifth of Leinster and a detachment of the Men of Munster therein. But he applied himself to pillaging in Dal-Araidhe, so that he lost<sup>4</sup> there Donnchadh, son of Toirrdelbach and the son of Ua Conchobuir, King of Ciaraidhe and Ua Beoain and others most excellent<sup>5</sup>. Domnall Ua Lochlainn ~~went~~ *came* with the North of Ireland into Magh-Cobha to attack Leinster. Howbeit, Leinster and Ossory and the Men of Munster and the Foreigners, as they were, come against them and they fight a battle (that is, on the Nones [5th] of August

<sup>2</sup> *Face to face*.—Literally, *face to thy face*. The narrator, as it were, addresses the auditor.

<sup>3</sup> *Request*.—Perhaps that the

archbishop of Armagh would deliver up the hostages mentioned under the preceding year.



and on Wednesday and on the 29th<sup>6</sup> [day of the moon] [1103] and on the eighth day after [his, Ua Briain's] coming to Ard-Macha). But defeat is inflicted upon the Half of Mogh and slaughter o them ensues,—namely, slaughter of Leinster, around Muircertach, son of Gilla-Mocholmoic and around the two Ui Lorcaín and around Muircertach, son of Mac Gormain and others<sup>7</sup>; slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnse-laigh, around the two sons of Mael-Mhordha and around Ua Riain (namely, king of Ui-Drona) and others<sup>7</sup>; slaughter of Ossory, around Gilla-Patraic the Red, that is, king of Ossory and around the royal family of Ossory also; slaughter of the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, around Torstan, son of Eric and around Paul, son of Amand and around Beollan Armunn and others<sup>7</sup>; slaughter of the Men of Munster, around the two Ui Bric, that is, the two royal heirs of the Dessi and around Ua Failbhe, namely, royal heir of Corcoduibhne and the sub-king<sup>8</sup> of Leinster and around Ua Muiredaigh, king of Ciaraidhe, with his son and many other<sup>9</sup> most excellent persons, whom for brevity sake we pass over writing. Cenel-Eogain with the North of Ireland returned with great triumph and with many treasures, including the royal pavilion [of Ua Briain] and including the [royal] banner [of the same] and including many treasures [of his] besides.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, was killed upon a foray in Ulidia.—Cathalan Mac Senian, was killed by the Cairpri.—Murchadh Ua Flaithcain, herenagh of Ard-bo, master of learning, liberality and poetry, died felicitously on his pilgrimage (namely, in Ard-Macha).

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1104 Bis.] 1104. Feidhlimidh, son of Flann<sup>1</sup> of Mainister[-Buithi], most worthy soldier of Christ, rested in peace.<sup>2</sup>—A defeat

1104. <sup>1</sup>Flann.—Died 1056 (*supra*).  
For his Synchronisms, see *Todd Lectures*, Series III., No. II.

<sup>2</sup> *Rested in peace.*—As *Soldier of*

*Christ* signified a monk it may be inferred that Feidhlimidh belonged to the community of Monasterboice (co. Louth).



X xiun.—Concobur (i<sup>oon</sup>,<sup>a</sup> h<sup>ua</sup> Concobair<sup>a</sup>), mac Mael-Seclainn, n<sup>i</sup> Corcombua<sup>o</sup>, mo<sup>rtu</sup>[u]r [ep<sup>t</sup>].—Mac na haid<sup>o</sup>e h<sup>ua</sup> Ruairc a r<sup>uir</sup> p<sup>ra</sup>trubur occi<sup>ru</sup>p ep<sup>t</sup>.—Slo<sup>ga</sup>o la Muircepta<sup>o</sup> h<sup>ua</sup> m-<sup>o</sup>ruain co Ma<sup>g</sup> Muirteinne, co romill<sup>re</sup>t t<sup>re</sup>bairc in m<sup>a</sup>g<sup>i</sup> 7 i<sup>ru</sup>n t-<sup>i</sup>lua<sup>ga</sup>o r<sup>in</sup> pohe<sup>re</sup>pa<sup>o</sup> Cu-<sup>u</sup>la<sup>o</sup> h<sup>ua</sup> Can<sup>o</sup>delba[<sup>i</sup>]n, n<sup>i</sup> Lo<sup>e</sup>gaire, co n-<sup>o</sup>erbaile de.—Slo<sup>ga</sup>o la Domnall h<sup>ua</sup> Lo<sup>e</sup>clainn, co Ma<sup>g</sup>-Co<sup>o</sup>ba, co tuc gaill<sup>u</sup> u<sup>la</sup>o 7 co n-<sup>o</sup>eo<sup>o</sup>a<sup>o</sup> co Tem<sup>ra</sup>is, co roloir<sup>e</sup> bloi<sup>o</sup> moir do Lo<sup>e</sup>gaire 7 co tapa<sup>it</sup> termonn doib ar<sup>o</sup>ena.—Cormac h<sup>ua</sup> Cormaic, toir<sup>o</sup>e<sup>o</sup> Mona<sup>o</sup>ch<sup>o</sup> do ec.—Dun<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup> h<sup>ua</sup> Concobuir, n<sup>i</sup> Cianna<sup>o</sup>ch<sup>o</sup>, do ma<sup>o</sup>ba<sup>o</sup>o dia doini<sup>o</sup> p<sup>er</sup>n.

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., l.x. ii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup>c.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Muirce<sup>o</sup>ga<sup>o</sup> Mac Cana; Maelruana<sup>o</sup> h<sup>ua</sup> Dil<sup>u</sup>n (i<sup>oon</sup>,<sup>a</sup> n<sup>i</sup> h<sup>ua</sup>-Cairbre<sup>a</sup>); Mael-Seclainn h<sup>ua</sup> Conaing (i<sup>oon</sup>,<sup>b</sup> do Dal-Cair<sup>b</sup>) in penitencia mo<sup>rtu</sup>i p<sup>un</sup>t.—Concobur, mac Mael-Seclainn, r<sup>u</sup>domna Tem<sup>ra</sup>ch, occi<sup>ru</sup>p<sup>o</sup> ep<sup>t</sup>.—Domnall, comarba pa<sup>o</sup>raic, do <sup>o</sup>e<sup>o</sup>et co h<sup>o</sup>cl<sup>o</sup>-clia<sup>o</sup> do venum p<sup>ri</sup>ca eter Muircepta<sup>o</sup> h<sup>ua</sup> m-<sup>o</sup>ruain 7 mac Mic Lo<sup>e</sup>clainn (i<sup>oon</sup>,<sup>a</sup> Domnall<sup>a</sup>), cono<sup>o</sup>gaib gaill<sup>u</sup> ann 7 co tuc<sup>o</sup>o in<sup>o</sup>-a gaill<sup>u</sup> co Domna<sup>o</sup> Clir<sup>o</sup>ter-Ein<sup>na</sup>, co ro<sup>o</sup>honga<sup>o</sup> ann 7 co tuc<sup>o</sup>o ia<sup>o</sup> r<sup>in</sup> co Damliac, co n-<sup>o</sup>erbaile ann. Ocu<sup>o</sup>p tuc<sup>o</sup>o a co<sup>o</sup>p co h<sup>o</sup>cl<sup>o</sup>-Ma<sup>o</sup>ca, i<sup>oon</sup>, 1 p<sup>ri</sup>o 1o Clugu[i]p<sup>o</sup> 7 1 Sa<sup>o</sup>u<sup>o</sup>n 7 1 p<sup>er</sup>il Lar<sup>o</sup>rein in<sup>o</sup>ri-Mup<sup>o</sup>n 7 1<sup>d</sup> n-<sup>o</sup>o<sup>o</sup>ma<sup>o</sup> [ua<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup>] p<sup>ri</sup>ce<sup>o</sup><sup>d</sup> [ep<sup>o</sup>ca]. Cealla<sup>o</sup>ch, mac Ce<sup>o</sup>ba,

A.D. 1104. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. <sup>b</sup> Maona<sup>o</sup>ch, C. <sup>c</sup> “Connaught,” C.

A.D. 1105. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>c-c</sup> occi<sup>ru</sup>p p<sup>un</sup>t, MS., C. <sup>d-d</sup> in. um. na<sup>o</sup>. xx. it, MS. From i<sup>oon</sup> (inclusive) to end of sentence om., C.

<sup>3</sup> *Encounter.*—Literally, counterwounding.

<sup>4</sup> *Spared the inhabitants.*—Literally, gave them termonn besides. Termonn=Latin terminus, land bounded off for a church or monastery; then, right of asylum;

hence, as here, to spare life. Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis: De locis consecratis* (xlv.), *De civitatibus refugii* (xxviii.).

1105. <sup>1</sup> Damliac (Duleek, co. Meath) — *Ard-Macha*. — Taking damliac literally, the Four Masters

[was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Dal-Araidhe, [1104] wherein fell Dubcenn Ua Damain in the encounter.<sup>3</sup>— *annals attack* Concobur (that is, Ua Concobair), son of Mael-Sechlainn, king of Corcombruadh, died.—“Son of the Night” Ua Ruairc was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to the Plain of Muirthemhne, so that they destroyed the tillage of the Plain. And in that hosting Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire, was thrown [off a horse], so that he died thereof.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, so that he took away the pledges of Ulidia and went to Tara and burned large portion of Loeghaire and spared the inhabitants.<sup>4</sup>—Cormac Ua Cormaic, chief of Monaigh, died.—Dunchadh Ua Concobuir, king of the Cianuachta [of Glenn-Gemhin], was killed by his own people.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1105] 1105. Muiredhach Mac Cana; Maelruanaidh Ua Bilrin (namely, king of Cairbri); Mael-Sechlainn Ua Conaing (that is, of the Dal-Cais) died in penance.—Conchobur, son of Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain.—Domnall, successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliath to make peace between Muircertach Ua Briain and the son of Mac Lochlainn (namely, Domnall), so that he took illness there and he was carried in his illness to Domnach of Airthir-Emhna. There he was anointed and he was carried after that to Damliac<sup>1</sup> and he died there. And his body was carried to Ard-Macha,<sup>1</sup> that is, on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of August and on Saturday and on the feast of [St.] Lasrian of Inis-Muren [*recte*, Inis-Muredaigh] and on the 28th<sup>2</sup> [of the moon]. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of

state that Domnall was carried to the stone-church of Armagh and died there!

<sup>2</sup> On the 28th.—O’Conor gives in xxviii., leaving a blank after, as

if the scribe had omitted some necessary words. There is no hiatus in the MS.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), all the criteria of the day are

B 47a

mic Mair-lra, do oiríneadh i n-a ínaid i comarbur patr-  
raic, a toíga fep | n-Éirenn 7 doéuaídh fo ghradaídh illou  
féilí Ádomnain.—Níall oídh húa Concobuir do mar-  
baídh.—Muirgíur húa Conchennao do éc.—Sluaídh la  
Muircepradh húa m-Óríain, co roinnarb Donncaídh húa  
Mael-Seclainn a ríghí lartair Míde.

[Cal. Ian. ii. p., l. xx iii., Anno Domini M.º c.º vi.º Crech-  
rluaídh la Domnall húa loclainn i roirídhin Donn-  
caídh húa Mael-Seclainn, co rooprtair lartair Míde 7  
co táirur Donncaídh ann fop rceídhídh 7 co romarbaídh é.—  
Dírpit-Díarmata co n-a dertádh do loícaídh.—Tuáil,  
comarba Coeídhin, in pace quiescit.—Ceallach, comarba  
patraic, fop cuairt Cennil-Éogain cetna éur, co tuc  
a óídh-fep: ídon, bó ceídh fepir,<sup>a</sup> no aídh n-óídh ceídh tair,  
no leídh-ungá ceídh ceídh[r]air, la taeídh n-éídhair n-ídhá  
olcena.—Caídhair húa Domnall, rí Ceneo[í]l-Luídhá  
[morpúir<sup>b</sup> er<sup>b</sup>].—Ceallach fop cuairt Muman cetna  
éur be[u]r, co tuc a lan-éuairt: ídon fect m-bae 7  
fect cairídh 7 leídh-ungá ceídh fuídh tairá-cet<sup>d</sup> i Múma[í]n,  
la taeídh fect n-ídhá olcena. Oídh arpoet ídhá Ceal-  
lach ghrádh uaraleppídh do'n éur rín, a fopcongá fep

A.D. 1106. <sup>a</sup> .u.ép., MS. <sup>b-b</sup> "Dyed," C. <sup>c</sup> .u.ii., MS. <sup>d</sup> —c., MS.

omitted. The Four Masters pass over the lunation,

<sup>3</sup>*Received Holy Orders.*—Literally, *went under degrees*. Cellach (usually called by the meaningless Latin alias, Celsus) was, it thus appears, one of the eight intruded laymen mentioned in St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy. In addition, he was ordained *per saltum* and, being but 26 years old, under the canonical age, which in the Irish Church, according to the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (III. 11), was 30 years

for the priesthood. As a set-off, perhaps, to those irregularities, the Orders were not conferred until Quarter-Tense Saturday, which fell on September 23 in 1106. By *Men of Ireland* are accordingly to be understood the immediate adherents of the person thrust into the succession.

<sup>4</sup>*Fiach, etc.*—Thus given in C.; also in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*), with the variant *Fiachra*.

1106. <sup>1</sup>*Successor of [St.] Coemghen.*—Abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.



Mail-Isu, was instituted in his place in the succession of [1105] Patrick, by choice of the Men of Ireland. And he received Holy Orders on the day of the feast of Adomnan [Sep. 23].—Niall Ua Concobuir the Swarthy was killed.—Muirghis Ua Concheanaind [king of Ui-Diarmada] died.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain, so that he expelled Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship of the West of Meath.

("Fiach<sup>8</sup> O'Fhain was killed.")

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1106. [1106] A foray-hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn in aid of Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that they wasted the West of Meath and Donnchadh was overtaken on a surprise-party and he was killed.—Disirt-Diarmata with its oratory was burned.—Tuathal, successor of [St.] Coemhghen,<sup>1</sup> rested in peace.—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eogain [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full demand: namely, a cow for every six, or an in-calf heifer for every three, or a half ounce [of silver] for every four, besides many donations also.—Cathbarr Ua Domnaill,<sup>2</sup> king of Cenel-Lughdach, died.—Ceallach [successor of Patrick went] upon circuit<sup>3</sup> of Munster also [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full circuit[-sum]: namely, seven cows and seven sheep and a half ounce for every cantred<sup>4</sup> of land in Munster, besides many valuable gifts as well. And Ceallach also received the orders of archbishop<sup>5</sup> on that occasion, by direction of the Men of

<sup>2</sup> *Cathbarr Ua Domnaill*.—His name occurs on the reliquary called the *Cathach*, a silver case, enclosing the Psalter. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 319, sq.

<sup>3</sup> *Circuit*.—This visitation of Munster, it is significant, was not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>4</sup> *Cantred*.—Literally, thirty hundred. About twice the size of a barony, according to Dr. Reeves (*Townland Distribution of Ireland*, Proc. R.I.A., vii., p. 475).

<sup>5</sup> *Orders of archbishop*.—As the non-consecration of Cellach in the preceeding year, we may assume, was owing to the suffragan being

*infected by the plague*

*but he was first made abbot!*

n-Epenn.—Cáincompuc hUa Dairill, uasal eppcop Airde-  
Mača, in pace quieuit.—Etsar, pī Alban, mortuus est.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. iii., Anno Domini M.º c.º iii.º Sney-  
tai laí co n-aíðce do perṭain in Cetain<sup>a</sup> pīa pēil Pat-  
raic, co pola ár ceṭra i n-Epenn—Cenn-corað do  
lorcað (do<sup>b</sup> airt<sup>b</sup>) eter da Cairc, co percait daðac eter  
míð 7 brogoit.—Concobur, mac Duinnpleiðe, pīdomna  
Ulað, do marbað do Pēraib Pēpn-mūiḡi.—Mairm pīa  
n-U[b]-Dperail for U[b]-Meiṭ, i torṭair a n-ár, im a  
pūḡ, ionn, Aeð hUa Innpaḡṭaiḡ.—Caṭurað hUa Tuam-  
ma[i] n, pī hUa-m-Druin Arḡalle, do ḡuin do Uib-Cre-  
mṭáinn, co n-ḡerbailt de. Eogan, mac Mic Ruabaiḡ, do  
marbað 'n-a ḡiḡail.—Fluc doinnenn mōr ipin bliðain  
pī, co poimil na harḡanna.—Mael-Patraic hUa  
Opuca[i]n do ḡabail peruraleiḡinn Airde-Mača  
iloo pēile Ailḡe 7 Molairi Daím-innri. Mael-Colaim  
hUa Drolḡa[i]n do ḡabail eppcopoite iap n-amaraḡ.—  
Siṭ m-bliðna do ḡenam do Chellaḡ, comarba Patraic,  
ier Mupḡað hUa m-Druin 7 Domnall, mac Mic  
Loḡlaimn.

[Dyr.] [Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. x. u., Anno Domini M.º c.º iii.º  
Luimneḡ do lorcað do airt.—Domnall hUa Anberṭ, pī  
hUa-Meiṭ; Domnall hUa Ruairc, pī hUa m-Druin,  
occipī runt.—Ceallaḡ, comarba Patraic, for cuairt

A.D. 1107. <sup>a</sup> .c.ain, MS. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; om., C.

alive, it will follow that the present event, though recorded in connexion with the Munster visitation, took place after the death of O'Boyle.

In addition, Ceilach's assumption of the primacy had, according to the present Annals, been acquiesced in by the southern moiety of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> Bishop of Ard-Macha.—That is, without territorial jurisdiction. He

had been consecrated as suffragan of Domnall on Whitsunday, 1099 (*supra*).

<sup>7</sup> Donnell, etc.—Given thus in C. The original is in *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

1107. <sup>1</sup> Fell.—Literally, to fall.

<sup>2</sup> Wednesday.—The date is thus fixed, because the feast of St. Patrick fell on Sunday in this year.

This will work  
for (nearly) four  
centuries from the  
year

Ireland.—Caincomruc Ua Baighill, eminent bishop of [1106] Ard-Macha,<sup>6</sup> rested in peace.—Etgair, king of Scotland, died.

("Donell<sup>7</sup> Mac Rory O'Connor deposed by Murtagh O'Bryan and put Tirlagh, his cossen, in his place to be king.")

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1107] 1107. Snow of a day and a night fell<sup>1</sup> [on] the Wednesday<sup>2</sup> [March 13] before the feast of Patrick, so that there ensued destruction of cattle in Ireland.—Cenn-coradh was burned (by lightning) between the two Easters<sup>3</sup> [April 14–April 21], together with sixty vats of mead and bragget.—Conchobur, son of Donnsluibhe [Ua Eochadha], royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the Men of Fern-Magh.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Ui-Bresail upon the Ui-Meith, wherein fell a slaughter of them, including their king, namely, Aedh Ua Innreachtaigh.—Cathusach Ua Tuammain, king of the Ui-Briuin of Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, so that he died thereof. Eogan, son of Mac Riabaigh, was killed in revenge of him.—Excessive wet bad weather in this year, so that it destroyed the crops.—Mael-Patraic Ua Drucaín took the lectorship of Ard-Macha on the day of the feast of [St.] Ailbe and of [St.] Molaisse of Daimh-inis [Sep. 12]. Mael-Colum Ua Brolchain ~~received episcopal consecration~~<sup>4</sup> ~~after~~ the morrow. *became bishop*—Peace of a year was made by Cellach, successor of Patrick, between Murchadh Ua Briain and Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1108 Bis.] 1108. Limerick was burned by lightning.—Domnall Ua Anbeith, king of Ui-Meith; Domnall Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, were slain.<sup>1</sup>—Ceallach, successor of Patrick,

<sup>3</sup> *Two Easters*.—That is, Easter Sunday and Low Sunday. The latter was called in Irish *Mínchaisc*, *little Easter* (1109 *infra*).

<sup>4</sup> *Episcopal consecration*.—Literally, *episcopacy*. He succeeded Ua Baighill, who died in 1106, *supra*.  
1108. <sup>1</sup> *Were slain*—The plural



X | Connaċt cetna<sup>a</sup> ċur, co tuc a óċ-peir.—Oenġur hlla  
 X | Cleirċen, moer Oħaīl-Cair; Ceallaċ hlla Coemora[ī]n,  
 comarba Caimuġ [obierunt<sup>b</sup>].—Āċaċ ġaīti do ċiaċtain  
 hī ter[τ] Non Septimbir.—Teċ do ġabail do 11<sup>c</sup>  
 Maġgamna 7 do 11<sup>c</sup> Maelruanaġ ġor ġoll n-ġarċ-  
 ġaīde (iron,<sup>d</sup> Eoċaīd, mac Duinnġleīde hlla Eoċaīd<sup>d</sup>), iron,  
 ġor ġuġ n-Ulaīd 7 a dīcennaīd leo.—Āċ, mac Duī-  
 daīleīti (iron,<sup>e</sup> ġoraircīnneċ Āīrda-Maċa<sup>e</sup>), ġobur  
 comarba ġatrac, do ċc.—Dairīher mōr ġo ċīnn uīle.  
 n. unad X | —Dīaīdāin ġutaċ co n-deġīrīn 7 commao arba 7 meara  
 in dīaīdāin ġī.—1nīr-hlla-labraīda do ċoġail la ġīru-  
 Manaċ.

A 49a | Cal. 1an. uī. p., l. xx. uī., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
 Āċur in Chaire ġor ġep<sup>1</sup> | Calann Mai 7 Mīnċaire [ġor]  
 ala laītiū do Šhaīraīd 7 ġeīl Moċoemó[ī]c<sup>a</sup> Léīċ ġor  
 Saċarn 1nīti. ġilla-Āīlde hlla Ċairmac, ġī Āīne-  
 Ċīaċ, moġtur<sup>2</sup> ep.<sup>c</sup>—Mael-īru hlla Ċuīlen, uaral-  
 erroc Tuaircīr ċenn; Āenġur hlla Domnalla[ī]n,  
 ġūmānmċara Saīċa Coluīn-ċille [obierunt].—Āī  
 hlla-m-Ċīreīal īm a ġuġ, iron, īm Dairīn 7 hlla-n-Ċāċ

A.D. 1108. <sup>a</sup> c. na, MS. <sup>b</sup> Also om. in C. <sup>c</sup> Accented, MS. <sup>d-d</sup> partly  
 itl., partly r.m., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C.

A.D. 1109. <sup>1</sup> un., A, B. <sup>2</sup> tur, B. <sup>a</sup> Moċolmóc, A; B, C.

formula is retained with only one of the two names in the *Annals of Loch Ce*; proving that the compiler did not understand the original.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor of [St.] Caimnech*.—Abbot of Aghaboe, co. Kilkenny.

<sup>3</sup> *Came*.—Literally, *to come*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Maelruanaigh*.—He is not mentioned in the list in L.L. (p. 41d), which states that the king was killed by Eochaid Ua Mathgamna. Herewith the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) agree.

<sup>5</sup> *Eligible to be successor*.—Literally, *material of a successor*.

*Adbur* with the genitive signifies idiomatically one qualified by descent, or otherwise, for an office. After the death of his father, Dubdaleithe, in 1064 (*supra*), Aedh's claim was successively set aside in favour of Mail-Isu and Domnall, sons of Amalgaid. He was too old for election when Domnall died.

1109. <sup>1</sup> *Second day*.—*In diebus*. O'Conor. Little Easter he translates by *Pentecostes*. But this was an oversight, as at 1107 he gives *Dominica in Albis*. The same criteria are noted at 918 (=919), *supra*.

[went] upon circuit of Connacht the first time, so that he [1108] took away his full demand.—Oengus Ua Cleirichen, steward of Dal-Cais; Ceallach Ua Coemorain, successor of [St.] Cainnech,<sup>2</sup> died.—A gust of wind came<sup>3</sup> on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of September.—A house was seized by Ua Mathgamna and by Ua Maelruanaigh<sup>4</sup> upon Goll Garbhraidhe (namely, Eochaidh, son of Donnsléibhe Ua Eochadha), that is, the king of Ulidia and he was beheaded by them.—Aedh, son of Dubdaleithi (namely, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha), one eligible to be successor<sup>5</sup> of Patrick, died.—Great oak-crop throughout all Ireland.—A sappy year with good weather and abundance of corn and of fruit [was] this year.—Inis-Ua-Labradha was razed by the Fir-Manach.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1109] 1109. And Easter [fell] upon the 7th of the Kalends of May [April 25] and little Easter [upon] the 2nd day<sup>1</sup> of Summer [May 2] and the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath upon the Saturday of the Beginning [of Lent,<sup>2</sup> March 13].

Gilla-Aílbe Ua Ciarmaic, king of Aine-Cliach, died.—Mael-Isu Ua Cuilen, eminent bishop of the North of Ireland; Oengus Ua Domnallain, chief soul-friend of the Community of Colum-cille, died.—Slaughter of the Uí-Bresail [took place] around their king, that is, around

<sup>2</sup> Beginning [of Lent].—It was the Saturday before the first Sunday in Lent. All these data, which are so valuable for determining the year, have been omitted by the Four Masters.

The equivalence of *Init* (gen. *initii*, —e), *Initium* and *Lent* is shown in the following excerpts from Calendars:

*Viii. Id. [Feb.]—Primus dies forsa m-bi prim [uathad] esc[a]i Initi—[Feb.] 6.* First day on which is the first [day] of the moon of Lent (L. B. Cal. of Oengus, p. 80).

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Primus dies forsa m-bi Init—[Feb.] 5.* First day on which is Lent (*ib.*)

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Initii principium* (Cal. appended to Bede's works).

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Primitus inceptit ieiunandi tempus adortum* (Metrical Cal. Galba, Brit. Mus., Hampson: *Med. Aevi Kal.*, p. 399).

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Prima Quadagesima[e] Dominica* (Cal. Vitellius, *ib.*, p. 423).

In the Calendar, the Golden Number XVI. stands opposite Feb.

το εἰς τὴν λα ἡλια-Μετ 7 λα περὺ περὺ-μῦσι. — Σλοζαῖ  
 λα Μυρσερταῖ ἡλια m-ὀριαν, πορὶ ὀριαν Μυρσερταῖ ἡλι  
 Μαίλ-σεῖλαιν, co πορὶ ὀριαν το υἱ[β]-ὀριαν.  
 Σλοζαῖ ὁνο<sup>3</sup> λα Ὀμνall ἡλια Ὀῖλαιν co Τυαρσερ  
 Ερην co Σιαῖ-n-[ph]υατ, co n-ὀριαν Cellaῖ, comarba  
 πατραι, pῖ m-βιαῖna ετερ ἡλια m-ὀριαν 7 ἡλια  
 Ὀῖλαιν, co n-ὀριαν Τυαρσερ n-Ερην ιαρ pῖn co  
 Μαῖ ἡλια-m-ὀριαν, πορ ammyr Ὑλαῖ baty, i Μαῖ-  
 Coῖa, co ταρτατ Ὑλα[ι]ῖ na τεορα γιallu ποῖογρ  
 pῖn τοιῖ. — Cocpῖ, comarba Σανῖαινε<sup>5</sup> Cluana-  
 ὀριαν, quiey. — Αῖῖ ἡλια Ρυατ το ῖῖ Ὑlonzπορ  
 Μυρσερταῖ ἡλι Mael-σεῖλαιν πο ὁ, | co polla<sup>6</sup> ἀρ  
 τρια ερcaine Σανῖα πατραι. — Αρ ἡλια-Μετ im α pῖ  
 ιον, Ὑλλ Ὑατῖ 7 ὀριαν<sup>7</sup> ὀριαν περὺ-μῦσι το  
 εἰς τὴν λα ἡλι-ὀριαν 7 λα ἡλι-ῖ-ῖ. — Ὀμνall puaῖ  
 Mac Ὑλλα-πατραι, pῖ ὀριαν, το μαρβαῖ το mac-  
caeb aile ic cop cloῖe. — Ὀμνῖα ἡλια Ὀυῖοριμα  
 μορτυ[u]p ερ.

B 47c

(Ὑλλα-πατραι<sup>b</sup> ἡλια Selbaῖ, αῖρινεῖ Corcaῖ<sup>8</sup>  
 μορτυp<sup>b</sup>.)

Kal. Ian. un. p., l. un., Anno Domini M.º c.º x.º  
 Ectigern ἡλια<sup>a</sup> περῖαι, pῖmaῖlae<sup>1</sup> τογῖῖ, in pace  
 quiey. — Ὑλλα-Coluim ἡλια Maelmuaiῖ, pῖ περ-  
 ceall iugulatur ερ. — Cernaῖ, mac Mic Ὑῖa, αῖρινεῖ Cula-  
 paῖain, in penitencia μορτυp ερ. — (ἡλλα[ι]ῖ<sup>b</sup> το  
 αρcain Mucnuma δια lap<sup>b</sup>.) Plann ἡλια Αῖῖa, comarba  
 EineCpann, μορτυp ερ. — Maelpuanaiῖ ἡλια Μαῖanen,

<sup>3</sup> ὁνο, B. <sup>4</sup> Cea—, B. <sup>5</sup> εἰνne, B. <sup>6</sup> polá, B. <sup>7</sup> ὀριαν, A.  
<sup>8</sup> — canῖe, A. <sup>b-b</sup> l. m., t. h., A, B.; om., C.

A.D. 1110. <sup>1</sup> — loeῖ, B. <sup>a</sup> repeated in B by mistake. <sup>b-b</sup> l. m. t. h.,  
 A.; om., B, C.

6, and Feb. 8 is the first Sunday of  
 Lent, when Easter (XVI. D) falls  
 on March 22 (the earliest date).

The omission of Ash-Wednesday  
 is noteworthy.

<sup>2</sup> To attack. — Literally, upon  
 attack.

<sup>4</sup> Superioress. — Literally, successor.

<sup>5</sup> Malediction. — According to an  
 entry in the F.M., Murchad had  
 pillaged Fir-Rois and killed the  
 king, in violation of the Staff of  
 Jesus and the successor of Patrick  
 the same year.



Dartin and the Ui-Echach were overthrown by the Ui-<sup>[1109]</sup> Meith and by the Men of Fern-magh.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain in aid of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that he harried some of Ui-Briuin.—A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland to Sliab-[F]uait, until Cellach, successor of Patrick, made peace of a year between Ua Briain and Ua Lochlainn: so that the North of Ireland went after that to the Plain of Ui-Bresail, to attack<sup>3</sup> the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha, until the Ulidians gave up to them the three pledges they themselves chose.—Cocrich, superioress<sup>4</sup> [of the Community] of [St.] Samhthainn of Cluain-Bronaigh, rested.—Aedh Ua Ruairc went twice into the camp of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that he inflicted slaughter through the malediction<sup>5</sup> of the Community of Patrick.—Slaughter of the Ui-Meith [took place] around their king, namely, Goll Bairche and some of the Men of Fern-Magh fell by the Ui-Bresail and by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall Mac Gilla-Patraic the Red, king of Ossory, was killed by another youth in playing a game.—Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma died. ?? X

(Gilla-Patraic<sup>6</sup> Ua Selbaigh, herenagh of Cork, dies.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, <sup>[1110]</sup>  
A.D. 1110. Echtigern Ua Ferghail, a very select lay- brother,<sup>1</sup> rested in peace.—Gilla-Colum Ua Maelmuaidh, king of Fir-Ceall, was strangled.—Cormac, son of Mac Ulcha, herenagh of Cuil-rathain, died in penance.—(The Ulidians pillaged Mucnom to its centre.—) Flann Ua Aedha, successor of [St.] Eine of Ara, died.—Maelruanaigh Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoirn, was slain.<sup>2</sup>—Murchadh,

<sup>6</sup> *Gilla-Patraic*, etc.—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*; where he is called successor of Barr, that is, bishop of Cork).

1110. <sup>1</sup> *Lay-brother*.—See 1086, note 5. C. renders the word *athlaech* "old champion"!

<sup>2</sup> *Was slain*.—The Four Masters erroneously state that he died a natural death.

<sup>3</sup> *Three*.—In the *Chronicon Scottorum* the names of only two are given.

πὶ Μυξόορν, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐρτ.—Μυρᾶσθ, μαε ταῖς ἡλὶ  
 ὄρμαιν, μὲδομνα Μuman, μορταυ ἐρτ.—Uebinn, inzen  
 Cennetiḡ ἡλὶ ὄρμαιν, ben Ὀmnall ἡλὶ Ὀclainn, πῖ  
 Ἀιλῖḡ, μορταυ ἐρτ.—Cpeč la Ὀmnall ἡλὶ Ὀclainn, i  
 Connačtaiḡ, co tuc mile do brait 7 ilmile do buaiḡ<sup>c</sup>  
 (no<sup>d</sup>, do ceḡraiḡ<sup>d</sup>).—Mairm Roir (no<sup>e</sup>, na Roir<sup>e</sup>) ap  
 belaiḡ Cpuacna pua Sil-Muiredaḡ ap Conmaicniḡ, i  
 torcpatur tri hOe [ph]erḡale 7 mairi imōa apčena—  
 ὄραν ἡλὶ ὄρμαι, penoir 1ap-Muman; ḡilla-patpαιc  
 ἡλὶ Ὀuibrača, pelpiḡinn Cille-da-lia 7 pui Muman;  
 pepdoimnac dail, pelpiḡinn Cille-dapa, (idon<sup>f</sup>, pui  
 craitpēčta) [moḡrai punt].—Cellač, comarba Patpαιc,  
 cetna eyp poy cuairt Miḡe, co tuc a pēir.

(Mairm<sup>g</sup> pua Conmaicniḡ poy Sil-Muiredaḡ, idon,  
 mairm Muḡi-ḡpengair<sup>g</sup>.)

A 49

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M.º c.º x.º 1.º  
 Doimenn dermaip peoiḡ 7 pnečtai, co polai ap cenntai  
 7 altai.—Caḡurač ἡλὶ Ἰeada do Shamač Patpαιc,  
 uapal penoir Epenn, in pace quieuit.—Lugmaḡ do loḡcač.  
 —Poyt-lairḡi do loḡcač.—Ceannannur do loḡcač.—  
 Sloḡač la hUlltu co Tealač-n-óc, co počercpat a bileḡa.  
 Cpeč la Niall ἡλὶ Ὀclainn, co tuc mile (no<sup>a</sup> tri mile<sup>a</sup>)  
 do buaiḡ i n-a n-viḡail.—Tene oi<sup>1</sup> air<sup>1</sup> do loḡcač Ὀuin-  
 da-leḡlar, eter Raič 7 Trian.—Senač do tinol i Piao-  
 mic-Aenḡura la mairiḡ Epenn im Chellač, comarba  
 Patpαιc 7 im Mael-Muire ἡλὶ n-ḡuna[i]n, im

A.D. 1110. <sup>c</sup> četraiḡ—cattle, B. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t.h., A., om., B. C.  
 gives text and gloss—"of cows and chattle." <sup>ee</sup> itl., t.h., A.; om.,  
 B, C. <sup>ef</sup> itl., t.h., A; idon, pui pḡrai pēčta—namely, very distinguished  
 master of law, B; followed by C: "Chief lerned in lawe." <sup>g-g</sup> n.t.h.,  
 A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1111. <sup>1-1</sup> daitt (=oi airt), B. <sup>2</sup> coecait, A; .l.ait, B. <sup>3</sup> Niall—  
 [ain], A. The omission of the bracketted portion was, no doubt, a mis-

<sup>4</sup> Senior.—See A.D. 1088, note<sup>2,2</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> Harping.—The F.M. improve  
 upon B and read *sruithē recta*. But  
 the unaspirated *t* of their original

shows that *sruiti recta* arose from  
 misreading *cruitirecta*.

<sup>6</sup> Defeat.—Given in C.; also in  
 the *Annals of Boyle*,

son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died.— [1110]  
 Bebinn, daughter of Cennetigh Ua Briain, wife of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn into Connacht, so that he took away a thousand captives and many thousands of cows (or of cattle).—The defeat of Ros (or of the Rossa) in front of Cruachan [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muiredhaigh on the Conmaicni, wherein fell three<sup>3</sup> Ui [F]ergaile and many nobles besides.—Bran Ua Bruic, senior<sup>4</sup> of West Munster; Gilla-Patraic Ua Duibratha, lector of Cell-da-lua and doctor of Munster; Ferdornach the Blind, lector of Cell-dara (namely, a master of harping<sup>5</sup>), died.—Cellach, successor of Patrick, [went] the first time upon circuit of Meath, so that he took away his demand.

(Defeat<sup>6</sup> [was inflicted] by the Conmaicni upon the Sil-Muiredaig, namely, the Defeat of Magh-Brengair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1111]  
 1111. Very great bad weather of frost and snow, so that it caused destruction of tame and wild animals.—Cathusach Ua Leadai of the Community of Patrick, eminent senior<sup>1</sup> of Ireland, rested in peace.—Lugmagh was burned.—Port-lairgi was burned.—Cenannus was burned.—A hosting by the Ulidians to Telach-oc, so that they uprooted its trees.<sup>2</sup> A foray [was made] by Niall Ua Lochlainn, so that he took away a thousand (or three thousand) cows, in revenge thereof.—Fire of lightning burned Dun-dalethglas, both Close and Third.<sup>3</sup>—A Synod was assembled at Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa<sup>4</sup> by the nobles of Ireland around Cellach, successor of Patrick and around Mael-Muire Ua

1111. <sup>1</sup> Senior.—See note <sup>4</sup> of preceding year. C. took *samadh* (community) to signify “reliques.”

<sup>2</sup> Trees.—See A.D. 1099, note <sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Close and Third.—From this it may be inferred that Down-

patrick was built on the plan of Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa.—The wood of the son of Oengus. See Lanigan, iv. 37, and O'Donovan's note, Four Masters, ii. 991-2.



X | huapal-ḡenoip Epenne, co coicait<sup>2</sup> n-epreop, uel paulo  
 plur, co tri cetaib̃ ratar̃ 7 co tri milib̃ mac n-ealra,  
 im Muirceptač, im hlla ḡruain (Muirceptač<sup>3</sup> mor O  
 ḡruain<sup>4</sup>), co maib̃ lēte Moḡa, im epail raga 7  
 B 47d | robera | for cač, eter tuač 7 eclair. — Donnčad̃  
 hlla hCnluain, rī hlla-Niallain,<sup>5</sup> do marbač dia  
 brait̃ib̃ i meib̃ail. Na brait̃ir hīrin fein do marbač  
 do Uib̃-Niallain<sup>6</sup> i n-a ḡigail rīa cenn rīcet̃ aib̃ce.—  
 X | Com̃dal iter Domnall hlla ločlainn 7 Donnčad̃ hlla  
 n-fočad̃a econ Cuan, co n-depnrat lanrīč 7 co  
 tarporat Ula[i]ō etereb̃a a rīara fein do Domnall  
 hlla ločlainn.

[bīr.] | Kal. Ian. ii. p., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.º c.º x.º ii.º  
 Rat̃ Cr̃oa-Mača co n-a tempull do loṛcač i<sup>a</sup> n-decim  
 | kallann<sup>a</sup> Appul 7 da rreit̃ Trin Marrain<sup>1</sup> 7 in tper  
 rreit̃ do Triun mor.—Congalač, mac Mic Cončaille,  
 aipinneč Daire, ipin ceṛpamač<sup>c</sup> bliad̃ain nočat̃  
 aetatar̃ ru[a]je, in penitencia<sup>2</sup> optima quieuit.—Cpeč la  
 Domnall hlla ločlainn tar rīne-n-ḡall, co tue bopoma  
 mor 7 brait̃ im̃b̃a.—ḡormlač, ingen Muṛčad̃a Mic  
 Diarmata, ion, comarba ḡriḡte, in bona penitencia  
 morua ep̃t.

| Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. x., Anno Domini M.º c.º iii.º  
 Connla hlla rlainn, comarba Molair̃e lēḡlinne,  
 quieuit.—Caer-cemeč do čiačtain aib̃ce r̃eil<sup>1</sup> Patraic  
 for Cpuach̃an-Čiḡle, co poim̃ll r̃iuc̃it̃<sup>a</sup> do'ño oep̃  
 take.—<sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., A, B. Adopted into text, C. <sup>b-b</sup> r.m., n.t.h., A;  
 om., B, C. <sup>c</sup> xx., A, B.

A. D. 1112. <sup>1</sup> Maṛan, A. <sup>2</sup> penitencia, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> in .x. kl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> om.,  
 B. <sup>c-c</sup> iii. mar̃o bliad̃ain .x., A, B.

A. D. 1113. <sup>1</sup> r̃eil, A. <sup>a</sup> xxx., A, B.

1112. <sup>1</sup> *Great Third*.—The Saxon  
 Third was uninjured.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor of [St.] Brigit*.—That  
 is, abbess of Kildare.

1113. <sup>1</sup> *Of the fasting folk*.—  
 O'Conor reads *don does trosc̃hi-de*

*tuguriis jejunantium*. But *oes* with  
 the genitive is a living idiom,  
 denoting a class, or description of  
 persons. According to the Tripar-  
 tite Life (Part II.) and the Book of  
 Armagh (fol. 13 c, d), St. Patrick

Dunain, eminent senior of Ireland, with 50 bishops, or a little more, together with 300 priests and with 3000 ecclesiastics, around Muircertach Ua Briain (Muircertach O'Briain the Great), together with the nobles of the Half of Mogh, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric.—Donnchadh Ua Anluain, king of Ui-Niallain, was killed by his kinsmen in treachery. These same kinsmen were killed by the Ui-Niallain in revenge thereof, before the end of twenty nights.—A meeting [took place] between Domnall Ua Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua Ua Eochadha at the Cuan, so they made plenary peace and the Ulidians gave hostages of his own choice to Domnall Ua Lochlainn. [1111]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1112 Bis.] 1112. The Close of Ard-Macha, with its church, was burned on the 10th of the Kalends of April [March 23] and two streets of Massan-Third and the third street of the Great Third.<sup>1</sup>—Congalach, son of Mac Conchaille, herenagh of Daire, rested in most excellent penance, in the 94th year of his age.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn over Fine-Gall, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and many captives.—Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh Mac Diarmata, namely, successor of [St.] Brigit,<sup>2</sup> died in good penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1113] 1113. Connla Ua Flainn, successor of [St.] Molaise of Leithglenn, rested.—A thunderbolt come on [Monday, March 17] the night of the feast of Patrick upon Cruachan-Aighle, so that it destroyed thirty of the fasting folk<sup>1</sup>.—

fasted during a Lent on Cruachan-Aighle (Croagh-Patrick, co. Mayo). The observance of the fast by pilgrims, it appears from the present entry, had become customary there at this time.

<sup>2</sup> *The [two Saints] Uí Suanáigh*.—There were two grandsons of Sua-

nach, who were likewise abbots of Rahen, King's Co.,—Fidmuine, whose obit is given *supra*, A.D. 756 (=757) and who is commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus at May 16 and Fidairle (not given in the Calendar), whose festival was Oct. 1.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward*.—Of the Armagh,

- A 49c τροίρε[τ̃].—Διαρματ hlla Cellaiξ, | comarba hll[α]  
Suanaiξ; Διαρματ<sup>b</sup> hlla Lonza[ι]n, maep Mumán, |  
 n-arōi peile patoraiξ<sup>b</sup>; Mael-Seacláinn hlla Concobair,  
ri Corcomuait; Findeaire hlla Loingisξ, ri Dail-Árpaí,  
 in penitencia mortui sunt.—Flannacan<sup>b</sup>, mac Mael-  
Íru, arobur abbat Áiro-Maí, iar n-a ongar 7 iar  
n-aitrúise éogairde, in pace obiit.—Donncaí hlla Tair-  
chéir do marbaí la Níall hlla Loélaínn, la rúξ  
Cenu[ι]l-Conaill.—Domnall, mac Donncaí hll<sup>c</sup>  
Íllai-Pátraic, do marbaí do Íull Gabraínn.—Slogaí  
la Domnall hlla Loélaínn co Ceneol-Éogain 7 Conaill  
 7 Áiríallu<sup>2</sup> (co Ílenn-Ríξ<sup>d</sup>), co poínnaibyratar  
Donncaí a ruíse Ulaí 7 co porannrat Ulltu etep hlla  
Maísgamna 7 macu Duinnpleiðe. Dal-n-Árpaí  
imorro<sup>c</sup> 7 hll-Éaí aice peín. Slogaí la Muir-  
ceptaí hlla m-Óruain co Peiraiξ Mumán 7 co Laiξnib  
 7 Connaí co Maí-Coí, | 1 poirúin Donncaí.  
 B 48a Slogaí oano la Domnall | hlla Loélaínn cur na  
rlógaib peínraí co Maí-Coí beur, | 1 poirúin Ulaí,  
 co raíðe imep<sup>3</sup> caí etepu, co ponetaircar Cellaí,  
comarba Pátraic, roíne rí[α]. Donncaí imorro hlla  
Éoí do íallaí la íÉoí hlla Maísgamna 7 la  
hlltu.—Slogaí la Muirceptaí hlla m-Óruain 7 la  
leí Moí, etep loí 7 cleiriuí, co Írenoic. Domnall,  
imorro, mac Mic Loélaínn, co maí Í Tuairce[ι]pt Épenn  
 co Cluain-cain Peir-poir, co m-badar riu pe mīr cíno  
comar, co n-óernaí Cellaí, comarba Pátraic 7 Íaíall  
Íru beor rí m-bliáí etairu.—Scannear epoí etep  
<sup>2</sup>—Íall, A. <sup>3</sup> imeir, A.— <sup>b-b</sup> om., B.; given in C. <sup>c</sup> mic—of the  
 son, B. C. agrees with A. <sup>d-d</sup> íll., t.h., A, B. <sup>e</sup> om., A.

or primatial, cess (1106, *supra*). In explanation of the term, it is to be noted that in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) O'Longan is called superior (*comarba*) of Ard-Patrick (co. Limerick). This church is mentioned in the Tripartite as founded

by St. Patrick. In the *Chronicon Scotorum* he is called herenagh of Ard-Patrick. It is added that he was killed by lightning on Croagh-Patrick, a statement that hardly agrees with the *quievit in Christo* of the provincial Chronicle.



Diarmait Ua Cellaigh, successor of the [two Saints] Ui Suanaigh<sup>2</sup>; Diarmait Ua Longain, steward<sup>3</sup> of Munster, on the night of the feast of Patrick; Mael-Sechlainn Ua Conchobair, king of Corcomruadh; Findchaise Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, died in penance.—Flannacan, son of Mael-Isu, one eligible to be abbot<sup>4</sup> of Ard-Macha, after his being anointed and after select penance, died in peace.—Donnchadh Ua Taircheirt was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Cenel-Conaill.—Domnall, son of Donnchadh grandson of Gilla-Patraic [king of Ossory], was killed by [his brother] Goll Gabrain.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn together with the Cenel-Eogain and [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the Airgialla (to Glenn-Righe), so that they expelled Donnchadh from the kingship of Ulidia and divided Ulidia between Ua Mathgamna and the sons of Donnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha]. Dal-Araidhe, however, and Ui-Echach [were reserved] to himself. A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain with the men of Munster and with the Leinstermen and Connacht to Magh-Cobha, in aid of Donnchadh. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the hosts aforesaid to Magh-Cobha too, in aid of the Ulidians: so that there was imminence of battle between them, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick, separated them under guise of peace. Nevertheless, Donnchadh Ua Eochadha was blinded<sup>5</sup> by Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna and by the Ulidians.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh, both laic and cleric, to Grenoc. But Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [came] with the nobles of the North of Ireland to Cluain-cain of Fir-Rois, so that they were for the space of a month facing each other, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus also made peace of a year between them.—A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the men of

<sup>4</sup> Eligible to be abbot.—Literally, | —(See 1108, note 5.) Flannacan material of an abbot, materies abbatis. | was uncle of Cellach. It was

Fhiru Fepn-muigi fadain i torceatadap da ríomna Fepn-muigi, ídon, húa Cuiça[i]n 7 húa Donnaca[i]n.

[Cal. Ian. u. p., l. xx. 1., Anno Domini M.º c.º x.º iii.º Plann, mac Mic<sup>a</sup> [Ph]lanncaða, comarba Molairi Daim-innri; Mael-Coluim húa Cormaca[i]n, comarba Einne Aspann; Diarmait húa Planncaða, comarba Ailbe Imleá-iðair, huairal-epreop 7 pepleiginn<sup>1</sup>, epnead<sup>a</sup> reoit 7 bíð, einig 7 deirce; Fepdomnað húa Clucan, comarba Cenannra, in pace quiescunt.—Teiðm galair moir do gabail Muirceatig húi ðriain, ríð Epenn, co n-deirnaí anfabraé<sup>2</sup>ta<sup>2</sup> de 7 co porcar fíu a ríðe. Diarmait imorpo do gabail ríð Muman i n-a fíadhuire, cen cetaig. —Sluaig<sup>a</sup> la Domnall húa Lochlann co Raic-Cennaig, co táinig Eochar<sup>a</sup> húa Maegamna co n-ulltar<sup>a</sup> i n-a teð 7 Donncað húa Loingrig<sup>a</sup> co n-Dal-Araíde 7 Aeð húa Ruairc co Feraib ðreirne 7 Murcað húa Mael-Seclann co Feraib Míðe. Dollo<sup>a</sup>tar iar rín, diblinair, dar Ae-luain co Dun-Leoða, co táinig Cairpvelbað húa Concobair co Connaé<sup>a</sup>taib 7 Níall húa Lochlann, a<sup>b</sup> mac fadain<sup>b</sup>, co Cenel-Conaill i<sup>3</sup> n-a ariúct.<sup>3</sup> Doctotar immurpo uile iar rín co Telag<sup>a</sup>-húa-n-Deoai<sup>a</sup> 4 i n-Dal-Cair, co n-deirnatap orrað m-bliadna 7 fíu Muman. Doðeochar<sup>a</sup> dono Domnall húa Lochlann ar put Connaé<sup>a</sup>ta dia tíg.—Aeð, mac Donncaða húi Eochar<sup>a</sup>, ríomna Ulað; Donncað húa Loingrig<sup>a</sup>, rí Dal-

A.D. 1114. <sup>1</sup> pepleiginn, A. <sup>2</sup> anfabraé<sup>a</sup>ta (de om.), B. <sup>3,3</sup> inn-a ariúct, A. <sup>4</sup> —eig<sup>a</sup>, B.—<sup>a</sup> om., B; given in C. <sup>b-b</sup> ídon, mac Domnaill fadain—*name/y, the son of Domnall himself*; itl., t.h., B. C. agrees with A.

owing perhaps to old age that he had been passed over in favour of his nephew.

<sup>5</sup> *Blinded*.—Thereby he became incapacitated to reign. Accordingly, in the regnal List (L. L. p. 41d), his successors, Aed and Eochaid (sons of Donnleib) are set down after mention of his blind-

ing, when he had reigned three years.

1114. <sup>1</sup> *Ferdomnach Ua Clucain*.—He is called successor (comarba) of Colum-cille in the third charter of the Book of Kells, in which he appears amongst the guarantors. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 402.

<sup>2</sup> *A skeleton*.—For co n-deirnaí anfí-

Fern-magh themselves, wherein fell two royal heirs of [1113]  
Fern-magh, namely, Ua Cricain and Ua Donnacain.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1114]  
1114. Flann, son of Mac Flannchadha, successor of [St.]  
Molaise of Daim-inis; Mael-Coluim Ua Cormacain,  
successor of [St.] Eine of Ara; Diarmait Ua Flannchua,  
successor of [St.] Ailbe of Imlech-ibhair, archbishop and  
lector, bestower of treasure and of food, of hospitality and  
of charity; Ferdornach Ua Clucain,<sup>1</sup> successor [of St.  
Columba in the monastery] of Cenannus, rested in peace.  
—A fit of heavy illness seized Muircertach Ua Briain, king  
of Ireland, so that he became a skeleton<sup>2</sup> and parted with  
his kingship. But Diarmait took the kingship of Munster  
in his presence, without permission.—A hosting by Domnall  
Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Cennaigh, so that there came into  
his house Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna with the Ulidians and  
Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh with the Dal-Araidhe and Aedh  
Ua Ruairc with the men of Breifne and Murchadh Ua  
Mael-Sechlainn with the men of Meath. They went  
after that, both [hosts], past Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha,  
so that Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair with the Connacht-  
men and Niall Ua Lochlainn, his own son, with the Cenel  
Conaill, came into his assembly. They all moreover went  
after that to Telach-Ua-Dedhaigh in Dal-Cais, so that  
they and the men of Munster made a truce of a year.  
Thereupon Domnall Ua Lochlainn went throughout  
Connacht to his house.—Aedh,<sup>3</sup> son of Donnchadh<sup>4</sup> Ua  
Eochadha, royal heir of Ulidia; Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh,  
king of Dal-Araidhe; Ua Canannain (namely, Ruaidhri),

*abrachta*, O'Connor (by overlooking the contraction-marks, and misreading and dividing the last word) has *condna an bhabrasa*—*ita ut surdesceret!* But O'Donovan, who was not *bothered* by the term, aptly quotes (*F. M.*, ii. 997-8) from

*Cormac's Glossary* to prove that *anfabrachtai* meant a person wasted by disease.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh, etc.*—Of the four mentioned in this entry, the Four Masters state that all but Ua Canannain died natural deaths.



B 48b Αραιθε; hUa Cananna[1]n (100n,<sup>c</sup> Ruaidhri<sup>c</sup>), pīdom[na] Cenīuil-Conaill (o<sup>d</sup> Cenel-Eogain<sup>d</sup>); Muirceprtaē hUa Loēlann, pīdomna Alīš, muirte interpecti sunt.

Καλ. 1an. uī. p., l. n., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Domenn deimair peoið 7 rneçta[1] o'n<sup>a</sup> coicir<sup>b</sup> dec Kalann Enair<sup>a</sup> co coicir<sup>b</sup> dec Kalann Martai,<sup>b</sup> uel paulo plur, co pola<sup>1</sup> ár en 7 ceçrai 7 ðaine: ðia<sup>2</sup> roðarr tereai mor po Eunn uile 7 ilLaišimib<sup>c</sup> peoð caē.—Diar-mait hUa ðriain, pī Muman, do erzabail la Muirceprtaē hUa m-ðriain.—Ece do çabairt do macaib<sup>c</sup> mic Aeða, mic Ruaidhri, im Thairpdelbaē hUa Concobair, im piš Connaēt (100n, 1 n-Åē-bo<sup>c</sup>), co poloitret 7 cor'[b]o<sup>8</sup> çpoliži<sup>c</sup> oó.—Mairm pīa n-Domnall hUa m-ðriain 7 pīa Gallaið Åēa-cliaē for Laišimib<sup>c</sup>, 1 toðair Donnēað, hua  
A 49d ends Mair-na-mbo, pī hUa-Ceinnrelaiš | 7 Conçobur hUa Concobuir, pī hUa-Pailži, co n-a macaib<sup>c</sup> 7 roðairi arçena.—Domnall, mac Tairðš hUa ðriain, pīdomna Muman, do marbað do Connaētaið.—Muirceprtaē hUa ðriain do šabail a piš<sup>c</sup> topi[ç]iri 7 do çiaētain, rluaišgeð, ilLaišimib<sup>c</sup> 7 1 m-ðpežaið.—Daiñliaec Åpota-ðpeca[1]n, co n-a lán do doimib<sup>c</sup>, do loçcað do Pēraið, Muman 7 cealla imða arçena 1 Pēraið-ðpeaš.—Çpeaē inór la Tairpdealbā hUa Conçobuir 7 la Connaētaið, co roairçret co Luimneē (100n,<sup>d</sup> Tuat-Muma[n]<sup>d</sup>), co pucrat boçpoma ðairmíðe 7 brait imða.—Mael-Seçlann hUa Mael-Seçlann, pīdomna Teimraē, occipur eçt.

<sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., A, B; given in C. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t.h., B; om., A, C.

A.D. 1115. <sup>1</sup> polac, A. The *c* is meaningless. <sup>2</sup> 7—and, prefixed, B. <sup>3</sup> sup'bo, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> o'n .u.10 dec kl. Enair, A; o .xu. kl. lanair, B. <sup>b-b</sup> u.10 .x. kl. Martai, A; .xu. kl. Martai, B. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., A.; om., B.,; given in C.

[Chasm in A up to A.D. 1162.]

<sup>d-d</sup> itl., t.h., MS. (B); given in C.

<sup>4</sup> *Donnachadh*.—He was deposed and blinded in the preceeding year.

<sup>4</sup> *Were unjustly slain*.—The phrase, as here given, is applied to one of the individuals in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1115. <sup>1</sup> *Dangerous illness*—Literally, *gory lying-down*.

<sup>2</sup> *Murtagh, etc.; Mahon, etc.; Murtagh, etc.; Maolmai, etc.*—Given in C. The entries here and elsewhere found in C. and omitted in B may

royal heir of Cenel-Conaill (by the Cenel-Eogain); Muircertach Ua Lochlainn royal heir of Ailech, were unjustly slain.<sup>4</sup> [1114]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1115]  
 1115. Very hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18] to the 15th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 15], or a little longer; so that it caused destruction of birds and cattle and people: whereof grew great dearth throughout all Ireland and in Leinster beyond every [place].—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircertach Ua Briain.—An attack was made by the sons of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair, [that is,] upon the king of Connacht (namely, in Ath-bo), so that they injured him and dangerous illness<sup>1</sup> resulted to him.—A defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall Ua Briain and by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath upon the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh, grandson of Mail-na-mbo, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh and Conchobur Ua Conchobuir, king of Ui-Failghi, with their sons and a multitude besides (“and Murtagh<sup>2</sup> O’Teg, king of Ferlii, [was] killed”).—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connachtmen.—(“Mahon<sup>2</sup> Mac Maoilmai, King of O’Neachai in Munster; Maoilsechlain O’Fogartai, king of Eli [died].”—) Muircertach Ua Briain took his kingdom again<sup>3</sup> and went on a hosting into Leinster and into Bregha.—(“Murtagh<sup>2</sup> O’Ciarmaic, king of O’Hane; O’Conor Kyerry; Donell [Mac ?] Murcha O’Flainn; Mac Flanchaa, king of Muskraí, all killed.”—) The stone church of Ard-Brecain, with its complement of people, was burned by the Men of Munster and many churches besides in Fir-Bregh.—Great foray<sup>4</sup> by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir and

have been contained in A. (See textual note a, 1117 *infra*.) Most of them relate to Munster, and of these the *Annals of Innisfallen* pass over the greater part. It thus follows that there existed a chor-

nicle of Momonian affairs, of which nothing is known at present.

<sup>3</sup> Took his kingdom again.—See the second entry under the preceding year.

[bir.]

X

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ceallac, comarba Patraic, for euaire Connaet do no  
 ara cur, co tuc a lancauairt.—Ceall-da-lua co n-a  
 tempoll do loircað.—Corcað mor Muman; 7 imleð-  
 iðair; Dairteð Mael-Isu Uí Brolchá[i]n; 7 bloð do  
 Lirnor; Acáð-mbo Camnið; Cluain-lrairto crenatae  
 runt<sup>a</sup>.—Teð n-abbað mor Arda-Macá, co ríeð tairi[ð]  
 ime, do loircað i toruð Corðair na bliaðna ra.—  
 Magna peritencia famir aohuc ardet | illeir Moða,  
 eter laighneú 7 Muinneú, co roðairið cealla 7 duine  
 7 tuata 7 co roe[r]p[ra]ið<sup>1</sup> fo Eunn 7 dar muir 7 co  
 rola ár inna mete maðcata.—Laðmunn, mac Domnaill,  
 hua ríð Alban, do marbað do Feraib Moiraib.—Der-  
 bail, ingen Toirprelbairið hui Briaun, morua er.

B 48c

X

[Cal. 1an. ii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Concobur hua Cairilla[i]n do marbað do Feraib-Manað.  
 —Caðurað hua Cnaill, uaral-epreop Connaet, in  
 Chrieto doirmuit.<sup>a</sup>—Mael-Briðce Mac Rona[i]n,  
 comarba Cenannra, 7 ar Muinntir Cenannra ime, do  
 marbað do Acé hua Ruairc 7 do U[i]ð-Briaun i n-Clíne

A.D. 1116. <sup>1</sup>—raíð, MS. <sup>a</sup>a crenatae er, MS. b xx.ii, MS.

A.D. 1117. <sup>a</sup> doirmierunt, MS.; in Chrieto doirmierunt, C.:  
 which proves that the "Owen" and "Conor" items were contained in A.

<sup>3</sup> Foray. — Made when O'Brien  
 was absent in Leinster.

1116. <sup>1</sup> Hugh, etc.; Congalach, etc.  
 —Given in C.

<sup>2</sup> The Oratory, etc.—O Donovan  
 (F. M. ii., p. 1002) says it was at  
 Lismore. Dr. Reeves (*Adamnan*, p.  
 406), with more caution, says it was  
 seemingly there. According to the  
*Annals of Innisfullen*, Ua Brolchain  
 died at Lismore. But, it is safe to infer  
 that he retired to that establishment to  
 prepare for his end; whilst the pre-  
 sent entry cannot be construed to  
 signify that he erected any building  
 in Lismore. The oratory, it is  
 most probable, was in Armagh;

Mael-Isu having belonged to that  
 community.

<sup>3</sup> Lisaigy.—*Lis aigedh*—*fort of the*  
*guests*, i. e., guest-house. "*Gil-*  
*kyaran*" (*devotes of [St.] Ciaran*)  
 shows that it belonged to Clonmac-  
 noise. A similar establishment ex-  
 isted in Armagh (1003=4, 1016,  
*supra*.)

<sup>4</sup> Roaveai. — *Ruadh beith* — *Red*  
*birch*.<sup>5</sup> O'Donovan (F. M., ii. 1003)  
 strangely took *roladh a n-dr* of  
 his text to signify that O'Brien  
 slaughtered the inhabitants of Roave-  
 hagh (co. Galway). The expression  
 means that the Thomond invading  
 forces were annihilated.

reck!  
 405

\* An Rorachach  
 Kilbilly, co. Galway,  
 sacred Rel.



by the Connachtmen, so that they harried as far as [1115] Limerick (namely, Thomond), until they took away cattle-spoil innumerable and captives many.—("Maolmai<sup>2</sup> O'Ciardai, king of Carbrei [was slain].")—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1116 Bis.] 1116. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Connacht for the second turn, so that he took away his full circuit [demand].—"Hugh<sup>1</sup> O'Kinelvan, king of Laoire; Echry Lochan, King of Mallon?, died."—Ceall da-lua with its church was burned.—Great Cork of Munster; and Imlech-ibhair; the Oratory<sup>2</sup> of Mael-Isu Ua Brolchain; and part of Lismor; Achadh-bo of [St.] Cainnech; [and] Cluain-iraird were burned.—The great house of the abbots of Ard-Macha with twenty houses around it was burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year.—Great famine-pestilence still rages in the Half of Mogh, amongst both Leinstermen and Munstermen; so that it desolated churches and forts and districts and spread throughout Ireland and over sea and caused destruction to an [in]conceivable degree.—Ladhmunn, son of Domnall, grandson of [Donnchadh] the king of Scotland, was killed by the men of Moray.—Derbail, daughter of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, died.

("Congalach<sup>1</sup> Mac Gilkyaran, airchinnech of Lisaigy,<sup>3</sup> in bona penitentia quievit.—The slaughter of Roaveai<sup>4</sup> upon Diermad O'Bryan.")

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1117] 1117. Conchobur Ua Cairillain was killed by the Fir-Manach.—("Diermatt<sup>1</sup> Mac Enna, king of Leinster, died in Dublin.—Owen Mac Echtiern, Coarb of [St.] Buti; Conor O'Follovan, Coarb of Clon-Iraird;") Cathusach Ua Cnail, archbishop of Connacht, slept in Christ.—Mael-Brighte

1117. <sup>1</sup> Diermatt, etc.—Given in C. The first item is found in the *Annals of Boyle*, where, for *died in Dublin*, the reading is: *and of Ath-claith*,

*died (ad an.)*. The F. M. have the two other entries; taken, apparently, from A.

Domnaíḡ Cruim-Duba[i]n. Pacier Domini super  
 pacienter haec<sup>b</sup> pcelepa, ut perdat de terra memoriam  
 eorum [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—Caṡ (iṡon<sup>c</sup>, Caṡ leca[i]n<sup>c</sup>)  
 do denaíḡ do ḡruan, mac Muirḡaḡa 7 do macaíḡ míc  
 Caṡaíḡ hui Concobaíḡ co Connaṡtaíḡ impu rru Tairi-  
 ḡealbaṡ, mac n-Diarḡmata 7 rru Dal-Cair, co remaíḡ  
 for Dal-Cair 7 co rolaḡ a n-ár.—Ar Cenuil-n-Eogain  
 na hInnri do ḡor la Cenel-Conaíḡ 7 maíḡi imḡaí do  
 tuitim ann.—Caṡuraṡ hui Cnaíḡl, uaral-eprcop Con-  
 naṡt; Flann hui Sculu, eprcop Connepe; Mael-Muire,  
 eprcop Duin-da-leṡḡlar; ḡilla-Moṡua Mac Canṡuarta,  
 eprcop Daíḡliacc; Ceallaṡ hui Colma[i]n, eprcop  
 Fepna; Anmḡaḡ hui Anmḡaḡa, eprcop Arḡa-ferpa  
 ḡrenainḡ; Muireḡaḡ hui hEnlainge, eprcop Cluana-  
 ferpa ḡrenainḡ; Maelruanaíḡ<sup>d</sup> hui Cíplíḡa[i]n, com-  
 arba Fobaíḡ rru pé ciana, omner in Chriṡto doṡmíerunt  
 —Mael-Muire hui Dúna[i]n, rui eprcoiḡ ḡorḡel 7  
 cenn cleipeḡ n-Erenn 7 muire tḡerce in domain, in  
 reṡtuageṡimo reṡtimo anno aetatiṡ ruae, in nono<sup>e</sup>  
 Kalendari<sup>c</sup> Ianuarii, relegioniṡ ruae maḡnae optimum  
 cuprum conrum[m]auit.

Καλ. Ιαν. ΙΙΙ. ϣ., Ι. υ., Anno Domini M.º c.º x.º uii.

A.D. 1117. 5 om., MS.; given in C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; given in C.

<sup>d</sup> Owing to a stain, it is impossible to discern the mark of contraction =  
 aḡ; but the reading here given is certain from C. <sup>c-c</sup> noniṡ Kllanoiṡ,  
 MS.; *Non. Kal., C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Mael-Brighte Mac Ronain*.—See  
 Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 403.

<sup>3</sup> *Friday*.—For *Aine* the F. M. read  
*aidhe* (night). The Sunday of  
 Crom Duban was the last of Summer,  
 according to O'Flaherty, who adds  
 that it was so called to commemo-  
 rate the destruction of the idol  
 Cenn-(Crom-)cruaich by St. Patrick,  
 as narrated in the Second Part of the  
 Tripartite. In hujus vero mem-  
 orabilis idolomachiae memoriam  
 arbitror Dominicam proximam ante  
 Kal. Aug. solenni ritu per Hiber-  
 niam dedicatam, quam vulgo Dom-

*nach Cromduibh*, i. e., Dominicam  
 Crom Nigri nuncupant; nigri sc.  
 ob horrendum et deformem visibilis  
 spectri speciem: alii rectius in  
 victoris gratiam Dominicam S.  
 Patricii nominant (*Ogygia*, Pars  
 III., c. xxii. p. 198-9).

But for all this he gives no autho-  
 rity. "Colgan (Tr. Th. p. 503), in  
 translating the text of the Four  
 Masters, fell into a ludicrous error by  
 making that day the festival of St.  
 Cromdubh. But there was no such  
 saint" (Lanigan, *E. H.*, iv. 56).

Mac Ronain,<sup>2</sup> superior of Cenannus—and slaughter of the Community of Cenannus [took place] along with him—was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc and by the Ui-Briuin on the Friday<sup>3</sup> before the Sunday of Crom-duban. The countenance<sup>4</sup> of the Lord is against those who do these evil things, to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—A battle (namely, the battle of Lecan) was fought by Brian, son of Murchadh and by the grandsons of Cathal Ua Conchobair and the Connachtmen along with them against Tairrdelbach, son of Diarmait and against the Dal-Cais, so that defeat was inflicted upon the Dal-Cais and slaughter of them ensued.—Slaughter of the Cenel-Eogain of the Island was inflicted by the Cenel-Conaill and many nobles fell there.—Cathusach<sup>5</sup> Ua Cnaill, archbishop of Connacht; Flann Ua Sculu, bishop of Connere; Mael-Muire, bishop of Dun-da-lethglas; Gilla-Mochua Mac Camchuarta, bishop of Daimliacc; Ceallach Ua Colmain, bishop of Ferna; Anmchadh Ua Anmchadha, bishop of Ard-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Muiredhach Ua hEnlainge, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Maelruanaigh Ua Ciflichain, successor [of St. Fechin] of Fobar for a long time, all slept in Christ.—Mael-Muire Ua Dunain, learned bishop of the Goidhil and head of the clergy of Ireland and steward of the almsdeeds of the world, consummated the most excellent course of his great religious life in the 77th year of his age, on the 9th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 24].

("Mael-Muire<sup>6</sup> O'Dunan, archbishop of Munster, quievit.—The battle of Lettracs [Lettracha-Odhraín].")

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1118. [1118]

<sup>4</sup> *The countenance, etc.*—The Vulgate is: *Vultus autem Domini super facientes mala, ut perdat de terra memoriam eorum.*

<sup>5</sup> *Cathusach*—A repetition of an

obit in the second entry under this year.

<sup>6</sup> *Mael-Muire, etc.*—Given in C. Taken, doubtless, from the *Annals of Boyle*.



B 48d

Λαῖδῃσιν ἡὺα Δουβῶρα, πῖ Περ-Μαναῖ, το ἡαῖβαθ  
 το ὑἱ-Πῖλῆρα<sup>1</sup> 7 τ'Περαι<sup>2</sup> νὰ Πραῖβε.—Διαρματ  
 ἡὺα Ὀρμῶν, πῖ Μῦμαν 7 Λεῖτῖ Μοῖα ἀρῆεανα,  
 μορτυρ εἰτ ἰ Κορεαῖς μορ Μῦμαν, ἰαρ ν-ονῆαθ 7  
 αἰῖπῆσι.—Μεῖρ cet<sup>3</sup> ν-ῦνῆα το αἰῖμῖς αἰρρῦνν Ceallaῖς,  
 comarba Πατῖαι, το βαῖου<sup>4</sup> ἰ ν-Οαβαῖ 7 βῖδῆαθ ὁρῖν.  
 —Παρχαλῖ, comarba Πεταιρ, περῦρ πελεγιόρῦρ cum  
 dilexione Θεῖ εἰτ πρῶξιμῖ, ἀτ Χρῖστῦμ μῖγραυτ.—  
 Μαῖα, ἰngen Μαῖλ-Column, ἰngen πῖς CClban, ben πῖς  
 Saxon, μορτυα εἰτ.—Σλοῖαθ ἰα Ταῖρδελβαῖ ἡὺα  
 Concoῖαιρ, ἰα πῖς Connaῖτ 7 ἰα Μῦρῆαθ ἡὺα Μael-  
 Seclann, πῖ Tempῆ, ἰmailli πῖρ 7 ἰα ἡCῆθ ἡὺα  
 Ruairc ἰρῖν Μῦμῖν, conpocῑadῖρ Glenn-Μαῖαιρ 7 co  
 τῑρῑ Δερ-Μῦμῖν το Mac Capῑῑαῖς 7 Tuat-Μῦμῖν  
 το macaῖ<sup>5</sup> Διαρμῑα 7 co tuc α ν-ῖαῖῖν οἰβῖμαῖ.  
 Σλοῖαθ αἰε<sup>6</sup> λειρ co ἡCῆ-eliaῖ, co tuc mac πῖς Themῑῑῑ  
 βοῖ ἡῖαῖν ῖαῖ 7 ῖαῖῖν ῖαῖ παῑῖν 7 ῖαῖῖν Λαῖῖν 7  
 Οῖρῑαῖς.—Scel ἰνῖαθ ἰνῑρῖτ νὰ ἡαῖῑτῑς: ἰον,  
 talaῖcumῑeῖῑῑθ μόρ ἰ Sleib-Elῑῑ, co πομοῑῑαῖς  
 ἰκαῑῑαῑ 7 ἀρ ν-οῑνε ἰνῑτῑ.—Sῑel ἰνῖαθ αἰε<sup>6</sup> α  
 ν-ῑῑῑν: ἰον, μῑρῑduῑῑῑν το ῑabail ὁῑαρῑαῖῑ<sup>7</sup> Κοραῑ-  
 Λῑραῖῖν ἰ ν-Οῖρῑαῖς<sup>8</sup> 7 ἀραῖε ἰc Πορτ-Λαῖῑ.—  
 Μῑαῑῑ Cῑnn-ῑαῖρ πορ ὑἱ-ῑῑῑ ὑλαῑ πῖα Μῦρῆαθ ἡὺα  
 Ruatῑa[ῑ]n, co ποῑαθ α ν-ἀρ.—Ruairῑῑ ἡὺα Concoῑαιρ,  
 A.D. 1118.    a .c., MS.    b .ff., MS.

1118. <sup>1</sup> *Himself was endangered.*—  
 Literally, *fright (happened) to him-  
 self.* The carrying of so much  
 church plate shows that Cellach  
 was engaged on a visitation of the  
 diocese.

<sup>2</sup> *Paschalis.*—Died Jan. 2, 1118.

<sup>3</sup> *Maria.*—Married in Westminster,  
 1100; died and was buried there  
 this year, according to the Anglo  
 Saxon Chronicle.

*Bryan, etc.; Donell, etc.*—Given

in C.; also in the *Annals of Innis-  
 fallen and the Four Masters.*

<sup>5</sup> *Earthquake.*—At 1117, the Anglo-  
 Saxon Chronicle states that an earth-  
 quake occurred in Lombardy on the  
 Octave of St. John the Evangelist  
 (Jan. 3). As the next preceding  
 event of the same chronicle is said  
 to have taken place on the 17th of  
 the Kalends of January (Dec. 17),  
 the entry in question probably be-  
 longs (as in the text) to 1118.

Laidhgnen Ua Duibdara, king of Fir-Manach, was killed [1118] by the Ui-Fiachrach and by the Men of Craibh.—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster and of the Half of Mogh besides, died in great Cork of Munster after unction and penance.—The value of one hundred ounces of the Mass-requisites of Cellach, successor of Patrick, was drowned in the Daball and himself<sup>1</sup> was in danger.—Paschalis,<sup>2</sup> successor of Peter, a religious servant with love of God and of the neighbour, passed to Christ.—Maria,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Mael-Coluim, [i.e.] daughter of the king of Scotland, wife of [Henry] the king of the Saxons, died.—(“Bryan<sup>4</sup> Mac Murough O'Bryan, heyr of Munster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai and by Desmond.”)—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair [that is], by the king of Connacht and by Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, along with him and by Aed Ua Ruairc into Munster, until they reached Glenn-Maghair and he gave Desmond to Mac Carthaigh and Thomond to the sons of Diarmait [Ua Briain] and took their pledges from them both. Another hosting by him to Ath-cliaith, so that he took away the son of the king of Tara, who was in custody of the Foreigners and the pledges of the Foreigners themselves and the pledges of Leinster and of Ossory.—A wonderful tale the pilgrims tell: namely, a great earthquake<sup>5</sup> at Mount-Elpha shook many cities and killed many persons therein.—Another wonderful tale in Ireland: a mermaid was taken by fishermen of the Weir<sup>6</sup> of Lisarglinn, in Ossory and another at Port-Lairge.—(“Donell<sup>4</sup> Mac Roary O'Conor, heyre of Connacht, died.”)—The defeat of Cenn-daíre [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Echach of Ulidia by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacain, so that slaughter of them was inflicted.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht for a long time, died [in

<sup>6</sup> *Of the Weir, etc.*—O'Conor's transcript and translation are perhaps worth quotation: *cor adh lis ar glinn in Osraighibh, ocus ar aile ic Puirt-*

*lairge*—cujus longitudo talis, ut extremitas una esset in Ossoria, altera Waterfordiae (quae Surio determinabantur)!

*Alps!*





Clon-Mac-Nois] in pilgrimage, in the 26th year<sup>7</sup> after [1118] his blinding.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1119] 1119. Cenn-coradh was razed by the Connachtmen.—Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Ireland and tower of the splendour and principality of the West of the world, died, after victory of kingship and penance, on the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath and on the 3rd<sup>1</sup> of the Ides [13th] of March, on the 5th feria, on the 28th of the moon.—(“Donell<sup>2</sup> O’Hadeth, king of O’Neachay, killed by Echry Mac Laithvertay O’Hadith, king of O’Neachai after.”—) Cuccolchaille Ua Baighellain, arch-ollam of Ireland for science and for almsdeeds, for hospitality, for general benevolence towards weak and strong, was killed by the men of Lurg and and by Tuath-Ratha, with his wife and two very good sons and with thirty-five others, both<sup>3</sup> domestics and guests, in the same house, on the Saturday of Little Easter<sup>4</sup> [April 5] and on the feast of [St.] Becan, son of Cula.<sup>5</sup>—Ruaidhri Ua Tomrair, herenagh of [F]athan-mor, rested.—Flaithbertach Ua Laidhgnen, king of Fern-magh for a [long] time, died.—(“Hugh<sup>2</sup> Mac Branan’s sonn, king of East Leinster, killed.—Donagh Mac Gillpatrick’s sonn, heyr of Ossory, killed by Ossorij themselves.”—) Ferghail<sup>6</sup> of the Island of Loch-Cre, venerable religious counsellor, soldier select of God, passed to Christ.—Conchobur Ua Gailm-

<sup>1</sup> *Becan, Son of Cula.*—According to the gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus, he was patron of Imlech-fia (near Kells, co. Meath). Cula, the Martyrology of Tallaght states (L. L. p. 358d), was the name of his mother.

<sup>6</sup> *Ferghail.*—The *Annals of Innisfallen* give the obit under the year 1120; which, more probably, is the correct date.

The Ruaidhri item is placed immediately before “this in C., which omits the two final entries.

<sup>7</sup> *Three Innocent Children.*—The week-day and moon’s age are correct; but I have not found the feast in native authorities. According to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, Niall was killed in the year following. But the data here given are too precise and too much in accord to be erroneous.

τοῖς τοῖς Cemul-Moeoin, το μαρβαθ το [U]ib-Duiboi 7 το Clann [Ph]laibberdaigh.—Niall, mac Domnall hui Lochlann, piodonna Cluigh 7 Epenn 7 τετρα Epenn ap.cruith 7 ap. ceil, ap. ainech 7 ap. epigna, do tuitim la Cenel-Moen, ipin oetmað<sup>b</sup> bliadain piceð<sup>a</sup> a aip, i Luan 7 i n-decmað<sup>c</sup> [uaðað epca] 7 i feil na tri mac n-ennae, in decimo<sup>d</sup> octauo<sup>d</sup> Kalendap Ianuapui.

[bip.] Kal. Ian. u. p., L. [xx.iii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> Sloigheð la Domnall hui Lochlann i poipuidin Murcaða hui Mael-Seclann co hCē-luan, i n-aiðio Connaçt, co tapat Toirprelbað hui Concobuir bpegið umpo.—Marom Macaui Chille-mope hui Nialla[i]n pua Raç-nall, mac Mic Riabaigh, pop Uib-Eaðað, co polað a n-ár.—Concobuir, mac Flanaca[i]n, mic Dúinnēua[i]n, toipeð Muinntipe-ðipin, do ðuin i Sleib-[Ph]uait do [U]ib-Creimtaino 7 a éc de.—Ceallað, comarba Patraic, pop cuait Muman, co tuc a ógreip 7 co farçaið bennaçtain.—ðranan, mac ðilla-Cuirt, pí Copco-Clann, do éc.—Eçmarcað Mac Uioðrein, toipeð Chemul-Peraðaigh, do marbað do Peraið-Manað.

Kal. Ian. iii. p., L. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Domnall, mac Cproçap Mic Lochlann, apopi Epenn, ðepçaiðeð Goieðel ap.cruith 7 cenel, ap. ceil 7 çaipeð, ap. ðonur 7 robapçain, ap. çionacal peoit 7 bið, do éc a n-Daiðí Colum-cille, ipin oetmað<sup>a</sup> bliadain triçat<sup>a</sup> pegiu pui, ipin tpep<sup>b</sup> bliadain imopio peçtmoçat<sup>b</sup> aetaitip

<sup>b-b</sup>.iii. bliadain. xxx.MS. <sup>c</sup>.x.mar, MS. <sup>d-d</sup>decimar octauap, MS.

A.D. 1120. <sup>a</sup> Left blank in MS.

A.D. 1121. <sup>a-a</sup>.iii. bliadain. xxx., MS. <sup>b-b</sup>.iii. bliadain imopio. lxx., MS.; "76th yeare," C. (taking *iii.* to be *vi.*)

1120. <sup>1</sup> *False peace*.—One which events proved he did not intend to observe.

<sup>2</sup> *Circuit*.—The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that this was part of a visitation of all Ireland made by

Cellach. The second part of the entry is rendered in C.: "was there much reverence, that they deserved his benediction"!

1121. <sup>1</sup> *The 4th*.—The F. M. copy

redhaigh, chief of Cenel-Moain, was killed by the [1119]  
 Ui-Dubhdai and by the Clann-[Fh]laithbertaigh.—  
 Niall, son of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, royal heir of  
 Ailech and of Ireland and paragon of Ireland for  
 form and for sense, for generosity and for erudition,  
 fell by the Cenel-Moain, in the 28th year of his age, on  
 Monday and on the 10th [of the moon] and on the feast  
 of the Three Innocent Children,<sup>o</sup> the 18th of the Kalends  
 of January [Dec. 15].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1120 Bis.]  
 1120. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, in aid of Mur-  
 chadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, to Ath-luain against Connacht,  
 so that 'Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir gave a false peace<sup>1</sup> in  
 regard to them.—The defeat of the Plain of Cell-mor of Ui-  
 Niallain [was inflicted] by Raghnaill, son of Mac Riabaigh,  
 upon the Ui-Eachach, so that their slaughter ensued.—  
 Conchobur, son of Flandacan, son of Donnchuan, chief of  
 Muinnter-Birn, was wounded at Slaibh-[Fh]uait by the  
 Ui-Cremhtaind and he died thereof.—Cellach, successor of  
 Patrick, [went] upon circuit<sup>2</sup> of Munster, so that he took  
 away his full demand and left a benediction.—Branan, son  
 of Gilla-Crist, king of Corco-Achlann, died.—Echmarchach  
 Mac Uidhreín, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by  
 the Fir-Manach.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1121]  
 1121. Domnall, son of Ardghar Mac Lochlainn, archking  
 of Ireland, the [most] distinguished of the Goedhil for  
 form and for birth, for sense and for prowess, for happi-  
 ness and prosperity, for bestowal of treasure and of food,  
 died in Daire of Colum-cille, in the 38th year of his reign  
 and in the 73rd year of his age and on the night of  
 Wednesday and on the 4th<sup>1</sup> [*recte*, 5th] of the Ides [10th,

the mistake of the MS., omitting, as | whereby the error could be readily  
 elsewhere, the moon's age, the means | rectified.



B 49b ruae 7 i n-aoðee Cetaine<sup>c</sup> 7 i quart | 1o Febrē 7 i  
n-oetmað<sup>d</sup> oec [epca] 7 i reil Moðuapó[ic] into ecnai.—  
Cu-Maizi, mac Deoraid hili Phlainto, pi Deplair, do  
baðuð illoð-eðac, iar n-gabail Innpri-Darcarpcenn fair  
o'uið-eðac, ou i torcair coicep<sup>e</sup> ap ceðorðac<sup>f</sup>.—Silla-  
epcoip-eogain hila Anoiaraid, pi Cianaecta, do marbað  
oia bratpið for lap reilzi ðenncair.—Sluaðað la  
Tairpaelbað hila Conðobuir 7 la Coiceð<sup>f</sup> Con[n]aæt i n-  
Der-Mumain, co roinnperetar o tá Mað-Feimín co  
Traiz-Li, eter tūaða 7 cealla, ion, pectmoga<sup>g</sup> ceall, uel  
paulo plur.—Creaðrluaðað la Tairpaelbað hila Conðo-  
bair ðep i n-Der-Mumain, co roaæt Termonn Lirihoir  
7 co taraid boroma diaiñe 7 co farzaib Muirpðac hila  
Flaitðbertaiz, pi lapcair Con[n]aæt, 7 Ceð hila n-Eiðin,  
pi hila-Þiaðpað.—Cloicðeð Telða-Innmuinn i n-Orraizið

• .c. anne, MS. <sup>d</sup> .um., MS. <sup>ee</sup> .u. ep. ap. xl., MS. <sup>f</sup> .u. eð., MS. <sup>g</sup> .lax  
MS.

<sup>2</sup> *Mochuaroc of the Wisdom*.—He is thus designated in the Calendar of Oengus also. Mochuaroc signifies *my little* (literally, *young*) *Cuar*. In a Würzburg Latin MS. of the 8th century in Irish character, he is said to have committed to writing, lest it should lapse from memory, a Paschal Computus which his master, Mosinu (or Sillan, third abbot of Bangor: ob. 609=610, *supra*), had learned by rote from an erudite Greek (Schepss: *Die ältesten Evangelienhandschriften der Würzburger Universitätsbibliothek*, p. 27). The introduction of the Decemnovennial Cycle into his monastery would thus account for the epithet "of the Wisdom."

Another appellation of affection is *Cuaran* (*little Cuar*), under which

title he is patron of Kilcoran (*Cell Cuarain*, Church of *Cuaran—perierunt etiam ruinae*), about a mile west of Youghal. He is locally remembered in a native couplet as *Cuaran of the None*. The reason is given in a bilingual and partially corrupt gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus. *Is aise atberar 'Mochuaroc na Nona' frias, ar is e toisech rodelig ceilebrad Nóna: quia cum media vel ora [pro vel ora lege Hora] apud antiquos celebra[da]tur*—"It is for this *Mochuaroc of the None* is applied (lit. *said*) to him, because he is the first that separated the celebration of None: for by the ancient [monks] it used to be celebrated along with the Middle (Canonical) Hour [Sext]."

This is explained by the *Rule of the*

*recte*, 9th] of February and on the 18th [of the moon] and on the feast of [St.] Mochuaroc of the Wisdom.<sup>2</sup>—Cu-Maighi, son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, king of Derlas, was drowned<sup>3</sup> in Loch-Echach, after Inis-Darcarenn had been taken from<sup>4</sup> him by the Ui-Echach, wherein fell five and forty persons.—Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain<sup>5</sup> Ua Andiaraidh, king of Ciannachta, was killed by his own kinsmen in the centre of the cemetery of Bennchar.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir and by the Fifth of Connacht into Desmond, so that they laid waste from Magh-Feimen to Tragh-Li, both lands and churches, namely, seventy churches, or a little more.—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair and by the Fifth of Connacht again into Desmond, until he reached the Termon of Lis-mor and obtained cattle-spoil innumerable and he lost<sup>6</sup> Muiredach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht and Aedh Ua Eidhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach. — The steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Telach-Innmuinn in Ossory [1121]

X

38 Abbots: *A prima hora usque ad horam tertiam Deo vacent fratres; a tertia vero usque ad nonam quidquid iniunctum fuerit . . . faciant* (Cap. x.). Sext was thus deferred from the sixth hour (12 noon) until the ninth (3 p.m.) and joined to None. In the Benedictine Rule, this deviation was followed from Sep. 15 to Lent: *Hora secunda agatur Tertia et usque ad Nonam omnes in opus suum laborent*. The change effected by St. Cuanan consisted in replacing the celebration of Sext at the proper Canonical hour, thus leaving None to be recited separately.

Colgan (*AA. SS.* p. 302) gives the purport of the L. B. gloss as follows: *Vocatur Mochuarocus de Nona, ideo quod sit primus qui curavit celebra-*

*tionem Missae fieri seorsim, quia cum media Nona apud antiquos celebrabatur*. This is typical of Colgan's work of the kind. The original, needless to say, makes no mention of Mass; *cum media Nona* is meaningless; whilst the *ancient* monks celebrated Mass after Prime, Tierce, Sext and None respectively, according to the different seasons of the liturgical year.

<sup>3</sup> *Drowned*.—The Annals of Innisfallen add that the act was done by himself.

<sup>4</sup> *From*.—Literally, *upon*.

<sup>5</sup> *Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain*—Devotee of Bishop Eugene (founder of Ardara, Ard-straw, co. Tyrone).

<sup>6</sup> *Lost*.—Literally, *left (dead)* on the battle-field.

το ελυσί το εαρετέμεσ : ελοσ το ρεεμ αρ, εο πομαρε  
μαελεσίνο ιρη ειλ.—Samual hila Αηλί, επρεο Αεα-  
ελασ, in pace quiescit. Ceallaσ, comarba πατραε, το  
ξασαίλ επρεπορι Αεα-ελασ α τοξα Γαί 7 Γαερελ.—Οα  
ρηετ Τρην-Μηαρα[ι]η, ο ορηρ Ρατα εο ερηρ η-Ορηε, το  
λορεαδ.—Αεασ εοιτ το ειαεταη ηηηον Decimber, εο  
πολα α benncopor το ελοετιυε Αρη-Μαεα 7 εο η-οερηα  
ρηδρη μορ πο Ερηη ηιλε.

[Cal. Ian. 1. p., l., xx., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> n.<sup>o</sup>  
Αεσ hila Ρυαρη, ρί Conmaicne, το ερηρη λα Ρερη Μίθε  
ιε ηρηε ερηεσ ηαείε.—Scrin Cholmain, ηιε Λυαεαιη,  
ο'ροξβαίλ ι η-αίλαίε Λαιηη, ρερεubar ι ταίηαιη, Οια-  
Cetaηη in Ορηε.—Σλυαίεσ λα Ταρηρελβαε hila Con-  
cobuηρ εο Λοε-σαίεσ ι Μίθε, εο τάηηε Mac Μυρεαδσ,  
ρη Λαίεη 7 Γαί, ι η-α τεε.—Μορ, ηηηηη Οομναίλ hila  
Λοελαηη, ηηη Τα[ι]ρηεαλβαίε hila Concobuηρ, το εε.—  
Ερηε μορ λα Concobuηρ hila Λοελαηη, 7 λα Ceneη η-  
Εοηαιη, εο ραηεαρη Cill-ρηαίε ι η-ηίληαιε, εο τηεραρη  
ηορηα τηαρηίθε.—Μαελ-Coluηη hila Ορηεα[ι]η,  
επρεο Αρη-Μαεα, το εε ι η-α αίερη ι ι η-  
Ορηρηε Οαρηε πο ηυαίε μαρηα 7 ηαίρηε.—Αεσ hila  
Ορηερημα, τηερε ηα Ορηεα 7 εηη είηε τηαρηε[ι]ρη  
Ερηη 7 Οομναίλ, α ηραερη, μορηη ρηηε.

A.D. 1122. \* οια .c.ciii, MS.

<sup>7</sup> *Samuel Ua Angli.*—See Lanigan, *E. H.* iii. 12, sq.

<sup>8</sup> *Ceallach, etc.*—See Lanigan, *E. H.* iii. 45-6.

<sup>9</sup> *Two streets.*—C. gives *Dasreith*, taking the two native words as one, signifying the propername of a place.

<sup>10</sup> *Door of the Close.*—"The mote doore," C.

<sup>11</sup> *Pinnacle-cover.*—"Brasen topp," C.

<sup>12</sup> *And caused, etc.*—"And maine

prodigies were shewn over all Ireland" ! C.

1122. <sup>1</sup>*A man's grave [deep] in earth.*—"A cubite deep in the ground," C. The original expression occurs in the *Feast of Bricriu* (L. U. 103a, lines 15-6; 108b, lines 28-9). The meaning is shown in the Book of Armagh (fol. 8c): Et dixit [angelus] ei: Ne reliquiae a terra reducuntur[-antur] corporis tui et cubitus de terra super corpus fiat. Quod . . . factum . . . demonstratum est; quia . . . fodientes humum antropi



was split by a thunderbolt: a stone leaped thereout, so [1121] that it killed a student in the church.—Samuel Ua Angli,<sup>7</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath, rested in peace. Ceallach,<sup>8</sup> successor of Patrick, took the episcopacy of Ath-cliath by choice of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil.—Two streets<sup>9</sup> of Masan-Third, from the door of the Close<sup>10</sup> to the Cross of [St.] Brigit, were burned.—A gust of wind came on the Nones [5th] of December, so that it took off the pinnacle-cover<sup>11</sup> of the steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Ard-Macha and caused<sup>12</sup> great destruction of woods throughout all Ireland.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1122] 1122. Aedh Ua Ruaire, king of Conmaicni, fell by the Men of Meath, in carrying off spoil from them.—The Shrine of [St.] Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann, a man's grave [deep] in earth,<sup>1</sup> the Wednesday of the Betrayal<sup>2</sup> [March 22].—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir to Loch-Sailech in Meath, so that Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, came into his house.—Mor, daughter of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, wife of Tairrdealbhach Ua Conchobuir, died.—Great foray by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain, until they reached Cell-ruadh in Ulidia, so that they took away countless cattle-spoil.—Mael-Coluim Ua Brolchain, [suffragan] bishop of Ard-Macha, died on his pilgrimage in the Hermitage<sup>3</sup> of Daire, with victory of suffering and of penance.—Aedh Ua Duibdirma, chief of the Bredach and head of the hospitality of the North of Ireland and Domnall, his brother, died.

[ἀνθρωποι] ignem a sepulchro inram-  
pere viderunt.

For St. Colman, of Lynally, King's County, see Vol. I., p. 87; O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, I., p. 235-6; *Adamnan*, i. 5, ii. 16 and the notes thereon.

<sup>2</sup> *The Wednesday of the Betrayal.*

—"The Wednesday before Easter,"

C. This is correct.

<sup>3</sup> *Hermitage*.—See *Adamnan*, p. 366. As Cellach was a real archbishop, O'Brolchain was enabled to retire to Derry.

*was he? of Derry?*  
*one of Derry?*

[Cal. Ian. ii. p. l. 1., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Gaile-  
engra do šabail tigi i n-Daimliac—Cianna[*i*]n for  
Mupčad hlla Mael-Seclainn, for piš Tēirac, co polo-  
ireret in teč 7 oētmoša<sup>a</sup> tairi ime 7 co romarbrac  
ročairi dia muinnter. Terna imorpo Mupčad, do  
ainiuč Cianna[*i*]n, cen marbad, cen locead.—Cmmur  
anairniš do čabairt for Comarba Ailbe (ion, <sup>b</sup> Mael-  
morča, mac Mic Cločna<sup>b</sup>): ion, teč do šabail pair for  
lar imleča fein 7 for mac Cerpail hli Ciarmaic  
(ion, <sup>c</sup> pi Cme<sup>c</sup>), co romarbad morferer<sup>d</sup> air. Ter-  
natup imorpo na doene mači app, tria rač Ailbe 7  
na hecalpi. Roloirceō imorpo ann Bernan Ailbe.  
Romarbad imorpo pia cinto mur inti rogač in teč, ion,  
in gilla caeč hlla Ciarmaic—7 dočann eiride iar n-  
aimmnišub—7 po beanač a cenn de i rapušub Ailbe 7  
in Coimbeš.—Oenšur hlla Šorma[*i*]n, comarba Comšail,  
do ée i n-ailčpi ilirpor Močutu.—Flann hlla Duib-  
innri, aircinneč Lušmaš; Cú-Cairil hlla Cerpail, pi  
Perp-muši; Mael-Muire hlla Cónuđá[*i*]n, aircinneč  
Daire-lušrain; Donnyleibe Mac Cačala[*i*]n, ionur 7

A.D. 1123. <sup>a</sup> uiii.mogha, MS. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., MS.; given in C., with  
omission of *Mic-Mac*. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t. h., MS.; given in C. <sup>d</sup> mor. ul., MS.

1123. <sup>1</sup> *Eighty houses*.—"Eight of  
his household servants"! C.

The reading in B affords a natu-  
ral explanation of this apparently  
inexplicable error. The translator  
took *uii.mogha* to be two words  
(*uii.*=*ocht*=*eight*; *mogha*, pl. of  
*mogh*=*servant*) and *taighi* to be  
gen. sing. of *teoh*=*house*. Whence  
"eight [of his] household ser-  
vants."

<sup>2</sup> *Attack*.—Not mentioned, strange  
to say, in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>3</sup> *Successor of [St.] Ailbe*.—Bishop  
of Emly, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup> *Seven*.—Literally, *great six*.

<sup>5</sup> *Gapped* [*Bell*]. — Erroneously  
rendered *mitre* in C. For the *Ber-  
nan Ailbe*, see Petrie's *Round  
Towers*, p. 335-6.

<sup>6</sup> *Cilla-caech*. — *Purblind gillie*.  
The *soubriquet* supplies a probable  
motive for the outrage. Owing to  
the visual defect, the bishop had  
refused to confer the Order of  
priesthood. Thereby *Ua Ciarmhaic*  
(O'Kirby) was effectually debarred  
from the preferment which lay  
open to him as a member of the  
reigning family.

[1123]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1123. The Gailenga captured a house in Daimliac of [St.] Ciannan upon Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they burned the house and eighty houses<sup>1</sup> around it and killed a number of his people. Murchadh, however, escaped by protection of [St.] Ciannan, without being killed or burned.—An unprecedented attack<sup>2</sup> was made upon the successor of [St.] Ailbe<sup>3</sup> (namely, Mael-Mordha, son of Mac Clothna): to wit, a house was seized upon him and upon the son of Cerball Ua Ciarmhaic (that is, the king of Aine), in the centre of Imlech itself, so that seven<sup>4</sup> were killed therein. Howbeit, the noble persons escaped therefrom, through favour of [St.] Ailbe and of the church. There was likewise burned the Gapped [Bell]<sup>5</sup> of [St.] Ailbe. Now, he who seized the house was killed before the end of a novena, namely, the Gilla-caech<sup>6</sup> Ua Ciarmhaic—and the same person was a deacon<sup>7</sup> by profession—and his head was cut off, because of<sup>8</sup> the profanation of [St.] Ailbe and of the Lord.—Oenghus Ua Gormain, successor of [St.] Comgall of Bangor, died in pilgrimage in Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu.—Flann<sup>9</sup> Ua Duibhinnsi, herenagh of Lughmagh; Cu-Caisil Ua Cerbaill, king of Fernmagh; Mael-Muire Ua Condubhain, herenagh of Daire-Lubrain; Donnsluibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of all Ulidia, died.—Donnchadh Mac

! month

<sup>7</sup> By profession.—Literally, *according to nomination*.

<sup>8</sup> Because of.—Literally, *in*. The offence was homicide (punishable by death), according to Canon xxxi. of the First Patrician Synod: Si quis conduxerit e duobus clericis, quos discordare convenit per discordiam aliquam, prolatum uni e duobus hostem ad interficiendum, homicidam congruum est nomi-

nari: qui clericus ab omnibus rectis [recte] habeatur alienus.

This enactment was incorporated into the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (x. *De multimodis causis clericorum*: 23).

<sup>9</sup> Flann, etc.—Of the four names in this entry, the last alone is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. But the compiler placed after it the *mortui sunt* of the Ulster Annals.



ροδαρτῷ Ὑλαῷ υἱε, μορτωι ρυντ.—Ἰοννῆαῷ Μαε Σιλ[α]-  
 Πατραιε ρυαῷ, ρί Ορραιῆι, α ρυιρ οοοιρῡρ ερτ—Conḡalaḡ  
 hlla [ph]laiḡbertaiḡ, ρυdomna Ailiḡ, οοοιρῡρ ερτ.

[bir.] Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. xii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> \*  
 Τορρῖνο, mac Τυρεαλλ, ρυηῖοιḡḡερῡ[α] ḡall n-ḡpenn,  
 ρυbita μορτε ρερῡτ.—Ταῷḡ, mac Mic Caprḡaiḡ, ρί  
 Deap-Mumain[-an], in penitencia μορτωιρ ερτ.—Ἰῶḡαῷ  
 μορ το ρῖḡ Τεῖῡραῷ Ἰα-Ἰοννῆαῷ Cap[α] : ιον, α ἑḡḡ  
 Capca το ἑυιτιῡ ραιρ 7 ρορ α τεḡλαḡ.—Lumneḡ το  
 λορεαῷ υἱε, αḡḡμαῷ beac.—Claxanḡaiρ, mac Mael-  
 Choluiρ, ρί Aibān, in bona penitencia μορτωιρ ερτ.—  
 ḡeill Deρ-Muman το μαρβαῷ la Taiρḡdelbaḡ hlla  
 Conḡobaiρ : ιον, Mael-Seḡlānn, mac Coρmaic, mic  
 Mic Caprḡaiḡ, ρι Capil 7 hlla Ciarḡmeic α hCne 7 hlla  
 Cobḡaiḡ το [U]ib-Cuanḡ-Cnamḡalle.—Aρḡḡaiρ, mac mic  
 Aḡḡa hU Mael-Seḡlānn, ρυdomna Ailiḡ, το μαρβαῷ la  
 Munnḡer Daiρ i n-aineḡ Coluim-cille.

Kal. Ian. ii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
 Quint 1ḡ Ianaiρ imoprho ρορ Oen-ḡiden 7 ρpum [uaḡḡo  
 erca] ρυιρῡ. Ocuρ ιρ ιnnḡi tuarḡbaḡ α buinde ḡiden  
 ρορ in ḡamliac μορ Aρḡ-Maḡa, ιaiρ n-α lanecop το  
 ρḡinnḡiue la Cellaḡ, comarḡa Πατραιε, ιρῡn τḡiḡḡmaḡ

A.D. 1124. \* The iii. were at first un. ; but u was altered into ii, by the  
 text hand.

1124. <sup>1</sup> *Easter house*.—From this expression, taken in connection with the house-seizures mentioned in the Annals, it may be concluded that it was customary for kings to spend the week before Easter or Pentecost at a church, where houses were set apart for themselves and their retainers.

<sup>2</sup> *Died*.—On April 23, according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle.

<sup>3</sup> *Of Ane*.—Literally, from *Aine* (the district around Knockany, co. Limerick). In the Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*), the original, a *hAne*, is read *Achaine* and applied as the personal name of Ua Cobthaigh (O'Coffey).

Gilla-Patraic the Red, king of Ossory, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Conghalach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, royal heir of Ailech, was slain. [1123]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1124 Bis.] 1124. Torfind, son of Turcall, chief young lord of the Foreigners of Ireland, perished by sudden death.—Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died in penance.—Great peril [happened] to the king of Tara, on Easter Sunday [April 6]: namely, his Easter house<sup>1</sup> to fall upon him and upon his [*viz.*, the] household.—Limerick was burned, all but a little.—Alexander, son of Mael-Colum, king of Scotland, died<sup>2</sup> in good penance.—The hostages of Desmond were killed by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair: namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Cashel and Ua Ciarmaic of Ane,<sup>3</sup> and Ua Cobthaigh of Ui-Cuanach-Cnamchaille.—Ardghar, grandson of Aedh Ua-Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Ailech, was killed by the Community of Daire, in reparation<sup>4</sup> to [St.] Columcille.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1125] 1125. The 5th of the Ides<sup>1</sup> [9th] of January [was] upon Friday and the 1st [day of the moon fell] thereon. And it is on that [day] its protecting ridge was raised<sup>2</sup> upon the great stone church of Ard-Macha, after its being fully covered with shingle by Cellach, successor of Patrick, in the

<sup>1</sup> *In reparation.* — “Within the libertie”! C. I do not know what was the offence.

1125. <sup>1</sup> *The 5th of the Ides, etc.* — The translator of C. mistook the meaning of this entry. “The fift of the Ides of January was the church of Ard-magh broken in the rooffe, which was

covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick; being unroofed in an hundred and thirtie years before.” The week-day is given, but the lunation omitted, by the Four Masters.

<sup>2</sup> *Ridge was raised.* — That is, the work was formally completed.

bliadann ar čet<sup>o</sup> o n-a paðan rlinntiue<sup>3</sup> pair co comlan.—  
 Silla-bpawt<sup>i</sup> hlla Ruapic do baðuð illoč-čillinne.—  
 Sluaðað la Tarppdelbač hlla Concoburp i Miðe, co  
 poimnapb Mupčað hlla Mael-Sečlamm ar a pið<sup>i</sup> 7 co  
 tapat tpi pið<sup>a</sup> por Peru Miðe. Mapbro tpa<sup>b</sup> Domnall  
 Mac Mupčaða in tper pið<sup>a</sup> pia cian nomiaðe. ionn,  
 Mael-Sečlamm, mac Donnčaða.—Cpeč dočuað Mup-  
 ceptač hlla Cepbaill, pi Deirce[i]pt<sup>i</sup> Peru-munđi, i  
 Pepaib-ðpeš, conuraparað Diapmaio hlla Mael-  
 sečlamm co Pepaib Miðe 7 co Pepaib ðpeš, co roma-  
 bað Muirceptač ann 7 ár a cpeiče ime.

Cal. Ian. ui. p., L. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>  
 Enna, mac Mic Mupčaða, pi Laðen, mortuup ept.—  
 Sluaðað la Tarppdelbač hlla Concoburp ilLaðimib, co  
 poðaw<sup>b</sup> a n-giallu.—hlla Maelpuanaš, pi Per-Manač,  
 a purp occipup ept.—Mael-lpu hlla Conne, pui Soerðil  
 i penčup 7 i m-bpičemnačt 7 i n-urp Paupac, iap n-  
 a[i]čpiše čogawðe in Chupro quieuw.—Copeač mop Mu-  
 man co n-a tempull do loypač.—Domnall hlla Duðwan  
 do baðuð, iap n-denam cpeiči i Tir-Conaill.—Riððepur  
 Toirpdelbaš hlla Concoburp co hčč-cliač, co tapo pið<sup>i</sup>  
 ččā-cliač 7. Laðen dia mac, ionn, do Concoburp.—Čnpuo

A.D. 1125. a. c., MS. <sup>b</sup> h[autem] (the Latin equivalent), MS.

<sup>3</sup> *Thirtieth year above one hundred.*  
 —At 995 (=996), *supra* (995 accord-  
 ing to a quatrain in the *F. M.*),  
 Armagh, including the stone church,  
 was destroyed by lightning. The  
 meaning is, that the restoration of the  
 roof had been carried out at intervals  
 during the period.

<sup>4</sup> *Before the end of a novena.*—  
 “Within three dayes and three  
 nights after”! C. The *F. M.* omit the  
 expression.

1126. <sup>1</sup> *Died.*—In Wexford, ac-  
 cording to the List of Leinster kings  
 in L.L. (p. 39d).

<sup>2</sup> *A Goedhel eminent.*—Literally,  
*a master of a Goedhel.* By an em-  
 phatic native idiom, which is still  
 operative, instead of a sb. qualified  
 by an adj., the corresponding sb.  
 of the adj. (or the adj. used as sb.)  
 is employed with the genitive of  
 the sb.



thirtieth year above one hundred<sup>3</sup> since there was a complete shingle roof upon it before.—Gilla-braiti Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-Aillinne.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Meath, so that he expelled Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship and placed three kings over the men of Meath. But Domnall, son of Murchadh, kills the third king, namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Donnchadh, before the end of a novena<sup>4</sup>. —Muircertach Ua Cerbaill, king of the South of Fernmagh, went on a foray into Fir-Bregh, until Diarmaid Ua Mael-Sechlainn with the Men of Meath and the Men of Bregha overtook them, so that Muircertach was killed there and slaughter of the foraying force [took place] around him. [1125]

*1 of the 3 kings*

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1126. [1126] Ennai, son of Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, died.<sup>1</sup>—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Leinster, so that he took away their pledges.—Ua Mael-ruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Isu Ua Conne, a Goedhel eminent in history and in jurisprudence<sup>2</sup> and in the Order of Patrick, rested in Christ after select penance.—Great Cork of Munster with its church was burned.—Domnall Ua Dubhdai was drowned, after making a foray in Tir-Conaill.—Royal progress of Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair to Ath-cliath, so that he gave the kingship of

The *Order of Patrick* may have embodied the primatial rights and privileges, as formulated and claimed with such prominence in the Tripartite Life and the Book of Armagh. The following from Tirechan (Book of Armagh, fol. 11b) is characteristic of the spirit pervading the Patrician Documents in their present form. Si quaereret heres[=*comarba*]Patricii paruchiam

[i.e., diocesis] illius, potest pene totam insulam sibi reddere in paruchiam. (Cf. *The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, etc., Trans. R. I. A., xxix. 184.)

<sup>3</sup> Both laic and cleric.—Literally, between land and church.

<sup>4</sup> Treacherous foray.—“A stealing army,” C. It signifies that the foray was made when Ua Tuachair was nominally at peace with the Airthir.

B 50a

cocaid moir i n-Erinn, cor'bo ecen do comarba Patraic  
 bié mí for bliadain fpu hArd-Maéa i n-eútar, oc ríe-  
 úsúð fep n-Erinn 7 oc tabairt ríuála 7 roépa for caé,  
 eper tuat 7 eaclur.—Crec meabla la Ruaidri húa  
 Tuacair i n-Airéarab, conatparéatapar Airéir, co  
 polaó a n-ar 7 co roicéennat pádein.—Muiréab húa  
 Cuillen, arceinneé Clochar, do marbat o'Pepab-Manac.  
 —Damlac reiglera Poil 7 Petair, doronaó la hImar  
 húa n-Aéabac[i]n, do éirecraó do Cheallac, comarba  
 Patraic, i° n-dotecim Kallann° Nouimbir.—Crec-  
 rluasáó la Tairpaelbaé húa Conéobair a n-Der-Mu-  
 man, co roacé Glenn-Masair 7 co tuc boroma dair-  
 míde.

[Cal. 1an. iii., p., l. x. u., Anno Domini m.º c.º xx.º iii.º  
 Sluasáó la Tairpaelbaé húa Conéobair i n-Der-Mu-  
 man, co roacé Corcaí moir Muman, co tuc gillu  
 Muman co leir.—Airéir do gabail taigí Flaínn Mic  
 Sináí i Truun Saxon for Raígnall, mac Mic Riabáí,  
 aóci Luain imte 7 a dícennat leó.—Caé eper Ultu  
 pádein, i toreraoair da ríú Ulaó, ionn, hual Mac  
 Duinnléide 7 ár Ulaó ime 7 Eócaí húa Macéamna  
 i rpuéguin.—Gilla-Cuirc húa hEicníú, rí fep-Manac  
 7 aipruí Airéall, do éc i Clochar-mac-n-Daimín iar n-  
 aéruí éógaíde.—Fur Muíhan 7 Laígn do impoó  
 toru[é]ir for Thairpaelbaé húa Conéobair 7 a n-geill

A.D. 1126. <sup>52</sup> in .xii. Kl., MS.

<sup>5</sup> *The stone church*.—Colgan evades the difficulty of distinguishing between *Damlac* and *Reles* (monastery) by employing the term *Basilica* (*Triad. Thaum.*, p. 300).

<sup>6</sup> *Imar*.—The tutor of St Malachy; *vir sanctissimae vitae*, according to St. Bernard. His name is in the Carthusian Martyrology at Nov. 12 (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 99). The

Martyrology of Donegal has it (I know not why) at Aug. 13. He died on a pilgrimage at Rome in 1134.

<sup>7</sup> *He reached*.—"He wasted," C. The same error is repeated in the first entry of next year. It arose probably from mistaking the contraction mark over *s* for the grave accent of *a*; thus reading *roacht* as *ro[sh]ds*.

Ath-clíath to his son, namely, to Conchobur.—A storm of [1126]  
great war in Ireland, so that it was necessary for the suc-  
cessor of Patrick to be a month above a year abroad from  
Ard-Macha, pacifying the men of Ireland and imposing  
rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric<sup>3</sup>.  
—A treacherous foray<sup>4</sup> [was made] by Ruaidhri Ua Tuachair  
into the Airthir, until the Airthir overtook them, so that  
slaughter of them was inflicted and he was beheaded him-  
self.—Muiredhach Ua Cuillen, herenagh of Clochar, was  
killed by the Fir-Manach.—The stone church<sup>5</sup> of the Monas-  
tery of [SS.] Paul and Peter, that was built by Imar<sup>6</sup> Ua  
Aedhacain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of  
Patrick, on [Thursday] the 12th of the Kalends of  
November [Oct. 21].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach  
Ua Conchobhair into Desmond, until he reached<sup>7</sup> Glenn-  
Maghair and took away countless cattle-spoil.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1127]  
1127. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into  
Desmond, until he reached great Cork of Munster, so that  
he took away the pledges of all Munster.—The Airthir  
seized the house of Flann Mac Sinaigh in the Third of the  
Saxons upon Raghnaill, son of Mac Riabaigh, on the  
night of Monday of the Beginning [of Lent,<sup>1</sup> Feb. 21]; and  
he was beheaded by them.—A battle between the Ulidians  
themselves, wherein fell two kings of Ulidia in com-  
bat, namely Niall<sup>2</sup> Mac Duinnshleibhe [Ua Eochada],  
with slaughter of the Ulidians around him and Eochaidh  
Ua Mathgamna.—Gilla-Crist Ua hEicnigh, king of Fir-  
Manach and arch-king of Airgialla, died in Clochar-mac-  
Daimin after choice penance.—The Men of Munster and  
the Lagenians turned again upon Tairrdelbach Ua Con-

1127. <sup>1</sup> *Beginning [of Lent]*.—See  
1109, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Niall*.—Not given in the Ulidian  
regnal list (L. L. 41d).

<sup>2</sup> *He placed*. — Very gross is the  
error of the scribe, or compiler, of  
the (so-called) *Annals of Loch Cé*,  
who took the *rat sum* of the MS. to

*in a count, attack*





chobuir and their pledges were forfeited by them, and his son was deposed by the Lagenians and by the Foreigners. Howbeit, he placed<sup>2</sup> another king over them, namely, Domnall, son of Mac Faelain.—Cearball, son of Mac Faelain—and slaughter of the Ui-Faelain [took place] around him—fell by the Ui-Failghi in the centre of Cell-dara, in contending<sup>3</sup> for the succession of [St.] Brigit.—Tailltiu, daughter of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhuir, died.—Mael-Brighte Ua Forannain, herenagh of Ard-sratha; Mael-Brighte Ua Cinaetha, herenagh of Ard-Trea, died in good penance.—Gilla-Crist Ua Mael-Eoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, happiness and prosperity of the herenaghs of the churches of Ireland, rested in Christ. [1127]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1128. [1128 Bis.]  
A Bissextile and Embolismal<sup>1</sup> year. The Men of Magh-Itha (namely, Domnall Ua Gailmredaigh and the Cenel-Maien) seized a house upon the king of Fir-Manach, that is, upon Faelan Ua Duibhdhara; and he fell by them, and a number of the nobles of Fir-Manach around him.—Gilla-Patraic, son of Tuathal [Ua Tuathail], successor of [St.] Coemhgen, was killed by the Ui-Muiredaigh in the centre of Glenn-da-locha.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the horse-host of Conchobar, son of Mac Lochlainn, upon the horse-host of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ciardhai, king of Cairpri

[μῆν ἐμβόλιμος]; thus giving thirteen moons to the year in the luni-solar reckoning. The present is the third Embolism of the Decemnovennial Cycle: Epact 26, Golden Number VIII. (See *Todd Lectures*, Series III, No. IV.)

Its place in the Calendar is indicated in a marginal gloss in the L. B. Cal. of Oengus, opposite

March 6: Tertius Embolismus celi decimnovenalishic incipit et conturbat regulum [-am]. For the *disturbance*, see Bede, *De temp. rat.*, c. xx.

This Embolism is of historical interest. It was the proof assigned in his reply to Pope Leo the Great by Paschasinus, bishop of Lilybaeum, why the Easter of 444 should be celebrated on the Alexan-





and Cathal Ua Rogheallaigh, and Sitriuc Ua Mael-Brighte, [1128] the son of Aedh Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amalghadha, and many others.—Muirghis Ua Nioic, herenagh of Tuaim-da-ghualann for [a long] space, died in Inis-in-Ghaill.—A deed ugly, unprecedented, ill-issuing, that deserved the curse of the Men of Ireland, both laic and cleric, whereof the like was not found in Ireland before, was done by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by the Ui-Briuin: namely, the successor of [St.] Patrick was stark dishonoured in his own presence: that is, his retinue was waylaid, and some of them were killed; and a student of his own household, who was in charge of the sacred requisites and relics<sup>2</sup> was killed there.—Now the result that grew out of this ill deed is this, that there is no protection which is secure for a person henceforth, until this evil is avenged by God and by men. For this disrespect that was put upon the successor of Patrick, it is the same as disrespect of the Lord; since the Lord himself said in the Gospel: "He that despiseth you, despiseth Me; he that despiseth Me, despiseth Him who sent Me" [Luke x. 14].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhuir into Leinster, until he reached Loch Carman: herefrom, around Leinster to Ath-cliath, and he wrought great destruction of cattle on that route; from Ath-cliath, to his house again. But the ill-fame of that hosting is upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc.—A foray by Magnus and by the men of Fern-magh into Tir-Briuin, so that

(De Vitis Patr., viii. Cf. *The Stowe Missal*, Trans. R. I. A., vol. xxvii. p. 169). That veil had enough in common with the *muscifugium* to have the Irish equivalent of *flabellum* applied thereto. Thence, in a secondary sense, *culebadh* would come to signify the requisites for Mass and for administration of the Sacraments; *fo culebadh* designating the custodian thereof.

The circumstances of the present

outrage suggest a more comprehensive meaning. When engaged upon a visitation, the primate always had the *insignia* (=Irish *minna*; for which see the *Stowe Missal*, *ubi sup.*, p. 174) of St. Patrick carried about with him. These are divided into *consecrated* (*insignia consecrata*) and *other* (*aliorum insignium*) in the *Liber Angeli* (Book of Armagh, fol. 21c). The former are intended in a passage of

B 50c

Δειπνὸ Τίγερναν κο ν-ἡ[β]-Ὀρίμν 7 κο ποῦατο μοιρ  
αἰλ<sup>d</sup> πορπο ιε Ἀῖ-Φήρνεαθ. Περῆαιρ τρα κατ̄ ετερπυ 7  
μεαβαθ πορ Τίγερναν 7 πορ ἡ[β]-Ὀρίμν 7 μαρῖδτυρ  
τρ<sup>o</sup> ἔετ νο σεῖρν ἔετ<sup>o</sup> τοῖβ, 1 τορπῦ εἰμῆξ Πατραε.— |  
Σλουῆαθ λα Κοῦκοβυρ ἡἡα λοῦλαινν 7 λα Ceneł-n-Ἐογαν  
7 λα Ὀαλ-n-Ἀρανδε 7 λα ἡῖρῖαλλανβ 1 Μαῆ-Κοῦα, κο  
τυερατ ῖαλλυ ἡἡα-n-Ἑῶαῖ. Ἰμποιτ ιαρ ριν πορ α λαῖμ εἰ  
1 Περαιθ-Ὀρεῆξ, κο παρῖαῖβρετ τρεῖμ τοια μυνντερ ανν 7  
κο n-δερνηρατ col μόρ ριαθ Ὀηα 7 ρια[θ] ῥαῖμῖ: ιονη,  
λορεαθ Ἀῖα-τρυμν κο n-α ἔεμπλυνῖ 7 ποῦαδε το ῥυλ  
μαρτρα ἰνντιῖ. Non<sup>1</sup> impetrata pace Dei uel [h]omi-  
num, petro ambulauerunt<sup>1</sup>.—Sic m-bliarōna co let̄, uel  
paulo plur, το ῥενυμ το κομορβα Πατραε ετερ Κομναῖτυ  
7 Περυ Μυμαν.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., L, un., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
Mac Μαρα[ι]ρ ἡἡα Reboča[ι]n, αῖρυννεῖ λῖρ-μόρ  
Μοῦτυ [το ἐε].—ῖἡἡα-Μοῦοννα ἡἡα Ὀυῖορμα το  
μαρβαθ το ἡἡαῖβ 1 n-ἡνρ-Ταῖτι.—Ceallaῖ, κομαρβα  
Πατραε, mac oḡe 7 αῖρδεppcop ἡαρῆαιρ Ἐορρα 7 οεῖν  
ἔενν πορμαρῖρετυρ ῖοῖῖλ 7 ῖαἡἡ, λαῖ 7 ελερῦῖ, ιαρ  
n-οῖρνεῖ τοно eppcop 7 ῖαεαρε 7 αῖρ[ι] ῖαῖα ῖραῖθ  
αρῖενα 7 ιαρ κοῖρεεραθ tempall 7 πεῖλῖεῖ n-ἡῖῖα, ιαρ  
τιῖῖααλ ρεοτ 7 μοεῖνε, ιαρ n-αῖαἡ ριαῖῖα 7 ποῖερα  
πορ καῖ, ετερ τυαῖθ 7 εεἡαιρ, ιαρ m-beῖαῖῖ ceilebuptaῖῖ  
αῖρρεnnnaῖῖ, οέντιῖ, εαρναῖῖεῖῖ, ιαρ n-onῖαῖ 7 αῖῖρῖῖ  
ῖοῖαῖῖ, ποῖαῖῖ α ανμαιν α n-υῖῖ αῖνῖελ 7 αρῖαῖνῖελ, 1  
n-Ἀρῖο-Πατραε, ἡρῖν Μυμαιν, 1 [Calainn Appul, in  
<sup>d</sup>.ii, MS. <sup>cc</sup>.ccc. L .cccc, MS. <sup>11</sup> non impetrat[a], etc., C.

Tirechan, which connects them  
with a veil. Et ordinavit ibi  
[Dunseverick, co. Antrim] Oleanum  
sanctum episcopum, quem nutrit,  
Patricius et dedit illi partem de  
reliquiis Petri et Pauli et aliorum  
et velum quod custodivit reliquias  
(Book of Armagh, fol. 15b).<sup>c</sup> The  
veil here mentioned, it can be in-

ferred, signified the cover, or  
reliquary. The phrase in the text  
will thus include a person in charge  
of relics.

The expression is not translated in  
C. The whole entry is omitted  
("perhaps intentionally," O Do-  
novan, ii. 1029) by the Four  
Masters.

they took great captures. Tigernan [Ua Ruairc], with [1128] the Ui-Briuin and with another large force, comes up with them at Ath-Fhirdeadh. Battle is then fought between them, and defeat inflicted upon Tigernan and upon the Ui-Briuin; and three hundred, or four hundred of them are killed, as a first reparation<sup>3</sup> to Patrick.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain and by the Dal-Araidhe and by the Airgialla into Magh-Cobha, so that they took away the pledges of the Ui-Echach. They turn after that on their left hand into Fir-Bregh, until they lost a party of their people there and did a great crime before God and before men: namely, the burning of Ath-truim with its churches and a multitude underwent violent death in them. They marched back, without having obtained the peace of God, or of men.—Peace of a year and a half, or a little longer, was made by the successor of Patrick between the Connachtmen and the Men of Munster.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1129] 1129. Mac Marais Ua Rebochain, herenagh of Lis-mor of Mochutu [died].—Gilla-Mochonna,<sup>1</sup> Ua Duibdirma was killed by the Ulidians in Inis-Taiti.—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, son of purity and eminent bishop of the West of Europe and the one head to whom served the Goidhil and the Foreigners, laics and clerics, after ordaining bishops and priests and persons of every [church] grade besides and after the consecration of many churches and cemeteries; after bestowing of treasures and of wealth; after enjoining of rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric; after a Mass-  
celebrating, fasting, prayerful life; after Unction and choice penance, he sent forth his spirit into the bosom of x !!

<sup>3</sup> First reparation.—Meaning that other punishments were inflicted subsequently.

1129. <sup>1</sup> Gilla-Mochonna.—Devotee of (St.) Mochonna. As Inis-Taiti was an island in Lough Beg, co.



ρευνῶτα περὶ α 7 ἱρὶν σεῖραμαῶ<sup>a</sup> βλιαῶαιν ριῶετ<sup>a</sup> α  
αβοαινε 7 ἱρὶν εὐκατμαῶ<sup>b</sup> βλιαῶαιν α αἱρ. Ρυαῶ τρια  
α ῥορρ hi τερετ<sup>c</sup> 11on Ἀρριλ co 1ep-mór Moçutu, το  
περὶ α τιμνα παῶέιν 7 ρορριῶαιρεῶ co ραλμαῶ<sup>b</sup> 7  
γμναῶ<sup>b</sup> 7 εανηταιεῶ<sup>b</sup>. Οορυ ροῡαῶηαιρεῶ co honόραῶ 1  
n-αἱλαῶ in[n]α n-ερεcor 1 ρριτο 11on Ἀρριλ, in quinta  
περὶ α. Μυρρεπαῶ, mac Domnaill, ο'οιρῶνεῶ 1 com-  
unbur πατραε in 11on Ἀρριλ.—Teaῶ Colum-cille 1

A.D. 1129. <sup>a</sup>a. 1111. μαῶ —xx.17, MS. <sup>b</sup>b. 1. μαῶ, MS. <sup>c</sup>c. 111., MS.

Londonderry, the saint here intended was one of the two SS. Mochonna venerated in Derry on March 8 and May 13, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> *Ard-Patraic*.—The obit of O'Longan (1113, *supra*), the authorities cited in the note there given and two entries of a similar kind in these Annals explain the presence of Cellach at Ard-patrick. O'Longan belonged to one of the tribes (mentioned in note 4, *infra*) that, by a perversion of the principle regulating succession in endowed churches (*Senchas Mor*, Brehon Laws, i. 73 sq.; Book of Armagh, fol. 16d, 17a), temporarily diverted the primacy into lay hands. The head of the name, Gilla-Crist (Book of Leinster p. 334a, l. 39; Book of Ballymote, p. 115 b, l. 34) and Ua Sinachain of the kindred sept, the Ui-Sinaich, who died respectively in 1072 and 1052 (*supra*), are called *stewards of Munster*. Whence it can be inferred that they were likewise incumbents of Ardpatrick. That church consequently was immediately subject to Armagh: its superiors were the stewards, or

custodians, of the primatial cress in Munster and were selected from the families in question.

Cellach had accordingly arrived there, either to visit, whether officially, or through courtesy; or, it may be, in connection with the truce between Munster and Connaught mentioned under the preceding year.

<sup>3</sup> *Tomb of the bishops*.—Colgan, who was advised by the F. M., translates: *in sanctuario episcoporum vulgo appellato!* (Tr. Th., p. 301). The error, as was to be expected, has been copied by O'Conor.

"His [Latin] name [Celsus] is in the Roman Martyrology at the 6th of April. . . Its being placed at 6 April is owing to another mistake of Baronius [the first mistake, Note to *Rom. Mart.*, Ap. 6, was assigning the death to 1128], who was the first to insert it in the Roman Martyrology, which he revised by order of Gregory XIII. It was already in Molanus' Additions to Usuard, published in the year 1568. . . . As his interment was marked iv. April, this notation was probably mistaken

angels and archangels, in Ard-Patraic<sup>2</sup> in Munster, on the [1129] Kalends [1st] of April, on the 2nd feria, and in the 24th year of his abbacy and in the 50th year of his age. His body was then carried on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of April to Lis-mor of Mochutu, according to his own will and it was waked with psalms and hymns and canticles. And it was buried with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the 2nd of the Nones [4th] of April, on the 5th feria. Muircertach, son of Domnall, was instituted<sup>4</sup> [*recte*, intruded] into the succession of Patrick on the Nones [5th] of April. —The house of Colum-cille in Cell-mic-nEnain<sup>5</sup> was seized

for vi. April., and thus adding a confusion of said day with that of his death, this error seems to have originated" (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 89-91).

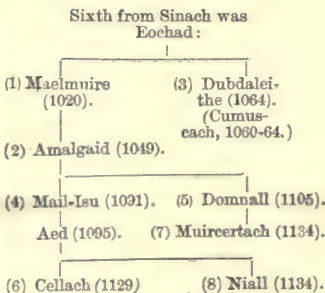
<sup>4</sup> *Instituted*.—As the time was too short for the news to reach Armagh, much less for a canonical election to take place, between Monday and Thursday, the "institution," there can be little doubt, was performed in Lismore. The chief members of the family to which Cellach belonged thus accompanied him to Munster. In the *Liber Angeli*, or Book of primatial privileges, the ordinary retinue is set down as fifty. *Receptio archiepiscopi, heredis cathedrae meae urbis, cum comitibus suis, numero quinquaginta* (Book of Armagh, fol. 206).

Feidlimid, who belonged to the sixth generation from Conn of the Hundred Battles (2nd cent. A.D.), had amongst his five sons two named Bresal and Echad: eponymous heads of the Ui-Bresail and the Ui-Echach, whose respective territories were the baronies of

Oneilland East and Armagh (co. Armagh).

Sixteenth in descent from Bresal was Cumuscach, great grandson of Erudan, who held forcible possession of the primatial see from 1060 to 1064 and died in 1074 (*supra*).

In the fourth degree from Echad was Sinach, eponymous head of the Ui-Sinaich. This was the sept that supplied almost all the lay succession in Armagh, as appears from the following table (Book of Leinster, pp. 334b, 338c; Book of Ballymote, pp. 113-4). The genealogy appears defective by comparison with that of the Ui-Bresail; but, for the present purpose, this is immaterial.



B 50 d. Cill-mic-n-Enain do ḡabal d'O Thaircerpt for Ceð, mac Caēba[i]r u Domnaill | 7 a loṛcað dó.—Cairtel Aēa-luan do ðenai la Cairrdebaē húa Concobair. —ḡilla-Curp, mac Mic Uirpín, toirpē Cenmil-Pepað-aig, do loṛcað a tig a alṭrann hi Tir-Manaē, i mebaill. —Niall húa Cuiēa[i]n, rí húa-Piaēpaē Aṛda-ṛpaēa, do marbað d'Uib-Cennētiḡ.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xiiii., Anno Domini M.º c.º xxx.º Soro Colum-cille<sup>a</sup> co n-a ṡempall 7 co n-a minnaib imdaib do loṛcað.—Cú-Clippne húa Concobair, rí húa-Pailḡi, do éc.—Añlaim, mac Mic Shena[i]n, rí ḡaileng (ron,<sup>b</sup> coṡoll pluē<sup>b</sup>); Oenḡur húa Cairrdeba[i]n, rí Loegaire 7 roēaṛe aile do maēib do ēuitim la Fíru ḡreirne i Sleib-ḡuairne.—Bellum eter Fíru Alban 7 Fíru Mopeb i toirpadaṛ ceṡpí<sup>c</sup> mile d'Phepaib Mopeb, im a rḡḡ, ron, Oenḡur, mac ingine Luṛuḡ; mile imorpo (uel<sup>d</sup> centum, quod ert uepiur<sup>d</sup>) d'Phepaib Alban i rḡṡ-ḡum.—Sluaḡað la Concobur húa Loēlaimn 7 la Tuaircerpt n-Épenn i n-Ulṡaib, ḡo roṡinolṡatur Ulaib do ṡabairt caēa doib. Meḡair imorpo for Ulṡaib, co roṡáð a n-ár, im Ceð húa Loingṛiḡ, rí Dal-Aṛaṛe 7 im ḡilla-Patṛaic húa Seppaiḡ, rí Dal-buinṛe 7 im

A.D. 1130. <sup>a</sup> om., C. <sup>b-b</sup> r. m., t. h., MS.; om., C. <sup>c</sup> .iiii., MS. <sup>d-d</sup> idl., t. h., MS.; om., C. The two first words are written l.c., which should perhaps be read as no, cet—or, a hundred, to correspond with the native text.

Cellach was a layman on his accession. Niall died in 1139.

From the foregoing and the notices in the Annals we see that the *plebilis progenies* (the tribe in whose territory Armagh stood) usurped the position and discharged by deputy the sacred functions of the *ecclesiastica progenies* (Book of Armagh, fol. 16d).

*Cell-mic-n-Enain.*—Church of the

*Son of Enan.* Now (by substitution of *r* for *n*), Kilmacrenan (county Donegal).

<sup>6</sup> By *O' Tairchert*.—The editor of the Annals of Loch Ce says (in a note *ad an.*) that "the F. M. have *Ua Tairchert*, which is likely to be correct, although the form *Tairchert* occurs also in the Annals of Ulster." But he mistook the form *dó* = *do* *O* for the preposition *do* (by).



by O'Tairehert<sup>6</sup> upon Aedh, son of Cathbarr Ua Domnaill [1129] and he was burned by him.—The castle of Ath-luain was built by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair.—Gilla-Crist, son of Mac Uidhrin, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was burned in the house of his fosterer in Tir-Manach, in treachery.—Niall<sup>7</sup> Ua Crichain, king of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ardsratha, was killed by the Ui-Cennetigh.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1130] 1130. Sord of Colum-cille with its church and with its many relics was burned.—Cu-Aifne Ua Conchobair, king of Ui-Failghi, died.—Amhlaim, son of Mac Senain, king of Gailenga (namely, "Wet Cowl"); Oenghus Ua Cindelbain, king of Loegaire and a number of nobles besides fell by the Men of Breifni at Sliabh-Guaire.—War<sup>1</sup> between the Men of Scotland and the Men of Moray, wherein fell four thousand of the Men of Moray, around their king, namely, Oenghus, son of the daughter of Lulach<sup>2</sup>; one thousand also (or one hundred, which is truer) of the Men of Scotland [fell] in the contest.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the North of Ireland into Ulidia, so that the Ulidians assembled to give battle to them. Defeat, however, is inflicted upon the Ulidians and a slaughter of them ensued, around Aedh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe and around Gilla-Patraic Ua Serraiigh, king of

<sup>7</sup> Niall.—His name terminates the genealogy in the Books of Leinster (p. 338e) and Ballymote (p. 113e), proving that the compilation was made during his life-time. He was tenth from Crichan, who was likewise the tenth from Colla Uais (4th century A.D.)

1130. <sup>1</sup> War. — Eodem anno (septimo), Comes Moraviensis,

Angusius, apud Strucathrow cum gente sua peremptus est. (Fordun, *Chron. Gent. Scot.*, v. 33.) In the *Gesta Annata* (cap. 1), the place is called *Strucathroch*. It was in Forfarshire. In the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* (Cot. Tib. B IV.), the slaying of *Anagus* is given at this year.

<sup>2</sup> Lulach.—Slain in 1058 (*supra*).

*colach* \* Duibraile Mac Cairtin 7 im fochara ardena. Innpur imorro in tír co hairdeir na hArdra, eor tuait 7 éill, co tucrat mile do brait, uel<sup>e</sup> paulo plur<sup>e</sup> 7 ilnile imorro do buait 7 do eadait. Maite imorro ulaó im a rí iar rein co hArd-Maá, i comóail Conchoibair, co n-derirrat rí 7 comluí 7 co parirrat gíallu.—Meap mor ceó torait co coitcenn i n-Erinn uile<sup>e</sup> irin bliadain ri.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., L. xx. ix., Anno Domini m.º c.º xxx.º i.º  
Cnechtluasá do la Cairreolbaé húa Concobuir 7 la Coicid<sup>a</sup> Chonnaét i Mumain, co roairgret húa-Conaill-  
Ghabra.—Sluaasá do la Conchoibair húa m-óruan 7 la  
Píru Muman iluáiguib, co roasá a n-gíallu 7 iar rein  
i Míde, co roairgret iní locha-Sennoirde 7 co pocompuc  
a marcrluas 7 marcrluas Connaét, co remait for  
marcrluas Connaét.

[B 50d ends.<sup>b</sup>]

\* \* \* \* \*

[B 51 a.<sup>1</sup>]

Rucaó ar loch-Siglen 7 robói coicirigir ar iní ar, no  
ní ir uillu 7 roíuarluic in eclur naem 7 raé Patraic  
he 7 romarbaio na coimédaigi robairuic ic a coimeo.—  
Dopur tempail Daire do denam la comarba Coluim-  
\* om., C.

A.D. 1181. a. u. rí, MS.

<sup>b</sup> A chasm occurs in the MS. (B), up to end of A.D. 1155.

<sup>1</sup> On the upper margin, a modern (17th century) hand wrote: "Fower leaves are wanting before this." That is the number of the lost folios.

1181. <sup>1</sup> *Connacht*.—The missing years up to and including portion of 1188 are in great part the same, it is safe to conclude, as those in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. Thenceforward (the *Annals of Loch Ce* being blank to 1169 inclusive) the entries, though

unrecognisable at present, were, there can be no doubt, embodied in the main by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>2</sup> *Mael-Iso*.—Given in C and (in almost the same words) in the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

1182. <sup>1</sup> *The house*.—This imperfect

Dal-Buinde and around Dubhraitbhe Mac Cairtin and [1130] around a multitude besides. Moreover, they pillage the country as far as the East of the Ard, both secular and church land,<sup>2</sup> so that they took away a thousand captives, or a little more, and likewise many thousands of cows and of horses. The nobles of Ulidia also [went] after that with their king to Ard-Macha, ~~into the assembly of~~ Conchobhar, so that they made peace and co-swearing and left pledges.—Great crop of every produce generally in all Ireland in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1131] 1131. A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobuir and by the Fifth of Connacht into Munster, so that they harried Ui-Conaill-Ghabra.—A hosting by Conchobhar Ua Briain and by the Men of Munster into Leinster, so that he received their pledges and after that [he went] into Meath, so that they harried the Island of Loch-Semhdide and their horse-host and the horse-host of Connacht met and defeat was inflicted upon the horse-host of Connacht.<sup>1</sup>

(Mael-Isu<sup>2</sup> O'Foglada, episcopus Cassil, in senectute bona quievit.)

(Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1132 Bis.] 1132. The house<sup>1</sup> [of the abbess] of Kildare was made (*recte*, seized) by the Kenselaghs . . .)

\* \* \* \* \*

[Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1155] 1155.]

[Tigernan<sup>1</sup> Ua Ruairc took Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after Donnchadh had gone

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entry is given in C. (The luni-solar notation is in Latin.) The remainder which is contained in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, states that the church was

burned, that a large number were slain and that the abbess was violated.  
1155. <sup>1</sup> *Tigernan - Cenannus*. — Taken from the Four Masters.



cille, ríon, la flaitheptaí húa brolchá[í]n.—Amhlaim Mac Cana (muir<sup>a</sup> Cemuil-[O]engura<sup>a</sup>), tuir gaircib 7 beoðácta Cemuil-Eogain uile, morpu[u]r ep.

[bír.] Kal. Ian. i. p., l. u., Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Cairrbelbaí húa Concobuir, airpí Connac, tuir opðain 7 oipech[u]r Epenn uile ar gairceb 7 tithnacul rét 7 maine do laeðab 7 do cleireib, in pace quieuit.—Sluaḡaí la Muirceptaí húa lochlann i n-ullab, co tuc bpaḡoi ppi a ppi. Ocuir ip for an fluaḡaí pín dano romarbaí húa hín[n]eipí for ícéimleó.—Ceó húa Cananna[í]n, pí Cemuil-Conaill, do marbaí la húa Caḡa[í]n 7 la ppaib na Cpaibe.—Sluaḡaí aile<sup>a</sup> dano la húa laclann co n-Deircept m-bpéḡ, co tuc bpaḡoe laḡen o Mac Marḡaí tar cenn a Coicib<sup>b</sup> uile. Docuadur iar fein Ceneil-n-Eogain 7 Airḡiallu i n-Orpaib. co puaḡadur Clap Thaire-móir, co tangadur maí Orpaib i teó húa laclann.—Meap mor ipín bliadain pí po Epenn uile. Ní m-bliadna ó'n meap mor aile<sup>a</sup> ḡuran bliadain pí.

Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> ḡilla-Patraic Mac Cairḡaí, airpíneó Corpaib, in Chrísto quieuit.—Cu-ullaí húa Caimbelba[í]n do marbaí i meabail la Donncaí, mac Domnaill íucaí húa Mael-Seclann, tar rapuḡuó comarba Patraic 7 baclú

A.D. 1155. <sup>a</sup> l. m., t. h., MS. This year om., C.

A.D. 1156. <sup>a</sup> .n., MS. <sup>b</sup> .u.íó., MS.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Brolchain*.—See the exhaustive note, *Adamnan*, p. 405-6.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward*.—(*muir*).—Lord (*tigherna*), F. M.

1156. <sup>1</sup> *Tower* (*tuir*).—The F. M. change *tuir* into *tuile* (flood).

<sup>2</sup> *Nine years*.—At 1147 the F.-M. record, very likely from the missing portion of these Annals, a great crop throughout Ireland.

1157. <sup>1</sup> *Who thereby dishonoured*.—Literally (lit., *beyond*) profanation of (the successor, etc.). "Inspight of," C.

*Ua Caimdelbain* (O'Quinlan) was chief of the Ui-Laeghaire (so called from Laeghaire, the contemporary of St. Patrick), whose territory comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Navan, co. Meath. According to Mageoghegan,

to meet him with a small force to Cenannus.] He was [1155] carried upon [an island of] Loch-Sighlen and was a fortnight above a month therein, or something more and holy church and the favour of Patrick freed him and the guards that were guarding him were killed.—The door of the church of Daire was made by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain.<sup>2</sup>—Amlaim Mac Canai (steward<sup>3</sup> of Cenel-[O]engusa), tower of the championship and activity of all Cenel-Eogain, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1156. [1156 Bis.]  
Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, tower<sup>1</sup>  
of the splendour and of the principality of all Ire-  
land for prowess and bestowal of treasures and of wealth  
to laics and to clerics, rested in peace.—A hosting by  
Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia, so that he took  
away pledges to his choice. And it is upon that hosting  
also Ua Inneirghi was killed on a surprise party.—Aedh  
Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua  
Cathain and by the Men of the Craibh.—Another hosting  
also by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn to the South of Bregha,  
so that he took away the hostages of Leinster from [Diar-  
mait] Mac Murchadha in return for [giving to Diarmait]  
the whole province. After that the Cenel-Eogain and the  
Airghialla went into Ossory, until they reached the Plain of  
Daire-mor, so that the nobles of Ossory came into the house  
of Ua Lachlainn.—Great crop in this year throughout all  
Ireland. Nine<sup>2</sup> years from the other great crop to this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1157. Gilla-Patraic Mac Carrthaigh, herenagh of Cork, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain was killed in treachery by Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Mael-Sechnaehli Merry, who thereby dishonoured<sup>1</sup> the successor

he "was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donogh mac Don-

nell [son of Domnall] O'Melaugh-  
lyn, King of Meath: having

B 51b.

1ppu 7 Mic laēlainn co maicib in Tuairce[ι]pt.—  
 "Daiñ-inir co n-a templuib do lorcud.—Comarba  
 patrarc (idon,<sup>a</sup> airdeppcop Erenn<sup>a</sup>) do coirecpaō  
 tēmpaill na manač i pīaōnu[ι]ri cleirpē n-Erenn, idon,  
 in leḡlaic 7 U[ι] Oren 7 ḡpenne 7 na n-eprcop arcēna  
 7 i pīaōnu[ι]re laeč n-imda, im hūa laēlainn, idon, im  
 pūḡ Erenn 7 Donnčāō hūa Cerpail 7 Tigeppan<sup>1</sup> hūa  
 Ruairc. "Dopad dano Muircepač hūa loēlainn oēt<sup>b</sup>  
 pīctiu bo 7 tpi pīctē<sup>c</sup> ungai d'ōr dō'n Coimōḡ 7 do na  
 cleirpēib. "Dopad dano baile ic "Dročāt-ačā do na  
 cleirpēib, idon, Pinnačair-na-n-ingean. Ocur tpi pīctē<sup>c</sup>  
 ungai d'ōr o hūa Cerpail 7 tpi pīctē<sup>c</sup> ungai<sup>d</sup> aili<sup>d</sup> o  
 ingin hūi Mael-Sečlainn, o mīnai Tigeppan hūi Ruairc.  
 Rohercoitcennaiḡeō dano dō'n ēup rin o ēuaič 7 o  
 eclair in t-ingipinnitō[ē] mallāčtač poiparaḡertar  
 comarba patrarc 7 bačall 1ppu 7 cleirpīu Erenn  
 arcēna: idon, Donnčāō hūa Mael-Sečlainn.—Sluaḡāō  
 la Muircepač hūa laēlainn co Tuaircept Erenn i

A.D. 1157. <sup>1</sup> Tigeppan, MS. <sup>a-a</sup> idl., t. h., B.; given in C. <sup>b</sup> .um., MS.  
 c. .xx., MS. <sup>d</sup> .ii., MS.

sworne to each other before by the  
 enswewing oaths to be true to one  
 another, without effusion of blood  
 (for performance of which oaths  
 the primatt of Ardmach was bound,  
 the Pope's Legatt, Grenon, arch-  
 bushopp of Dublyn, the abbot of  
 the monkes of Ireland [Ua Brol-  
 chain]): the coworb [successor] of  
 St. Queran [of Clonmacnoise] with  
 his oaths [=minna, relics], the  
 Staff, or Bachall, of Jesus, the  
 coworb of St. Feichyn [of Fore, cō.  
 Westmeath] with his oaths, the  
 oaths [relics] of St. Columb-kill.  
 These oaths and sureties were  
 taken before King Mortagh [Mac

Lochlainn], Donnogh O'Kervall  
 king of Uriell, Tyernan O'Royrek,  
 king of the Brenie and Dermott  
 Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster  
 and the principallest of Meath and  
 Teaffa also. And if there were no  
 such oaths or securities, it was a  
 wicked act to kill such a noble-  
 hearted man without cause."

<sup>2</sup> *In presence of.*—The *F. M.* may be  
 pardoned for calling this a Synodal  
 Assembly; but the same excuse  
 cannot be pleaded for Colgan, who  
 gravely sets it down as a Synodal  
 Convention (*Conventus Synodalis*) for  
 consecrating the Basilica of the Mon-  
 astery (A.A. SS., p. 655)! (*To conse-*



of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and Mac Lachlainn, along [1157] with the nobles of the North.—Daimh-inis with its churches was burned.—The successor of Patrick (namely, the archbishop of Ireland) consecrated the church of the Monks [of Mellifont, near Drogheda], in presence of<sup>2</sup> the clergy of Ireland, that is, of the Legate<sup>3</sup> and of Ua Osein and of Grenne and of the other bishops and in presence of many of the laity, around Ua Lachlainn, that is, around the king of Ireland and Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill and Tigernan Ua Ruairc. Moreover, Muircertach Ua Lochlainn gave eight<sup>4</sup> score cows and three score ounces of gold to the Lord and to the clergy. He gave also a townland at Drachait-atha to the clergy, namely, Finnabhair-na-ningen. And three score ounces of gold [were given] by Ua Cerbaill and three score ounces more by the daughter of Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [namely] by the wife of Tigernan Ua Ruairc. On that occasion also was excommunicated by laity and by clergy the persecutor accursed, that dishonoured the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the clergy of Ireland besides, namely, Donnchadh<sup>5</sup> Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the North of Ireland into

N.B.  
not in his own  
family (Tigernan)

same as above

*crate* is omitted in O'Donovan's translation.)

The wonder is to find Lanigan (*E. H.* iv. 164) led astray thereby. He adds however: "This synod, or assembly, was held for the mere object of consecrating a church; and in fact very little more seems to have been done by it" (p. 167).

<sup>3</sup> *The Legate*.—Christian Ua Condoirche, bishop of Lismore. The F. M. omit his name, and also those of Ua Osein (archbishop of Tuam) and of Grenne (archbishop of Dublin).

The omission is accordingly repeated in the hitherto published accounts of the transaction.

O'Donovan (p. 1126) gives the reading of C. as "the Legat Ui Conorchí and the bishops also." But it is: "the Legat, U Osen, Grene and the bishops also."

<sup>4</sup> *Eight*.—The F. M. give seven (score): whence Colgan has *centum et quadraginta* (*loc. cit.*).

<sup>5</sup> *Donnchadh*.—His offence is stated in the second entry of this year. According to Mageoghegan, "the

Muman, co fanḡatur paicēi Luimniḡ 7 co tanḡatur maicēi Muman im a piḡaib 1 teac hui laēlaino 7 co farḡaibret a m-braiḡti aicee.

Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.º c.º l.º iii.º  
Domnall hui laḡarḡa[1]n, ardeppcop Muman, in Christo quiescit.—Sluaḡaḡo dano la hui laēlaino hi Tir-Conaill, co pomill fanait do leip.—Senob do tinol la comarba Patraic 7 la cleipēib Epenn irin ōm-mic-Tharōḡ, oú 1 pabatur coicª eppcop pīcet, do epail puaḡla 7 roḡera ar caē 1 coitcenn. 1r do'n ċur rin poorpaiḡret cleipniḡ Epenn, im Chomarba Patraic 7 im [in] Leḡait, caēair do comarba Coluim-cille, ion, do Phlaidbertaē hui ōpolēa[1]n, amal ḡaē n-epcop, 7 arḡ-abtaine cell Coluim-cille po Epinn uile co coitcenn.

Cal. 1an. u. p., l. ix., Anno Domini M.º c.º l.º ix.º  
Diarmait, mac Tarōḡ hui Maithuanaiḡ, mortuup erc.—Sluaḡaḡo la Muirceptaē hui laēlainn a mīde, co farḡaib Donncaḡo hui Maith-Seēlainn 1 lanpūḡe mīde o Shinainn co paippḡ.<sup>a</sup>—Slōḡaḡo la Muirceptaē hui laēlainn co maicēib Cheineil-Eogain 1 poipōin Airḡiall co hAcē-Phirdeac. Tanḡatur | imorpo Connaēta 7 Connaene 7 u[1]-ōpūm do leip 7 caē mor do Muim-neāib conicee Acē-na-Cairberna, do tabairt caēa doib. Acraēatur imorpo Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Airḡiallu im hui

B 51c

A.D. 1158. <sup>a</sup>a .u. epp.xx., MS.A.D. 1159. <sup>a</sup>a om., C.

whole kingdom and government [were] given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof." See 1159, note 1 (*infra*).

1158. <sup>1</sup> *Also*.—That is, as well as into Munster, the incursion into

which is the last item of the preceding year.

<sup>2</sup> *The Legate*.—Not mentioned by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>3</sup> *Chair*.—That is, he was made either a mitred abbot, or a bishop with-

Munster, until they reach the Green of Limerick and the nobles of Munster around their kings came into the house of Ua Lachlainn and left their pledges with him. [1157]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1158. [1158]  
Domnall Ua Longargain, archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Ua Lachlainn into Tir-Conaill also,<sup>1</sup> so that he wasted Fanat entirely.—A Synod was assembled by the successor of Patrick and by the clergy of Ireland at the Hill of Mac Taidhg, wherein were five [and] twenty bishops, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one in common. It is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland, along with the successor of Patrick and along with the Legate,<sup>2</sup> appointed a Chair<sup>3</sup> for the successor of Colum-cille, that is, for Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain, the same as [for] every bishop, and the arch-abbacy in general of the churches of Colum-cille throughout all Ireland.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1159. [1159]  
Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaigh, died.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn<sup>1</sup> into Meath, so that he left Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn in full kingship of Meath, from [the river] Shannon to sea.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the nobles of Cenel-Eogain to Ath-Fhirdeadh in aid of the Airghialla. Howbeit, the Connachtmen and the Conmaicni and all the Ui-Briuin and a large battalion of Munstermen came as far as Ath-na-caisberna to give battle to them. On the other side, the Cenel-Eogain and Airghialla under Ua

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out jurisdiction (more probably the former). See 1173, note 1; 1247, note 2 (*infra*).

1159. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Lachlainn*.—He was the principal of those by whom

Donnchadh had been deposed in favour of his brother, Dermot, after the excommunication pronounced in 1157!



Lochlann for amur in Cēa cetna. Maiðir tra for Connaçtaib̃ 7 for Conmaicne 7 for Ua-ðríuin, amal robatuṛ uile, ion, ré<sup>b</sup> caṛa moṛa doib̃ 7 lair na dá caṛ aile<sup>c</sup> a n-dergár : ion, ár Connaçt, im Gilla-Cuirt, mac Diarmaṛa, mic Tairðs 7 im Muirceṛtaç, mac Tairðs 7 mac Domnaill hlii Phlaib̃eṛtaib̃, ion, mac riðs Iarṛair Chonnaçt 7 ðuan Maneç, mac Conçobair, mic Thoirp̃ðelbaib̃ 7 hlii Manṛaça[i]n (ion,<sup>d</sup> Muirp̃ðaç<sup>d</sup>), ri hlii-ðríuin na Sinna 7 ðuanan, mac Gilla-Cuirt mic ðrana[i]n, ion, pí Corco-Clēlann 7 mac Phinna[i]n hlii Siblen, ri hlii-n-ēçāç Muaiðe 7 alii multi nobiley; 7 ár hlii-m-ðríuin, im mac Tigerna[i]n hlii Cumpa[i]n 7 im mac Gilla-Phinnen U[i] Roṛaib̃ 7 mac Suibne hlii Ghalai[i]n 7 Mac Conbuib̃e hlii Thorma-ṛa[i]n 7 mac Cēṛa na n-amur, airri Conmaicne, 7 U[ā] Donnçaṛa 7 Finnbar, mac Finnṛair O[i] Shepuðuṛ, toirp̃ Muinntepi-Ṣepuðai[i]n. Ocuṛ<sup>e</sup> ðrem moṛ do Muim-neçaiṛ, im mac Gilla-Ciara[i]n hlii Cennetið. Ocuṛ<sup>e</sup> Mac na haiðei hlii Cernaça[i]n do marbað ar naṛpaç for cpeiç. Ocuṛ tuçraṛuṛ Cenel-n-Eogain boṛoma n-diairmiðe do'n cpeiç rin 7 ternaṛuṛ imoṛpo Cenel-n-Eogain co corcaṛ mór dia tiðib̃ iar réin.—Sluaðsāð la Muirceṛtaç hlii laçlāinn co Cemul-n-

<sup>b</sup> .ui., MS. <sup>c</sup> .ii., MS. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., B. ; om., C. <sup>e</sup> Et (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), MS.

<sup>2</sup> Ford.—That is, *Ath-na-caisberna*; in the neighbourhood of Ardee (Ath-Fhirdeadh), co. Louth.

<sup>3</sup> The two other battalions.—Name-ly, of the Cenel-Eogain and of the Airghialla.

<sup>4</sup> Upon them.—Literally, *their* (stark slaughter); the possessive being used objectively. O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 1135) translates *laib̃ na dá cath aile a n-dergár* by "the two other battalions were dreadfully

slaughtered." But the list of the slain, which does not include a single Ulster name, places the meaning beyond doubt.

<sup>5</sup> Brian Maineç.—So called from having been fostered in Ui-Maine (the O'Kellys' country in cos. Galway and Roscommon).

<sup>6</sup> Many other nobles.—The compiler overlooked the fact that the context required the accusative, not the nominative.

Lachlainn advanced to attack the same Ford.<sup>2</sup> But defeat [1159] is inflicted upon the Connachtmen and upon the Conmaicni and upon the Ui-Briuin, as they were [in] all, namely, six large battalions of them and the two other battalions<sup>3</sup> inflict stark slaughter upon them<sup>4</sup>: to wit, slaughter of Connachtmen, around Gilla-Crist, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and around Muircertach, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and the son of Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, that is, the son of the king of the west of Connacht, and Brian Mainech,<sup>5</sup> son of Conchobhar, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair] and Ua Mandachain (namely, Muiredhaich), king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna and Branan, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Branain, that is, king of Corco-Achlann and the son of Finnan Ua Sibhlen, king of the Ui-Echach of Muaidh; and many other nobles<sup>6</sup> [were slain]; and slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, around the son of Tigernan Ua Cumrain and around the son of Gilla-Finnen<sup>7</sup> Ua Rothaigh and the son of Suibne Ua Galain and the son of Cu-buidhe<sup>8</sup> Ua Tormadain and the son of Aedh "of the onsets," sub-king [?] of Conmaicni and Ua Donnchadha and Finnbharr, son of Finnbharr Ua Gerudhain,<sup>9</sup> chief of Muinnter-Gerudhain. And a large force of Munstermen [was slain], around the son of Gilla-Ciarain Ua Cennetigh. And "Son of the Night"<sup>10</sup> Ua Cernachain was killed on the morrow on a foray. And the Cenel-Eogain took away countless cattle-spoil on that foray. And the Cenel-Eogain returned indeed with great triumph to their homes after that.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn with the Cenel-Eogain and with the Airgialla and the Ulidians and Cenel-Conaill into Connacht, so that

<sup>7</sup> *Gilla-Finnen*.—*Devotee of [St.] Finnian* (of Clonard, co. Meath).

<sup>8</sup> *Cu-buidhe*.—Literally, *canis flavus*.

<sup>9</sup> *Gerudhain*.—Gerudan, C.; Gerudhud, B.

<sup>10</sup> "Son of the Night."—So called, perhaps, from the many nocturnal raids in which he took part.

Eogain 7 co n-Áirgiallaiḃ 7 Ultaí 7 Cenul-Conaill  
 i Connaḃtaí, co roloirceat Dún-mór 7 Dún-Ciaraiḃ 7  
 Dún-na-n-Gall 7 co romilliret mor do'n tír arḃena, co  
 rogoiret iar rin dia tír, cen ríḃ, cen gallu. Ocur ip  
 do'n éur rin tucpat leo húa ḡailmpeḃaiḡ 7 Cenel-  
 Maíen.—Mael-Muire húa loingiríḡ, eppcop Lirinoir,  
 ruam uitam peliciter piniuit.—Murḃaḃ húa Ruada-  
 ca[i]n, rí Áirḃer, morpuir ept.—Tui hii Maeluoraiḃ  
 do marbaḃ la húa Cananna[i]n hi meabail.

[bry.]

Kal. Ian. ui. p., l. xx., Anno Domini m.º c.º lx.º  
 Donnḃaḃ húa Mael-Seḃlann, ru Míḃe, do marbaḃ do  
 macaiḃ hii Phinḃalla[i]n i meabail.—húa Cananna[i]n,  
 rí Cenul-Conaill, do marbaḃ la Cenel-Conaill raḃéin,  
 idon, teḃ do lopecuḃ | o'ua baḡill rair.—Flaiteberiaḃ  
 húa Caḡuraíḡ, ru Saírne [do éc].—Rinn húa ḡorma[i]n,  
 eppcop Cille-dara, abb manaḃ íḃair-Cinntpaḃeta rru pé,  
 ao Chriḡtum migrauit.—Urocur, mac Topeaill, ru  
 Áḃa-cliaḃ, do marbaḃ do Deircept Upeḡ.—Maíom  
 Maíḡ-Luḡaḃ ru Cenel-n-Eogain Tolḃa-oac por húa n-  
 ḡailmpeḃaiḡ 7 por Domnall húa Criḃa[i]n 7 por ua  
 Riacraḃ, co romarbaḃ orem mór uíḃ. Ocur ip do'n  
 éur rin uoroḃair co neínḃíntaḃ Muirceptaḃ húa Heill  
 la loḃlann húa laḃlann, cotopḃair iar rin loḃlann i  
 n-a ḃíḡail la mac hii Heill.—Sluaḡaḃ la Muirceptaḃ  
 húa loḃlann co Cenul-Eogain 7 co n-Áirgiallaiḃ, co

B 51d

A.D. 1160. <sup>a</sup> Cinntpaḃetaom., C. <sup>b</sup> The order of this and of the following sentence is improperly reversed in C.

<sup>11</sup> Gained over to them.—Literally, took with them. "Won," C. That is, succeeded in getting O'Gormley and his clan to become their allies. How short-lived was the alliance, is shown in the two concluding entries of the following year.

<sup>12</sup> Mael-Muire.—Devotee of Mary.

1160. <sup>1</sup> South of Bregha.—The entry in the Four Masters states that he was slain by Maelcron Mac Gilla-Seachnaill (who was probably the brother of Domnall, lord of Bregia).

<sup>2</sup> Dishonouring.—The specific act is not stated.



they burned Dun-mor and Dun-Ciaraidhi and Dun-nanGall and wasted much of the land besides, until they returned to their own country after that, without peace, without pledges. And it is on that occasion they gained over to them<sup>11</sup> Ua Gailmredhaigh and the Cenel-Maien.—Mael-Muire<sup>12</sup> Ua Loingsigh, bishop of Lis-mor, felicitously finished his life.—Murchadh Ua Ruadhacain, king of the Airthir, died.—Three Ui-Maeldoraidh were killed by Ua Canannain in treachery. [1159]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1160 Bis.] 1160. Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath, was killed by the sons of Ua Findallain [lord of Delbna-mor] in treachery.—Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by the Cenel-Conaill themselves,—namely, a house was burned by Ua Baighill upon him.—Flaithbertach Ua Cathusaigh, king of Saitni, died.—Finn Ua Gormain, bishop of Cell-dara, abbot of the monks of Ibhar-Cinntrachta for a [long] time, passed to Christ.—Brodur, son of Torcall, king of Ath-cliath, was killed by the South of Bregha.<sup>1</sup>—The defeat of Magh-Lugbad [was inflicted] by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc upon Ua Gailmredhaigh and upon Domnall Ua Cricain and upon the Ui-Fiacrach, so that a large party of them were killed. And it is on that occasion Muircertach Ua Neill fell innocently [i.e., undesignedly] by Lochlann Ua Lachlainn, [but] so that in revenge of him Lochlann fell afterwards by the son of Ua Neill.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain and the Airgialla, until they came to Magh-dula, to expel Ua

<sup>3</sup> *Oaths*.—Literally, *relics*. From being employed to swear upon relics, evangelisteria, missals, rituals, croziers, and similar objects

of veneration came to have the secondary meaning of oaths. (Cf. *The Stowe Missal*, Tr. R. I. A., xxvii, 174-5.)

πανταυρ Μαῖ-ν-ουλα το innarbuto hui ῥαιρμεῖῥαῖ.  
 Ἀποδῶνι τpa hua ῥαιρμεῖῥαῖ i mebaul la 'Domnall  
 hua Maelruanaῖ, ap epaῖl hui Loḡlainn, iap rapuḡuḡ  
 cleipeḡ n-ḡpenn 7 a ḡḡno dḡ. Ocur pucato a cenn co  
 hḡro-Maḡa i n-ḡineḡ Paḡraic 7 Colum-cille.

[Cal. Ian. 1. p., l. 1., Anno Domini M.º c.º lx.º i.º Ua  
 hOirḡḡin, apḡ-epḡcop Connaḡt, ad Chriḡtum miḡrauit  
 —Cuairt Oḡraḡi do ḡenam la comarba Colum-cille,  
 iḡon, la Plaitḡbertaḡ hua ḡpolḡa[i]n : iḡon, peḡt<sup>a</sup> piḡt<sup>b</sup>  
 ḡam; aḡt ap e a puaḡ potaḡḡbeḡ ann,—iḡon, piḡe<sup>b</sup> 7  
 ceḡri<sup>c</sup> cet<sup>c</sup> uingḡ ḡ'apḡut ḡil : iḡon, tḡi huingḡ i n-ḡaḡ  
 ḡam.—ḡoppḡaḡ hua Raḡallaiḡ do marbaḡ,—Sluaḡḡaḡ  
 la Muirceḡtaḡ hua Loḡlainn hi Tir-m-ḡruin : ipḡo  
 uocuadur ḡap Comur Cluana-ḡoir, ap put an tḡpe, co  
 paḡḡaib Tḡḡḡḡan a longpoḡt ḡoiḡ. Apḡein co Tirḡait-  
 Mḡḡḡa[i]n. Apḡḡiallu 7 Ulaḡḡ conice pḡin cucai, 7 Mac  
 Muirḡaḡa co laiḡḡiḡ 7 caḡ do ḡhallaiḡ, co n-ḡeoḡaḡur  
 uile i Maḡḡ-Teḡḡa.<sup>1</sup> Tainḡ ḡano hua Concobuir tap  
 ḡinainḡ aniaḡ 7 ḡoraḡ bḡaiḡḡe ḡ'U[a] Loḡlainn 7 ḡano  
 tuc hua Loḡlainn a ḡoiḡḡo comḡlan ḡḡḡḡ.—Teḡ ḡo  
 ḡabail do Chaḡal<sup>2</sup> hua Raḡallaiḡ poḡ Mael-Seḡlainn  
 hua Ruairc poḡ lap Sláine, co poḡarbaḡ ann Muir-  
 ceḡḡtaḡ hua Ceallaiḡ, pi ḡḡeḡ, co n-ḡḡeim ḡo ḡiaḡiḡ  
 ime. | Teḡḡai imoḡḡo Mael-Seḡlainn apḡ.—Iḡar hua  
 hInnpeḡḡaiḡ, aḡḡinneḡ Mucnoma 7 pi hua-Meirḡ pḡi pḡ,  
 ḡo éc.—Sluaḡḡaḡ aile la hua Loḡlainn hi Mḡḡe, i com-

B 52a

A.D. 1161. <sup>1</sup> Teḡḡa, MS. <sup>2</sup> ḡḡeḡal, MS. <sup>a</sup> .un., M.S. <sup>b</sup> .xx., MS.  
 .ºc.ºccc., MS.

<sup>4</sup> In *reparation to*.—Literally, in  
*reparation of*.

1161. <sup>1</sup> Ua hOissein.—Called Aed  
 (Hugh) in the *Annals of Innisfallen*;  
 in which his death is entered under  
 the previous year.

<sup>2</sup> Pure.—Literally, *white*.

<sup>3</sup> For.—Literally, *in*.

<sup>4</sup> Killed.—At Kells, by Mael-  
 Sechlainn O'Ruairc according to the  
 Four Masters. The reprisal made by

Gairmleghaidh [from Cenel-Moain]. But Ua Gairmleghaidh fell in treachery by Domnall Ua Maelruanaigh, by direction of Ua Lochlainn, after the dishonouring<sup>2</sup> of the clergy of Ireland and of his oaths<sup>3</sup> by him. And his [lit., the] head was carried to Ard-Macha, in reparation to<sup>4</sup> [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille. [1160]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1161. [1161]  
 Ua hOissein,<sup>1</sup> archbishop of Connacht, passed to Christ.—The circuit of Ossory was made by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Broilcha[i]n: that is, seven score oxen [were given]: but it is their value that was presented there,—namely, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure<sup>2</sup> silver: to wit, three ounces for<sup>3</sup> every ox.—Goeffrey Ua Raghallaigh [lord of Breifni] was killed.<sup>4</sup>—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Tir-Briuin: the way<sup>5</sup> they went [was] past the Confluence of Cluain-Eois, through the length of the country, until Tigernan [Ua Ruairc] abandoned his camp to them. From that to the Well of Messan. The Airgialla and Ulidians [came] to that place to him and Mac Murchadha with the Leinstermen and a battalion of Foreigners [came], so that they all went into the Plain of Tethbha. Then Ua Conchobuir came from the west, across the Shannon and gave pledges to Ua Lochlainn and thereupon Ua Lochlainn gave his entire Fifth [i.e. Province] to him.—A house was seized by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh upon Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc in the centre of Slane, so that Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, was killed there, with a party of nobles around him. Mael-Sechlainn, however, escaped therefrom.—Imhar Ua Innrechttaigh, herenagh of Mucnom and king of Ui-Meith for a [long] time, died.—Another hosting<sup>6</sup> by Ua Lochlainn

Cathal, son of Geoffrey, is told in the next entry but one.

<sup>5</sup> *The way.*—Literally, *It is [the way].* The object was to em-

phasize the openness of the route; no opposition being dreaded.

<sup>6</sup> *Another hosting.*—The first is mentioned in the third item of this



θαὶ περ ν-ἔρηνν ἔτερ λοεῖν 7 cleipḗu, co hccē-na-  
 θαῖβηϋḡe, co poḡaḃ a m-braḡḡe uilí. 1r do'n cup riu  
 poraeriat cealla Colum-cille 1 mīde 7 1 laḡmu la  
 comarba Colum-cille, ionn, la flaḡberptaḡ hūa ḡrol-  
 ḡa[1]n 7 tucaḡ dó a can 7 a rmaḡt, uar iobḡar doera  
 peimepin.

[Cal. 1an. n. p., l. xii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> n.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ερρηκανουῆς na ταῖς ο τέμπλινῶς Ὀαιρε το denum la  
 comarba Colum-cille (ionn,<sup>a</sup> flaḡberptaḡ<sup>a</sup>) 7 la rḡḡ  
 ἔρηνν, ionn, la mīrceptaḡ hūa loḡlann; dū in poḡó-  
 ḡbaḡ oḡtmoḡa<sup>b</sup> ταῖς, no nī ip uillu. Ocur denam cairil  
 in eplaip la comarba Colum-cille beor 7 mallaḡt ap  
 inḡi ticepa cairip doḡreper.—Imbleḡ-ḡḡar co n-a tempall  
 do loḡcuḡ.—Senaḡ cleipeḡ ν-ἔρηνν, im comarba  
 πατραic, ionn, im ḡilla Mac liaḡ, | mac Ruairḡ, ic  
 Cloenat,<sup>1</sup> iprabatur<sup>2</sup> ré<sup>c</sup> erpuic rīḡet,<sup>c</sup> co n-ab[b]a-  
 ḡaḡ inḡaḡ, ic epail rḡaḡla 7 robera. Ocur ip<sup>e</sup> do'n  
 cup riu<sup>f</sup> pocinniret cleipḡ ἔρηνν ḡraḡa arḡerpuic  
 ἔρηνν do ḡomarba πατραic, amail roboi riam 7 na  
 baḡ pepleiḡinḡ<sup>3</sup> 1 cill 1 n-ἔρηνν neḡ<sup>s</sup> aḡt<sup>s</sup> daltā Airḡ-  
 maḡa.—Sloḡaḡ la mīrceptaḡ hūa loḡlann co n-  
 epinḡr leiḡi Cunn co maḡ-rīḡarḡa,<sup>4</sup> co rabatur<sup>2</sup> peḡt-

A.D. 1162. <sup>1</sup>Clae-, A. <sup>2</sup>—cup, B. <sup>3</sup>—ḡinn, B. <sup>4</sup>—rīḡarḡa, B. <sup>a</sup> L m.  
 t. h., MS.; om., C. <sup>b</sup> lxxx., MS. <sup>c</sup> c. u. —xx., A, B. <sup>d</sup> co na n-abarabḡ  
 —with their abbots, A. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f</sup> cup, B. <sup>s</sup> in neḡ na bu—the one who should  
 not be, B.

year. As the result of these two expeditions, O'Conor called himself king of Ireland.

<sup>7</sup> Subject.—That is, to assessment by the respective temporal lords.

1162. <sup>1</sup> Centre.—From this account it can be inferred that the churches of Derry stood in proximity. On the removal of the adjacent houses, a circular wall was built, to mark off

the space thus acquired as one to which the right of asylum attached. (Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*, xxviii. De civitatibus refugii; xliv. 2: De debito termino circa omnem locum sanctum.) The *Four Masters* change churches into church, being followed in the error by Colgan (*Tr. Th.*, p. 505).

<sup>2</sup> Come over it.—That is, violate the

into Meath, into an assembly of the Men of Ireland, both [1161]  
laics and clerics, at Ath-na-Dairbrighe, so that he received  
the pledges of them all. It is on that occasion the churches  
of Colum-cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the  
successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua  
Brolcha[i]n, and their tribute and jurisdiction were given  
to him, for they were subject<sup>7</sup> before that.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1162. [1162]  
Total separation of the houses from the churches of Daire  
was made by the successor of Colum-cille (namely, Flaith-  
bertach) and by the king of Ireland, that is, by Muircer-  
tach Ua Lochlainn; where were demolished eighty houses,  
or something more. And the stone wall of the Centre<sup>1</sup>  
was likewise built by the successor of Colum-cille and  
malediction [pronounced] upon him who should come over  
it<sup>2</sup> for ever.—Imblech-ibhair with its church was burned.  
—A Synod of the clergy of Ireland [was held] around the  
successor of Patrick, to wit, around Gilla Mac Liach, son of  
Ruaidhri, at Cloenad, wherein were six [and] twenty  
bishops, with many abbots, enjoining rule and good conduct.  
And it is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland assigned<sup>3</sup>  
the Orders of archbishop of Ireland to the successor of  
Patrick, as it was before<sup>3</sup> and that no one should be  
lector in a church in Ireland, except an alumnus of Ard-  
Macha.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along  
with very large portion of the Half of Conn to Magh-  
Fitharta, so that they were a week therein, burning the

X? creche

the greater

place by forcibly entering to carry off  
a refugee. (Cf. the *Col. Can. Hib.*  
XLIV. 7: De violatione templi Dei  
cum septis punienda. *Templum*  
*cum septis* signifies a church sur-  
rounded by enclosures.)

<sup>3,3</sup> Assigned—before.—That is, it

was enacted that henceforth no lay-  
man be intruded into the Armagh  
succession. (Cf. A.D. 1129, note  
4, *supra*.) The deep-rooted abuse  
connected with the primacy was  
thereby formally eliminated. It is  
characteristic of the Four Masters

nain ann ic lorcað arða 7 baileð Gall. Tueratur<sup>2</sup> imorro na Gall maidm for a mapefluað, co romarð-rat reper,<sup>5</sup> no morþerep,<sup>5</sup> oib 7 ni fuaratur<sup>2</sup> a reir do'n<sup>6</sup> ður rin.—Arðain Gall<sup>1</sup> Cēa-cliað la Diarmait Mac Murðaða 7 nept mór do ðabail forro, amail na rogaðað reime o cein inóir.—Cuairt<sup>b</sup> Ceneoil-Éogain la comarba Patraic, ion, la Gilla Mic Liac, mac Ruaidri, danað rrið inntamail reimpi<sup>b</sup>.—Drene, eppcop Cēa-cliað 7 arðerpo<sup>7</sup> Laißen, in Chriřto quieuit. Comarba Patraic do oirðneð<sup>8</sup> Lorca[i]n hui Tuatail, comarba Coemgin,<sup>9</sup> i n-a inað.

(Mael-Sechnall<sup>1</sup> hua Ruairc occirur ert.—Abbasia duelliae hoc anno fundata ert.—An cornoñiað, hua Duðda, occirur ert.<sup>1</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. m. p., l. xx. m., Anno Domini M.º c.º lx.º m.º, Mael-Iru hua Laişena[i]n, eppcop 7 ab[b] 1mblecā<sup>1</sup>-ibair 7 abb<sup>2</sup> Dealaig-conglair rri pé, in Chriřto quieuit.—Cepball<sup>a</sup> hua Gilla-Patraic, rí Deirce[i]nt Orraiş, morpu[u]r ert.<sup>a</sup>—Mael-Irru hua Corc[r]a[i]n, comarba Comgaill, cenn crabaio ulað uile, ad

B 52b

A.D. 1162. <sup>5-5</sup> .ui. ur, no morþerur, A.; .ui. ur, no mor. ui. ur, B. <sup>6</sup> do, A. Scribe forgot to place the contraction mark of n over o. <sup>7</sup> arpo—, B. <sup>8</sup> oirneð, A. <sup>9</sup> Cam—, A. <sup>b-h</sup> om., B, C. <sup>11</sup> n. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

A.D. 1163. <sup>1</sup> 1mleca—, B. <sup>2</sup> ab, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> om., B, C.

that they should have passed over a National Synodal Decree of such importance.

<sup>3</sup> *Grene*. — Called Gregory by Ware (*Bishops*, at Dublin), followed by most writers. Lanigan's correction of the native annalists (*E. H.* iv. 173) is noteworthy: "In divers Irish Annals Gregory's death is placed in 1162. But this is a mistake, owing to their having con-

founded the year of it with that of the accession of his successor, St. Laurence O'Toole, which was in 1162" !

<sup>4</sup> *Lorcan Us Tuathail*. — That is, St. Laurence O'Toole. For the family and territories, see O'Donovan's valuable note (*F. M.* iii. 515sq.) Tuathal, mentioned at 1014 (*supra*) as father of Dunlang, king of Leinster, was the eponymous head.



corn and towns of the Foreigners. The foreigners, however, [1162] inflicted defeat upon their horse-host, so that they killed six or seven of them and [the Ultonians] got not their demand on that occasion.—Pillaging of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and great sway was obtained [by him] over them, such as was not obtained before for a long time.—The circuit of Cenel-Eogain [was made] by the successor of Patrick, namely, by Gilla Mac Liach, son of Ruaidri, to which nothing similar [in the amount of donations] was found before it.—Grene,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath and archbishop of Leinster, rested in Christ. The successor of Patrick ordained Lorcan Ua Tuathail,<sup>4</sup> successor of [St.] Coemghen, in his stead.

(Mael-Sechnaill<sup>5</sup> Ua Ruairc was slain.—The abbey of Boyle was founded this year.—The Defender Ua Dubhda was slain.)

Lawrence  
O'Toole

purple name?

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1163] 1163. Mael-Isu Ua Laighena[i]n, bishop and abbot of Imblech-ibair and abbot of Belach-conglais for a [long] time, rested in Christ.<sup>1</sup>—Cerball Ua [recte, Mac] Gilla-Patraic, king of the South of Ossory, died.—Mael-Issu Ua Core[r]áin, successor of [St.] Comgall,<sup>2</sup> head of the piety of all Ulster, passed to Christ.—A lime-kiln,<sup>3</sup> wherein

Seventh in descent from Tuathal was Muirchertach, king of the Ui-Muridaigh. He had seven sons, Lorcan being apparently the eldest. His only daughter, Mor, became the wife of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster (L. L. 337d; where the words missing by erasure from the heading of the genealogy are *Ua-Muridaigh*).

<sup>5</sup> *Mael-Sechnaill*.—This entry is given in the *Four Masters*. The

remaining two entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle*, at 1161 and 1162 respectively.

1163. <sup>1</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—In Emly, according to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, which omit mention of his having been abbot of Baltinglas.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor of [St.] Comgall*.—That is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>3</sup> *Lime-kiln*.—Literally, *fire of lime*; the contained, by metonymy, for the container. Similarly, *Cenel* (sept),

Chriptom migraunt.—Tene-aeil i paeil perca<sup>b</sup> traisēō ar caē<sup>3</sup> leē do denam la Comarba Colum-cille, ionn, la Flaithbertaē, mac in eppreup hñi ðpolca[ñ] 7 la ramato Colum-cille, ppi ré pīet<sup>c</sup> laa.

(Niall,<sup>d</sup> mac Muirceptais, mic Mic Loēlann, do gabail la hu-Maine.<sup>d</sup>)

[ðr.] Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. iii., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Donncaō hñi ðrain, eppcop Cille-da-lua, in Chripto quieuit.—Maīti<sup>a</sup> muinnteri la,<sup>b</sup> ionn, in iacair mor, A 50b Cusurpin 7 in pēpīeizinn (ionn,<sup>c</sup> Dubriðe<sup>e</sup>) | 7 in ðiēp-  
taē, ionn Mac Silla-ðuib 7 cenn na Ceile-n-De, ionn, Mac Porcellaiš 7 maīti muinnteri la arcena do ðiaētain ar cenn comarba Colum-cille, ionn, [ph]laith-  
bertaē hñi ðpolcan, do gabail abtaine la a comarbi Somairiō 7 pēp Cēp[ē]jē-ðaeðel<sup>1</sup> 7 Inñi-ðall, co  
pos<sup>2</sup> ðartaēi comarba ðatpae 7 pī Epenn, ionn, Ua Loē-  
lann 7 maīti Cene[oi]l-ðogain e.—Silla-ðatpae hñi  
Mael-Mena do éc.<sup>a</sup>—Somairiō<sup>2</sup> Mac Sille-ððañnan  
7 a mac do marbaō 7 úr pēp Cēp[ē]jē-ðhaeðel<sup>3</sup> 7  
Cinnñire 7 pēp Inñi-ðall 7 ðall ððā-cliaē ime.—ðloð  
ð'Arð-Maā do iorcaō.—Tempull<sup>4</sup> mōr ðairp<sup>5</sup> do

<sup>3</sup>ðāc, B. <sup>b</sup>lx, A, B. <sup>c</sup>.xx., A, B. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1164. <sup>1</sup>Eapēp—(the first e is *caudata*), MS. (A) <sup>2</sup>—liš, B. <sup>2</sup>n-  
ðoeðel, B. <sup>4</sup>—pañ, B. <sup>5</sup>—pē, B. <sup>3a</sup>om., B, C. <sup>b</sup>ðairp was first written;  
subsequently, each letter was dotted above and below, to signify deletion, MS.

*Clann* (clan), *Fir* (men), *Muinnter* (tribe), *Pobul* (people), *Sil* (pro-  
geny), *Ui* (descendants), used with the  
patronymic, sometimes signify the  
territories, not the inhabitants thereof  
(prout *utrumlibet usus accommoda-  
rit*, *Ogygia*, III. lxxvi. 361).  
Compare Blackfriars, Whitefriars.

The *Four Masters* (followed by Col-  
gan, *loc. cit.*) against A, B and C, say

the kiln was 70 feet square. Colgan  
adds that it was built in connection  
with repairing the church of Derry. On  
the same page, unconscious apparently  
of the contradiction, he records the  
building of the new church of that  
city.

<sup>4</sup> *Niall*.—Given in the *Annals of  
Boyle*.

1164. <sup>1</sup>*Select, etc.*—This incident,

are sixty feet on every side, was made by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brolchain and by the Community of Colum-cille in the space of twenty days. [1163]

(Niall,<sup>4</sup> son of Muircertach, son of Mac Lochlainn, was taken prisoner by the Ui-Maine.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1164. [1164 Bis.]  
 Donnchadh Ua Briain, bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested in Christ.—Select<sup>1</sup> members of the Community of Ia, namely, the arch-priest, Augustin and the lector (that is, Dubsidhe) and the Eremite, Mac Gilla-duib and the Head of the Celi-De, namely, Mac Forcellaigh and select members of the Community of Ia besides came on behalf of the successor of Colum-cille, namely, Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain's acceptance of the abbacy of Ia, by advice of Somharlidh and of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Insi-Gall; but the successor of Patrick and the king of Ireland, that is, Ua Lochlainn and the nobles of Cenel-Eogain prevented him.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Mael-Mena died.—Somharlidh<sup>2</sup> Mac Gilla-Adhamhnain<sup>3</sup> and his son were killed and slaughter of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Cenn-tire and of the men of Insi-Gall and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath [took place] around

so honourable to Ua Brolchain and without which an allusion in his obituary notice (*infra*, 1175) could not be understood, is passed over by the *Four Masters*. See the note in *Adamnan* (p. 407) and the references there given.

<sup>2</sup> *Somharlidh*.—Somerledus itaque, rex Ergadiae . . . , copioso exercitu et maxima classe de Hibernia et aliis diversis locis contracto, apud Reinfriu [on the Clyde] praedaturus applicuit; sed . . . a paucis provincialibus ibidem est occisus. For-

dun, *Gest. Annal.*, iv. (*ad. an.*) See also the extract from the *Chronicle of Man*, quoted in *Adamnan*, p. 408.

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-Adhamhnain*.—Devotee of [St.] *Adamnan*; (ninth) abbot of Iona from 679 to 704. *Adamnan's* chief work, the *Life of St. Columba*, has been edited with a wealth of illustration by Dr. Reeves.

<sup>4</sup> *Great church*.—*Tempul mor*; "from which the city of Derry receives its parochial name of Templemore" (*Adamnan*, p. 408).



venum la comarba Colum-cille, ionn, la flaitheptač, mac in erpuic hui bpolcain 7 pa ramuđ Colum[-cille] 7 la Muirceptač hui loclainn, la<sup>a</sup> hairpuiš n-Enenn. Ocu<sup>a</sup> tairpui cloč in tempaill moir fein Daire, i paelet noč<sup>a</sup> traišed, pui pé cečorčat<sup>a</sup> laa.<sup>a</sup>

(Amhlaim,<sup>a</sup> mac Gilla-Caimšin U Cheinneiriois, do ballač.<sup>a</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. ui. p., l. x. u., Anno Domini m.º c.º lx.º u.º Tairrdelbač hui brian do innarba[č] a puiš<sup>1</sup> Muman la<sup>a</sup> mac, ionn, la Muirceptač 7 pé fein do šabail puiš<sup>1</sup> d'oir a ačar.—Domnall<sup>b</sup> hui Gilla-Patraic, pi Tuairce[i]pt Orraiš, 7 Concobur hui bpoigče, pi Cinn-caille 7 Paitin hui hAcčā, camneal hui-Cemmelaiš uile, do inarbač do Ma[c] Craič hui Morđai 7 do laičir tria tročpačā.—Cocač eter Phiru Mide 7 huiš-briuin 7 irin čocač rin romarbač sitpuic hui Ruairc la hui Ciarda 7 la Cairpui.<sup>b</sup>—Impuđ Ulač dano<sup>a</sup> por Ua<sup>2</sup> loclainn<sup>3</sup> 7 cpeč leo por huiš-Meič, co<sup>c</sup> puerat bú inna 7 co romarbrat počaič<sup>d</sup> do daiuič. Cpeč dono leo por Ui[b]-bperail oirpčep 7 cpeč aile por Dail-riatai.—Šluašā la Muirceptač hui loclainn, eter Conall 7 Eogan 7 Airšiallu, i n-Ulltaič, co roairšpet in tri uile, cenmočat puiščella Ulač 7

(A) <sup>c</sup>itl., t. h., MS. (A) <sup>d</sup>om., B. <sup>e</sup>.lxxxx., MS. (A) <sup>f</sup>.xl., MS. (A) <sup>g</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1165. <sup>1</sup>puiš, B. <sup>2</sup>hui, A. <sup>3</sup>lač—, B. <sup>a</sup>om., A. The la is probably=la a—with his. <sup>b-b</sup>om., B, C. <sup>c</sup>ocui co—and so that, B. a ap n-šairpuiš—slaughter hard to number, B. C. follows A.

<sup>5</sup>Ninety.—Mistaking the original, the *Four Masters* (followed by Colgan) say eighty.

<sup>6</sup>Amhlaim.—Given (the verb is omitted in O'Connor's text) in the *Annals of Boyle*. The *Four Masters* add that the deed was done by

Toirrdelbach Ua Briain (Turlough O'Brien). The entry is not given (perhaps intentionally) in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>7</sup>Gilla-Caimghin. — Devotee of [St.] Kevin (of Glendalough).

1165. <sup>1</sup>[Mac] Gilla-Patraic.—

him.—Portion of Ard-Macha was burned.—The great church of<sup>4</sup> Daire was built by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brochain and by the Community of Colum-cille and by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And the [top] stone of that great church, wherein there are ninety<sup>5</sup> feet [in length], was completed within the space of forty days. [1164]

(Amhlaim,<sup>6</sup> son of Gilla-Caimghin<sup>7</sup> Ua Ceinmedig, was blinded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1165] 1165. Tairrdelbach Ua Briain was expelled from the kingship of Munster by his son, that is, by Muircertach and he [Muircertach] himself took the kingship after his father.— Domnall Ua[*recte*, Mac<sup>1</sup>] Gilla-Patraic, king of the North of Ossory, and Conchobar Ua Broichte, king of Cenn-caille and Paitin Ua Aedha, the candle of all Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, were killed by Ma[c] Craith Ua Mordhai and by the Laichsi forevil causes.—War [took place] between the Men of Meath and the Ui-Briuin and it is in that war Sitriuc<sup>1</sup> Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Ciardhai and by the Cairpri.—The turning of the Ulidians upon Ua Lochlainn [took place] and a foray [was made] by them upon the Ui-Meith, so that they took away many cows and killed a multitude of persons. A foray also [was made] by them upon the eastern Ui-Bresail and another foray upon Dal-riatai.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, [along with] both [Cenel-] Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n and the Airgialla, into Ulidia, so that they harried all the country, except the chief churches of the Ulidians and killed a countless

So called in the Ossorian list of kings (L. L. 41a), which agrees with the text in stating that he was slain by the Laichsi (the sept that inhabited and gave the name to

Leix, Queen's Co.)

<sup>2</sup> *Sitriuc*.—The *Four Masters* make this portion a distinct item, and omit the connection between the war and the death of Sitriuc.

A 50c

co romairbrat ár n-dairiú<sup>4</sup> dób, im Eómarcač, mac  
 Mic Gilla-erpuic 7 im hUa<sup>6</sup> | Lomanaiš 7 co roinnairb-  
 rat Eočaí<sup>5</sup> Mac Duinnleibhe a hUlltaib 7 co<sup>5</sup> n-dairat<sup>6</sup>  
 hUa Ločlainn riše do Dun[n]leibhe 7 co n-dairat<sup>6</sup>  
 Ula[i]ō uile a n-geill d'U[a] Ločlainn tria neit riše.—  
 Dairmarc Mac Arta[i]n, toireč Clainne-foagaraiš,  
 eneč 7 egnun hUa-n-Ečac uile, moituir eir.—Točurtaí  
 Saxon 7 Gall Ača-cliač la mac na Deipir do řačail  
 forbairi for Dpetnaib 7 robatar uile pe pé leičbiađna  
 ic<sup>7</sup> a<sup>7</sup> tořail 7 nír'petrat. Et neuerrí runt rine pace  
 petro.—Mael-Colum Cennmor, mac Eanuc, airiri  
 Alban, in curtaib ar ferr do bai do řaibelaib<sup>8</sup> pe  
 muir anair, ar deir 7<sup>1</sup> aineč 7<sup>1</sup> crabuō, do éc.—  
 Triallat<sup>a</sup> Eočaí<sup>5</sup> do riđiri riři Ulaō do řačail, co  
 roitčirpet Ula[i]ō he, ar huainon hUa Ločlainn 7 co  
 rogeniřiřeō he la Donnčad hUa Cerebail, la haririř  
 Airgiail, tre řorčongra hUa Ločlainn.—Sluařad uile  
 la Muirceptač hUa Ločlainn co Ceniul-Eogan co huir-  
 lačain, | co roloirpet in moiri 7 co riurmirat 7 co tuc-  
 rat Ula[i]ō uile a m-biařti d'U[a]<sup>9</sup> Ločlainn. Tecat iar-  
 rin<sup>b</sup> Ceneł-n-Eogan im hUa<sup>9</sup> Ločlainn dia tiřiib, co cor-  
 cur mor 7 co longat imoib leo 7 co petat imoib ar-  
 čena. Arreibe hUa Ločlainn d'Arto-Mača. Tacc iar rein  
 Donnčad hUa Cerebail, airiri Airgiail 7 Eočaí<sup>5</sup> Mac  
<sup>4</sup>—im, B. <sup>5</sup>—co n-dairat, A. <sup>6</sup>—dairat, B. <sup>7</sup>—ca (aphaeresis of i), A.  
<sup>8</sup>—Hoebeal—, B. <sup>9</sup>—O, A.—<sup>o</sup> om., A; given in C. <sup>1</sup>—ar—for, B. <sup>2</sup>—u  
 hUa, B. <sup>3</sup>—iarum—afterwards, B.

B 52c

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Duinnleibhe*.—(Mac Dun-  
 levy.) The Donnleibhe from  
 whom the family name took its  
 origin was slain in 1091, *supra*.  
 Eochaid mentioned in the text  
 according to the Ulidian regnal list  
 (L. L. 41d), was son of Conchobur,  
 son of Cu-Ulad Ua Flathrai (killed  
 1072, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup> *Donnleibhe*.—There can be little

doubt that he was the same as the  
 Donnleibhe mentioned in the second  
 entry of the following year. The  
*Four Masters* omit this portion.

<sup>5</sup> *For the space of half a year*.—

“Half a yeare bickering and bat-  
 tering and yet could not prevayle,”  
 C. *Brut y Tywysogion* states (*ad an*).  
 that the king remained many days in  
 camp at Caerleon, until ships from



number of them, including Echmarcach, son of Mac Gilla-espuic and including Ua Lomanaigh and they expelled Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe<sup>5</sup> [Ua Eochadha] from Ulidia. And Ua Lochlainn gave the kingship to Donnsluibhe [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] and all the Ulidians gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn, through the might of his regal power.—Diarmait Mac Artain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh, hospitality and benefaction of all Ui-Echach, died.—An expedition of the Saxons and of the Foreigners of Ath-clíath [set out] with the son of the Empress, to subjugate the Britons and they were all for the space of half a year<sup>5</sup> attacking them and they availed not. And they returned without peace backwards.—Mael-Coluim Great-head, son of Henry, arch-king of Scotland, the best Christian that was of the Gaidhil [who dwell] by the sea on the east for almsdeeds, hospitality and piety, died.—Eochaidh [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] again attempts to obtain the kingship of Ulidia; but the Ulidians expelled him through fear of Ua Lochlainn and he was fettered by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, by order of Ua Lochlainn.—Another hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain to Inis-lachain,<sup>6</sup> so that they burned the Island [Inis-lachain] and razed it. And all Ulidia gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn. After that, the Cenel-Eogain around Ua Lochlainn come to their houses with great triumph and with many ships and numerous treasures beside. From here Ua Lochlainn [goes] to Ard-Macha. After that, Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe

Dublin and other cities in Ireland came to him. Finding these forces insufficient, he gave them presents and dismissed them; himself and his army returning to England.

<sup>6</sup>*Inis-lachain.*—*Duck-island*: Inisloughan, co. Antrim. See the description by Fynes Moryson, quoted in O'Donovan (*F. M.*, ii. 1154).

Duinnpleibe i comthail hili Lochlann. do éinnicir piñi do Mac Duinnpleibe, co n-darait<sup>10</sup> hila Lochlann uile do Mac Duinnpleibe tar<sup>11</sup> cenn<sup>11</sup> giall ulað uile: co n-tarait<sup>12</sup> Mac Duinnpleibe mac ceð toiriñ ð'ulltaib<sup>13</sup> 7 a inñin péin i<sup>14</sup> m-braiñtecur ð'O Lochlann. Ocur tucta reoit imða dó, im claidiub mic ino lapla 7 co n-dorat ðairce do<sup>15</sup> hila<sup>15</sup> Lochlann; co<sup>16</sup> n-darait<sup>16</sup> hila Lochlann do<sup>15</sup> hila<sup>15</sup> Cephail é. Ocur tucad dono baile do cleirðib Sobail, tria rað piñi hili Lochlann.

(Domnall' Mac Gille-Patrac, pi Oppaiñ; Mañnur hila Canannan, pi Ceineoil-Conail; 7 Gilla-Cyuro hila Mail-Openaino, tarceð Clainni-Concobuir, 7 Ma[c]-Craib hila Concobuir, pi Ciarraidhe-Luacra, moptui runt:.)

A 50d | Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.º c.º lx.º iii.º  
Domnall<sup>a</sup> Mac Gille-Mochoimo[i]c do marbað do  
Laiñib | pein.—Cucuac Mac Gille-éppuic do marbað  
do Dun[n]pleibe, mac mic Eoðaða.<sup>a</sup>—Ceð hila Mael-  
raibail, pi Cairpce-ðracarðe, do marbað la Muirce-  
tað hila Lochlann per volum.—Cpð-Maça do loicad

<sup>10</sup> n-dorat, B. <sup>11-11</sup> tar ð-cenn, A. <sup>12</sup>—tarait, A. <sup>13</sup> do il—, B. <sup>14</sup> a, A. <sup>15-15</sup> do=do O, A. <sup>16-16</sup> co tarait, B. <sup>14</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A. D. 1166. <sup>a-a</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>7</sup> *Sword*.—O'Donovan (p. 1155) says this was evidently won by Mac Duinnleibe from the Danes of the Hebrides. But he gives no authority for the statement.

<sup>8</sup> *Domnall*, etc.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*. The first is a replica of the initial item in the second entry of this year. The *Annals of Boyle*, in agreement with the original text, state that he was slain.

<sup>9</sup> *King of Ciarraidhe Luachra*.—*Lord (tigherna)* of Ciarraghe-Luachra, *Four Masters*. O'Donovan, "by an oversight, has "lord of Conchobhair" (ii. p. 1156).

The *Annals of Boyle*, according to O'Conor's text, have: Gilla-Crist U[a] Mail-Brenaind and M[ac] Craith Ua Conchubur Chiarraigi (O'Conor Kerry) die.

*Mail-Brenaind* signifies *devotee of*

[Ua Eochadha] come into the presence of Ua Lochlainn, [1165] to ask for the kingship for [Eochaidh] Mac Duinnsleibhe, so that Ua Lochlainn gave the entire [kingship] to Mac Duinnsleibhe, in return for the pledges of all Ulidia. So that Mac Duinnsleibhe gave the son of every chief of Ulidia and his own daughter in pledge to O'Lochlainn. And there were given to him [Ua Lochlainn] many treasures, including the sword<sup>7</sup> of the son of the Earl and he [Mac Duinnsleibhe] gave Bairche to Ua Lochlainn [and] Ua Lochlainn gave it to [Donnchadh] Ua Cerbaill. And, moreover, there was given a townland to the clergy of Saball, by reason of the prosperity of the reign of Ua Lochlainn.

(Domnall<sup>8</sup> Mac Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory; Maghnus Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mael-Brenaind, chief of Clann-Conchobuir and Ma[c] Craith Ua Concobuir, king of Ciarraide-Luachra,<sup>9</sup> died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1166] 1166. Domnall<sup>1</sup> Mac Gilla-Mocholmoic was killed by the Lagenians themselves.—Cucuach Mac Gilla-espuic was killed by Donnsluibhe, grandson of Eochaidh<sup>2</sup> [Ua Eochadha].—Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, king of Carraic-Bracaidhe, was killed by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn in treachery.—Ard-Macha was burned the day of the feast of [St.] Senan<sup>3</sup> and Wednesday in the incidence<sup>4</sup> of the day of

(St.) Brenann (of Clonfert, county Galway).

1166.<sup>1</sup> Domnall.—His name is the last in the genealogy (L. L. 337d) of the kings of the Ui-Dunchadha (a sept that inhabited the portion of Dublin county through which flows the Dodder). He was fourth in descent from the eponymous head, Gilla-Mocholmoic (*devotee of St. Mocholmoc—my young Colum—*

of Terryglas, co. Tipperary, whose feast was Dec. 13). In the pedigree given by O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 846), insert "son of Cellach" (L. L. *loc. cit.*) before "son of Dunchadb."

<sup>2</sup> Eochaidh.—Died 1051, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Senan.—Of any of the known saints of this name, no feast fell on Wednesday, May 11, in this year. Senan may perhaps be a scribal



la fēile Sena[1]n 7<sup>a</sup> Cetann ar aī laīti pēctmāne 7  
 oētmað<sup>b</sup> uatāð ar aī aērpa epci<sup>a</sup>: 100n, o cpoir Cholum-  
 cille, na 10 ppeit co cpoir erpuic Eogan 7 o  
 cpoir erpuic Eogan in 10-ara ppeit co cpoir 10-  
 puir Rača 7 in Račt uile co n-a templaið,—  
 cenmoča pēcler Poil 7 Petair 7 uatā 10 taīñið apčena—  
 7 ppeit pu Račt anīar,—100n, o ta cpoir Sechnall co  
 cpoia 10pūcti, aētmað becc.—Cenamnur 7 Lušmaš<sup>1</sup> 7  
 10ir-cain-10eā 7 cella imda aile epemata[e] punt.—  
 Et 10ape Colum-cille ex maiore parte epemata ep  
 7 in 10ubpēicler 10o 10opcað: quod non audītum ep ab  
 antiquir temporibur.—Ocup 10p10-mbó 10o 10opcað o  
 Ruatōpu, mac Mic<sup>2</sup> Canaī 7 o mac Šille-Muire h11  
 Monpa<sup>3</sup> 7 o Cpoiraīñið.—Eočað Mac 10umny-leiðe 10o  
 10allað la 10upceptað h11a 10oēlaann, tap 10anačur  
 Comarba Patraic 7 10ačla 10ppu 7 10onnčāða h11  
 Cepbaill, 100n, ar10pu 10pūñiall.—Šluašāð la Ruatōpu  
 h11a Concobair 10 Mīðe, co 10ozað 10pāñti Pēp Mīðe.  
 10ppīðe co h11ē-cliač, co 10ozað 10pāñti Šall 7 Mic  
 Mupčāða 7 10ašen uile. 10ppīðe co 10pōčat-ačā 10oēum  
 10pūñiall, co ta10iñ 10onnčāð h11a Cepbaill, pu 10pūñiall,  
 10 n-a čēč 7 co tap,at 10pāñti 10ó 7 co n-10ečað 10an  
 10ar 10in 10ia čīš, 10ar n-10nnapba[ð] 10iapmata Mic Mup-  
 čāða, puš 10ašen, 10ar muir.—Šluašāð la 10onnčāð h11a

B 52d

<sup>1</sup>—buró, A. <sup>2</sup>ic, A. <sup>3</sup> Monpai (by metathesis) B. <sup>b</sup>.um., MS. (A)

error for *Senach* (of Loch Erne), whose festival corresponded with the textual solar and lunar criteria. The saint's name and the data relative to the day are all omitted by the Four Masters.

<sup>4</sup> *In the incidence*.—Literally, on the unit (particular day).

<sup>5</sup> *Bishop Eogan*.—Patron of Ardstraw (*Ard-sratha*), co. Tyrone. He

is probably the son of Erc whom Tirechan mentions as consecrated by St. Patrick. Et venit in Arddratho et Macc Ercae episcopum ordinavit (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b).

<sup>6</sup> *Sechnall*.—See A. D. 419, note 1; A. D. 447, note 3, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Blinded*.—The same is stated in the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d);

the week and the 8th lunar day in the incidence<sup>4</sup> of the age of the moon : that is, from the Cross of Colum-cille, the two streets to the Cross of Bishop Eogan<sup>5</sup> and from the Cross of Bishop Eogan one of the two streets, up to the Cross of the door of the Close and all the Close with its churches—except the monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter and a few of the houses besides—and a street towards the Close to the west,—namely, from the Cross of [St.] Sechnall<sup>6</sup> to the Crosses of [St.] Brigit [was burned], except a little.—Cenannus and Lughmagh and Inis-cain of [St.] Daig and many other churches were burned.—Daire of Colum-cille was burned for the greater part and the Penitentiary was burned,—a thing unheard of from ancient times.—And Ard-bo was burned by Ruaidhri, son of Mac Canai and by the son of Gilla-Muire Ua Monrai and by the Crotraighi.—Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] was blinded<sup>7</sup> by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and of the Staff of Jesus and of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, namely, the arch-king of Airgialla.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair into Meath, so that he received the pledges of the Men of Meath. From this, [he marches] to Ath-cliath, so that he received the pledges of the Foreigners and of Mac Murchadha and of all Leinster. From this, to Drochait-atha, to the Airgialla, so that Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, king of Airgialla, came into his house and gave pledges to him. And he went safe to his house after that, after expelling<sup>8</sup> Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, over sea.—A hosting by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, with the Airghialla

[1166 X

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according to which Eochaidh (having become incapacitated to reign) was succeeded by his brother, Maghnus.

<sup>8</sup> *Expelling*.—The date of Mac Murrough's expulsion is fixed by a

contemporaneous marginal note in the Book of Leinster (275, marg. sup.

[OC] Mairu, ip mor in gnom  
 ropuñgeo 1 n-hejuno mtoiu  
 (roon, [1] kalamn Ouguyr) :

Cerbaill co n-*Alrigiallaib* 7 co n-*Uib*-*dhruim* 7 Con-  
maicmib hi *Tir-n-Eogain* d'innraighib h*Uib* *Lochlann* t*ra*  
e*ra*il Ceniuil-Eogain<sup>5</sup> fein, a*ri* t*re*caib doib h*Uib*<sup>6</sup> *Lochlann*, a*ri*o*ru*ib *Ereinn*. Co tainic *rim* co t*re*im uatib do  
*Ceneol-Eogain* *Tailca-o*[i]g do eabairt ammuir po*ru*u i  
*Pho-O-n-Eitach*. Ocu*ir* ci*o* iat*ri*oib, do*tr*eic*ir* eir*im*. Co  
to*ri*ebair ann *Muirceptaib* (mac<sup>c</sup> *Neill*<sup>c</sup>) h*Uib* *Laclann*,  
a*ri*o*ru*ib *Ereinn*, 7 rob' e *Auguirt* iat*ri*ebair *Tuairce*[i]r*u*  
Eo*ra* uile, a*ri* egnam 7 h*ai*reob. Ocu*ir* po*ma*rbat  
uatib do *Cenel-Eogain* ann, ion, t*ri*u p*ir*u d*ec*. *Mir-*  
*bail* mo*ru* 7 p*ir*u a*ri*ra do*ru*gheb ann*ir*u : ion, p*ir*u *Ereinn*  
do euitim cen cat, cen eliaib, iat*ri*u p*ir*uib do *Com-*  
*arba* *Patraic* 7 *baclu* i*ru* 7 *Comarba* *Colum-cille* 7  
*Soyecla*[i] *Marta*in 7 elieib imda aile. Rucaib t*ra* a  
eo*ru*p co h*Alro-Mac*a 7 po*ha*o*na*eb a*ri*o, t*ra*u p*ir*uib  
Comarba | *Colum-cille* co n-a i*ra*muib 7 po*tr*airc  
buoeb *Colum-cille* ime 7 toirib macleigib<sup>7</sup> *Da*ir*u* im  
a b*re*ib d'a<sup>d</sup> p*er*ilic.—*Diarmait* *Mac Muir*ebat, toirib  
*Muinn*te*ri*-*dhru*, a p*ir*u p*ra*trubur i*nter*fectur [eir].  
—*Slua*ib la *Ruaib*u h*Uib* *Conchobair* 7 la *Tigernan*  
h*Uib* *Ruaire* co h*Er*-*ruaib*, co t*an*gatur *Cenel-Conaill*  
i<sup>c</sup> n-a eeb<sup>c</sup> co t*ar*o*ru*at a m-braighi do h*Uib*<sup>d</sup> *Conchobair*,  
co t*ar*at<sup>e</sup> oeb p*ir*ebu bo doib, i n-ecmair oir 7 e*ta*ib.

A 51a

<sup>5</sup> *Cenel-n-Go*—A. <sup>6</sup> O, A. <sup>7</sup>—inn, A. <sup>8</sup> t*ar*o, B. —*ec*it*u*, t. h., A; om.  
B, C. <sup>d</sup> to—*to*, B; with which C agrees. <sup>e</sup> i teb h*Uib* *Conchobair*, —*into*  
*the house of Ua Conchobair*, B. C is in agreement. <sup>d</sup> om., B, C. The do  
which precedes h*Uib* in the text is consequently, according to B and C, to be  
translated *to him* (*Ua Conchobair*); not, *to* (*Ua Conchobair*).

ion, *Diarmait*, mac *Dond*eb[ab]a  
*Mic Muir*ebat, p*ir*u *lagen* 7 *hal*,  
do innarbaib do *Cheraib* h*Er*eno  
o*ru* muir. Ue! Ue! a *Chomru*,  
ci*o* do*ru*en?

[O] Mary, great is the deed that  
has been done in Ireland to-day

(namely, [on Monday] the Kalends  
[1st] of August): to wit, *Diarmait*,  
son of *Dond*ebadh *Mac Muir*ebadha,  
king of the *Lagenians* and *Foreigners*,  
to be expelled by the *Men of*  
*Ireland*. Alas! alas! O God, what  
shall I do?



and with the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, into Tir-Eogain, to attack Ua Lochlainn, by ~~direction~~ of the Cenel-Eogain themselves, in consequence of Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland, being abandoned by them. So that [Ua Lochlainn] came, with a small party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-og, to deliver an assault upon them at Fidh-O-n-Echtach. And even those very men, they abandoned him. So there fell in that place Muircertach (son of Niall) Ua Lachlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And he was the Augustus of all the North-West of Europe for valour and championship. And a few of Cenel-Eogain were killed there, namely, thirteen men. A great marvel and wonderful deed was done then: to wit, the king of Ireland to fall without battle, without contest, after his dishonouring the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Colum-cille and the Gospel<sup>9</sup> of Martin and many clergy besides [by blinding Mac Duinn-sleibhe Ua Eochadha]. Howbeit, his body was carried to Ard-Macha and buried there, in dishonour of the successor of Colum-cille with his Community and Colum-cille himself<sup>10</sup> and the head of the students of Daire fasted<sup>10</sup> regarding it,—for his being carried to [Christian] burial.<sup>11</sup>—Diarmait Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc to Ess-ruadh, so that the Cenel-Conaill came into his house [and] gave their pledges to Ua Conchobair [and] he gave them eight score cows, besides gold and clothing.

<sup>9</sup> *Gospel of Martin*.—Traditionally believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours. (*Adamnan*, p. 324, sq.)

<sup>10</sup> *Himself fasted*.—That is, in the person of his successor, the abbot

of Derry. C. has: "Kolum Kille himself fasted;" not, "the Coarb of Colum Kille," etc., as O'Donovan (F. M. ii. 1161) reads.

<sup>11</sup> *To burial*.—Literally, *to his burial*.

L 2  
Mac has misunderstood, Derry wanted to be buried in the church.

[1166]

mahyahn

??

all born

L 1166

Mac. Conchobair

(Sluaḡeḡ<sup>a</sup> la Ruairḡru hUa Conḡobair 7 la Diarmait hUa Mail-[Sh]eḡlann 7 la Tḡernan hUa Ruairc iLlaḡnib, i n-Orpaḡib, hi Mumain, co tanḡadur ruḡraḡ leḡi Moḡa uile hi teḡ Ruairḡru hUa Conḡobair, co roḡḡraḡ he.—ḡilla Mac Aḡblen, comarba ḡrenainḡ Cluana-ḡearḡa, quieunt.<sup>a</sup>—Toirḡdelbaḡ<sup>b</sup> hUa ḡruain ḡeḡnaint iḡepum, Anno Domini 1166.<sup>b</sup>—No,<sup>i</sup> comarḡ ar in ḡalainn ri tḡr tḡc marbaḡ Muirḡeḡḡaḡ<sup>i</sup>.)

B 53a

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., L. iii., Anno Domini m.º c.º lx.º iii.º Muirḡeḡḡaḡ, mac Laḡmanḡ<sup>1</sup> hUa Duibḡirḡma, ri Forḡroma, tḡr aḡeḡair Tuairce[i]ḡḡ Erenn uile,<sup>2</sup> do marbaḡ i meḡail la Donnḡaḡ hUa Duibḡirḡma 7 laḡin<sup>3</sup> ḡḡeḡaḡ<sup>4</sup> for laḡ Muḡḡi-bile 7 ḡa mac ḡó do marbaḡ ar namáḡaḡ 7 mac do ḡalluḡ.—Sluaḡaḡ la Ruairḡru hUa Conḡobair co marḡib Erenn uime co hArḡ-maḡa. Arḡḡe co ḡelaḡ-ḡḡene 7 arḡe co ḡernaḡ-na-meḡla 7 co roḡinḡraḡ Cenel-n-ḡoḡain im Níall Mac Loḡlann | ḡḡinne caḡa, do tabairḡ ammaḡ longḡuirḡ for ḡeḡaḡ Erenn. Roḡairḡeḡe ḡḡa Día ḡéin, ḡḡa bennactain ḡaḡraic 7 ḡḡa ḡaḡ Ruairḡrí hUa Conḡobair 7 ḡeḡ n-Erenn arḡena, co roiaḡraḡ Cenel-n-ḡoḡain im muine ḡaileḡ ipḡaḡ na ḡluaḡ, co n-ḡeḡaḡ caḡ i n-ár a ḡeile annḡin, cenmoḡaḡ doine do marbaḡ. Co roḡḡiallraḡ na ḡluaḡ iar ḡin im hUa<sup>5</sup> Conḡobair<sup>5</sup> dul<sup>6</sup> do innḡeḡ 7 loḡcuḡ Tḡre-ḡoḡain, co tanḡadur ḡḡem do Chenel-

<sup>a</sup> n. t. h., A; m., B, C. <sup>b-h</sup> 50d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>14</sup> 50d, r. m., opposite the Sluaḡaḡ entry, t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1167. <sup>1</sup> Laḡmann, B. <sup>2</sup> -ḡi, B. <sup>3</sup> laḡan, B. <sup>4</sup> m-ḡ—, B. <sup>5</sup> O C.—buḡ, A. <sup>6</sup> uol, B.

<sup>12</sup> A hosting, etc.—Found in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>13</sup> *Gilla Mac Aḡblen, etc.*—Given also in the *Four Masters*. The *Annals of Innisfallen* add the surname, *Ua Annchadha* and omit the

place. The patronymic (see 1099, note 1, *supra*) leaves little doubt that the see in question was Ardferḡ, not Clonferḡ.

<sup>14</sup> *Toirḡdelbach, etc.*—This item is contained in the *Annals of Boyle*.

(A hosting<sup>12</sup> by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Diarmait Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc into Leinster, [and] into Ossory [and] into Munster, so that the kings of all the Half of Mogh came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair [and] made him [arch-] king.—Gilla Ma[i]c Aiblen<sup>13</sup> successor of [St.] Brenand of Cluain-fearta, rested.—Toirrdelbach<sup>14</sup> [Ua Briain] reigned again, A.D. 1166.—Or it may be on this year below [next year] the killing of Muircertach [Ua Lochlainn] occurs.) [1166]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1167] 1167. Muircertach, son of Lagmand Ua Duibhdirma, king of Fordruim, tower of principality of all the North of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Donnchadh Ua Duibhdirma and by the Bretach in the centre of Magh-bile and two sons of his were killed on the morrow and a son was blinded.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair with the nobles of Ireland about him to Ard-Macha. From this [they marched] to Belach-grene and from this to Fernach-na-mebhla, until the Cenel-Eogain collected a fighting force around Niall Mac Lochlainn, to deliver a camp attack upon the men of Ireland. Howbeit, God prevented that, through the benediction of Patrick and through the felicity of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and of the Men of Ireland likewise. For [*lit.*, so that] the Cenel-Eogain closed around a sallow brake ~~that appeared like~~<sup>1</sup> the [opposing] forces, so that each [of them] proceeded to slaughter the other there, except that persons were not killed. So the hosts after that proceeded under Ua Conchobair to go to pillage and burn Tir-Eogain, until some

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1167. <sup>1</sup> *That appeared like.*—Literally, in the appearance (of). The translator of C. mistook the meaning: "For Kindred Owen strayed

into a grove of willowes and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it and killed some of themselves."



Εὐχαριστῶ ἡμῶν ἐξ ἡμῶν ὁ δὲ πατριάρχης ἡμῶν ὁ 7<sup>ος</sup> ὁ δὲ  
 δεκάτατος ἡμῶν ἡμῶν, ἀπὸ τοῦ Περ-Μανὰ 7 ὁ δὲ Ἑρρ-ῤῥαῖδ,  
 ἡμῶν ὁ δὲ τῆς.—Μαελ-Μιχέλ<sup>1</sup> Μαε Δοιτῆα[1] ἡμῶν  
 ὑπαρτῆαρε 7 περλεῖσιν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν-Μαῖα, ῥαμ ὑτάμ  
 πελῖστερ ῥῖνιτ.<sup>2</sup>—Μυρεῖαδ Μαε Καταῖ ὁ δὲ μαρβαδ  
 ὁ δὲ μακαῖδ Μεῖε Λοῦλαιν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν-Πατρίε 7 Δαῖλυ  
 ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ὁ δὲ ὑπαρτῆαρε ῥῖνιτ.

(ἡμῶν<sup>3</sup> ἡμῶν Conchenainn, ἡμῶν ἡμῶν-Διαρματα, ἡμῶν  
 cler[1]catu μορτυρ.—Διαρματα Μαε Μυρεῖαδ ὁ δὲ  
 εἰσεῖτ ταρ μυρ ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.—Τοιρρελβαδ ἡμῶν  
 ὁ δὲ ἡμῶν ὁ δὲ ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.)

A 51b

Καλ. Ιαν. ΙΙ. ρ., L. x. ΙΙΙ., Anno Domini M.º c.º lx.º ΙΙΙ.º  
 Μυρεῖαδ, μαε Τοιρρελβαῖς ἡμῶν ὁ δὲ ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν  
 Καταῖ, ὁ δὲ μαρβαδ ἡμῶν Δυν-να- | ῥαῖδ ὁ δὲ μαε Μυρεῖαδ  
 Μιε Καρῆαῖς, ἡμῶν Δερ-Μυαν. Ρομαρβαδ ὁ δὲ εἰσεῖτ  
 μαε μιε Concoβαρ ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ὁ δὲ τῆς ἡμῶν Διαρματα ῥῖνιτ 7  
 ἡμῶν Ραελα[1] ἡμῶν 7 πεῖτ<sup>4</sup> μεῖε ῥῖς ὁ δὲ ἡμῶν μῖνντερῖαδ.—  
 Ραννακαν ἡμῶν Δουῖαδ, εἰρεορ ἡμῶν Τυαῖ (Σιλ-<sup>5</sup>  
 Μυρεῖαδ<sup>6</sup>), ῥαμ εἰνα 7 πενῆαρ ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν  
 ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν Cungu ἡμῶν αἰλῆρ μορτυ[υ]ρ εἰρε.—Σλυαῖαδ  
 ἡμῶν Ρυαῖρ ἡμῶν Concoβαρ ὁ δὲ ἡμῶν-Λυαν, ὁ δὲ τῶν  
 ἡμῶν Σιλλ-Πατρίε, ἡμῶν Οῤῥαῖς ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ὁ δὲ<sup>3</sup> 7 ὁ δὲ  
 ταρῖτ εἰρεῖ<sup>7</sup> ὑπαρτῆαρε ὁ δὲ ἀνῆρ<sup>4</sup> 7 ὁ δὲ ῥορλεῖ α ῥλυαῖ  
 ῥεῖμε ταρ ἡμῶν-ῥοῖα ἡμῶν Μυαν 7 ὁ δὲ ῥε ῥεῖν ταρ ἡμῶν-  
 Λυαν ἡμῶν Μαῖ-Λένα ἡμῶν conne περ ἡμῶν-ἡμῶν : ὁ δὲ  
 ῥανῆαρε

om., B. C follows A. <sup>b</sup> om., B, C. <sup>c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1168. <sup>1</sup> Δαλ, B. <sup>2</sup> na (aphaeresis of α), B. <sup>3</sup> τεῖς, A. <sup>4</sup> ἀνν—, A.  
<sup>a</sup> .ιιι., A, B. <sup>b</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>e</sup> .ιιιι., A, B.

<sup>2</sup> *In reparation, etc.*—This portion is omitted by the Four Masters. The offence is not stated in any authority accessible to me. For the vendetta, see the first item of 1170.

<sup>3</sup> *A cleric.*—In Clonmacnoise according to the *Four Masters*, who give the three items. The second is found in the *Annals of Innisfallen*; the third, in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>4</sup> *From over sea.*—According to

of the Cenel-Eogain came into his house and gave hostages to him. And they went after that, through the length of Fir-Manach and to Ess-ruadh, safe to their home[s].—Mael-Michel Mac Doithechain, eminent priest and lector in Ard-Macha, felicitously finished his life.—Muiredhach Mac Canai was killed by the sons of Mac Lochlainn in reparation<sup>2</sup> to Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, by direction of his own kinsmen. [1167]

(Uatu Ua Conchenaind, king of Ui-Diarmata, dies a cleric.<sup>3</sup>—Diarmait Mac Murchadha came from over sea<sup>4</sup> this year.—Toirrdelbach<sup>5</sup> Ua Briain died this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1168 Bis.] 1168. Muircertach, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Dal-Cais, was killed at Dun-na-sciath by the son<sup>1</sup> of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond. The grandson of Conchobar [Ua Briain] was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmait the Fair and by Ua Faelain and seven sons of kings with their retainers [were killed].—Flannacan Ua Dubhtaich, bishop of the Tuatha (Sil-Muiredaigh) [Elphin], the master of wisdom and history in [*lit.*, of] all the West of Ireland, died in pilgrimage at Cunga.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir to Ath-luain, so that Ua [*recte*, Mac] Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, came into his house and gave four hostages to him on the occasion. And he sent his hosts forward, past Ath-crodha, into Munster and himself [went] past Ath-luain into Magh-

Giraldus Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* I. 2), he had gone to Henry II. (who was in Aquitaine) and procured letters patent in his favour. He then returned to England, obtained promises of aid from Robert Fitz Stephen and Maurice Fitz Gerald, sailed from Bristol about August 1, and spent the winter in concealment at Ferns.

<sup>5</sup> *Toirrdelbach*.—In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called king of the *Half of Mogh* (the southern moiety of Ireland).

1168. <sup>1</sup> *Son of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh*.—This (which is likewise the reading of C.) must be an error. The *Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority not likely to err on a matter of the kind, state that the

co ḡreim-cliaċ, co táinne Mac Captaig<sup>1</sup> i n-a tēē 7 co tapait no<sup>1</sup> m-braiġti dó annreim<sup>2</sup> 7 co roporinneō in Muma i n-dó eter mac Cormaic 7 Donnall hUa Briain 7 co rucaō da rīct<sup>3</sup> dec bó ro tpi, i n-aineclann Muir-certaċ hUa Briain, por Der-Mumain. Co roimpaí hUa Concobair dia tīg.—Donnċaō hUa Cerpail, aipor<sup>4</sup> Āirġiall, do letpaō do tuiag ġillai [f]ri<sup>5</sup>tolġha dó péin, ion, Ua Duibne do Ceniul<sup>6</sup>-Eogain 7 in pí por méra 7 a éc dé.

(Ma<sup>7</sup>om<sup>8</sup> Āċa-in-ċomair por Ārt hUa Mail-Sheclainn 7 por Ār<sup>9</sup>tur Míde. Dia<sup>10</sup>ma<sup>11</sup>it U Mail-Seclainn 7 la[r]<sup>12</sup>ċar Míde uictorep fuepunt.—In ġilla lei<sup>13</sup>toep<sup>14</sup>g, ion, hUa Concobair Corpumpuā, occipur ep<sup>15</sup>.)

B 53b

[Cal. 1an. 1111.<sup>a</sup> f., l. xx. ix.<sup>a</sup>, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>16</sup>liac Cianna<sup>17</sup>]n do lo<sup>18</sup>caō.—Dia<sup>19</sup>ma<sup>20</sup>it hUa Mael-Seclainn, pí Míde, do marbaō do mac a bra<sup>21</sup>ar, ion, do Donnall ġregaō 7 do Donnċaō Ceinnpelaō hUa Ceallaiġ.—I<sup>22</sup>pin bliā<sup>23</sup>dain cét<sup>24</sup>na torat Ruai<sup>25</sup>ōri hUa Concobair, pí Epenn, dei<sup>26</sup>ċ m-bú ce<sup>27</sup>ā<sup>1</sup> bliā<sup>28</sup>ōna uaō péin 7 o ca<sup>29</sup>ċ<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>30</sup>ġ i n-a ō<sup>31</sup>egaō co bra<sup>32</sup>ċ do pep<sup>33</sup>leig<sup>34</sup>inn Āir<sup>35</sup>o<sup>36</sup>ma<sup>37</sup>ċa, i n-onoir pa<sup>38</sup>traic, ap lei<sup>39</sup>ġinn do ō<sup>40</sup>ena<sup>41</sup>ġ do maca<sup>42</sup>ib<sup>43</sup>lei<sup>44</sup>ġinnEpenn 7 Ālban.

A. <sup>1</sup>—pi<sup>30</sup>ġ, A. <sup>2</sup>—neol, A. <sup>3</sup>—ix., A, B. <sup>4</sup>—om., A, C. <sup>5</sup>—xx. ix., A, B. <sup>6</sup>—n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1169. <sup>1</sup> ġa<sup>24</sup>ā, A. <sup>2</sup> ġa<sup>25</sup>ċ, B.—<sup>a</sup>n. t. h., A; a blank was left by the original scribe. <sup>b</sup> om., A.

slayer was Conchobar, grandson of Conchobar Ua Briain. This agrees also with the next assertion of the present entry.

<sup>2</sup> *Whilst*.—Literally, and. The altercation was provoked by the king when intoxicated.

<sup>3</sup> *Died*.—Not immediately. According to the entry in the Four Masters, O'Carroll died "after

victory of Uinction and penance and after granting three hundred ounces of gold for love of the Lord to clerics and to churches." His death is given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* under the following year.

This, most likely, is the true date. For according to a eulogistic obit in the *Antiphonary of Armagh*, he



Lena, to meet the Men of Ireland, until they reached [1168] Grian-cliaich, so that Mac Carthaigh came into his house and gave nine hostages to him on the occasion. And Munster was divided in two, between the sons of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh] and Domnall Ua Briain and thrice twelve score cows were levied upon Munster in honour fine [of the killing] of Muircertach Ua Briain. So Ua Conchobair returned to his house.—Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, was mangled with the [battle-]axe of a serving gillie of his own, namely, Ua Duibhne of Cenel-Eogain, whilst [*lit.*, and] the king [was] drunk and he died<sup>3</sup> thereof. X

L/ (The defeat<sup>4</sup> of Ath-in-chomair [was inflicted] upon Art Ua Mail-Sechlainn and the West of Meath were victors. —“The Half-red[-faced]”<sup>5</sup> Gillie,” namely, Ua Conchobair of Corcumruadh, was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1169. Damhliac of [St.] Ciannan was burned.—Diarmait Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath, was killed by the son of his brother, namely, by Domnall of Bregha<sup>1</sup> and by Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Ceallaigh.—In the same year, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, king of Ireland, gave<sup>2</sup> ten cows

1169

died in 1170; B. 1. 1., T.C.D.: the—left-hand—page opposite the opening of the Calendar; the luni-solar criteria of the year are given. See Petrie, *Round Towers*, p. 391, where for conueny the MS. has conuepyr—lay-brothers (not, “conventuals”).

<sup>4</sup> *The defeat, etc.*—This item is given in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*, and more circumstantially in the *Four Masters*. The other entry is given in both and in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>5</sup> *Half-red[-faced]*.—Cf. the *Feast*

of Bricriu (L. U. 106a, ll. 34–5): *Drech lethderg, lethgabur laiss*—countenance half-red, half white had he [*lit.*, with him].

1169. <sup>1</sup> *Domnall of Bregha*.—“Donell Bregagh (id est, liar)”! C. But *Bregach* here is not from *breg*, a lie, but from *Breg*, (the plain of) Bregia, the eastern portion of Meath; from having been fostered in which Domnall was so called.

<sup>2</sup> *Gave*.—This endowment shows that O’Conor claimed to be supreme king of Ireland.

(Pepcarr húa Niallain, taircē Clainni-Úataē, morpuur ep̃t.—Lom̃ger Robep̃o mic Stem̃in do ēiaētain i n-Ēpinn, h̃i popũgin Mic Mupcāda.—Ragnall húa Mailmiaōaig, taircē Muinntip̃i-hēolair, morpuur ep̃t.—Coñgalac húa Tomaltaĩg, p̃ep̃leĩgiño Cluana-mac-Noir 7 uapal̃accap̃t, quieũt.)

A 51c [Cal. 1an. u<sup>a</sup>. p., L. x<sup>a</sup>., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> Concoðar, mac Muirceptaĩg h̃ih Loēlainn, p̃i Ceneoil-Ēogan 7 p̃i domna Ēpenn uile, do mapbað do Acē bic Mac Cana<sup>1</sup> 7 do<sup>2</sup> Uib<sup>2</sup>-Capaca[ī]n, Dia-Saēairn Cap̃e, ap̃ lap̃ Tpin moir i n-Āp̃o-Maēa.— | Donñcāð Cem̃nrealaē húa Ceallaig do mapbað do Laĩgiñb.

(Sluaigēð<sup>b</sup> la Ruair̃p̃i húa Coñcobair 7 la Mail-seaēlainn 7 la Tigeptan húa Ruair̃c 7 la Mupcāð húa Cēp̃uill cu hĀē-cliaē i n-air̃p̃ caēa do Mac Mupcāda 7 do ñð lap̃la. In tan t̃pa poðap̃ ap̃ i n-aigēi ic ~~Ēp̃nnað~~ in caēa, nũc̃up̃raēp̃eig̃ep̃t nũc̃up̃accaðap̃ in dun t̃pe ēeiñð, iðon, teni ði aip̃t. Rõioi dono iar p̃en húa Coñcubair, iar p̃em̃uð caēa do tabair̃t ðo. Roēuað iar p̃ein Mac Mupcāda inn-Āē-cliaē, iar tabair̃t b̃p̃eip̃i do Ghallaib̃ Āēa-cliaē ðo. Oc̃up̃ põp̃eall p̃op̃ a b̃p̃eip̃ 7 p̃omap̃bað ðaine im̃ða ann 7 p̃oinñap̃b̃ na ḡalla.—Ēp̃aig̃ðe Mic Mupcāda, iðon, am[h]ac p̃ein 7 mac a m[h]ic, iðon, mac Dom̃naĩll Chaēmanaĩg 7 mac a

<sup>ee</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1170. <sup>1</sup> Cana, B. <sup>22</sup> Uib=do Uib, B. <sup>aa</sup> n. t. h., a blank was left by the first scribe, A. <sup>b</sup> 51c, f. m.; 51d, t. m., n. t. h., with corresponding marks on the margin at end of the Āēh-cliaē item and prefixed to the added entry, A; om., B, C.

<sup>3</sup> *Students*.—"Scollers," C.; not, "strollers [i.e. poor scholars]," as in O'Donovan (F. M. ii. 1174).

<sup>4</sup> *Ferchair, etc.*—All these entries are given by the *Four Masters*. The two first are found in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>5</sup> *Fitz Stephen*.—See Gilbert's *Viceroy's of Ireland*, p. 12 sq. Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* i. 3), states that he arrived with 390 men in three ships, landing at Bannow about May 1.

1170.<sup>1</sup> *Was killed*.—See the last

every year from himself and from every king after him to doom to the lector of Ard-Macha, in honour of [St.] Patrick, to give lectures to students<sup>3</sup> of Ireland and Scotland. [1169]

(Ferchair<sup>4</sup> Ua Niallain, chief of the Clann-Uatach, died.—The fleet of Robert FitzStephen<sup>5</sup> came to Ireland in aid of Mac Murchadha.—Ragnall Ua Mailmiadhaigh, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, died.—Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, lector of Cluain-mac-Nois and eminent priest, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1170. Concobhar, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain, royal heir of all Ireland, was killed<sup>1</sup> by Aedh Mac Cana the Little and by the Ui-Caraca[i]n, Easter [Holy] Saturday [April 4], in the centre of the Great Third in Ard-Macha.—Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Cellaigh was killed by the Leinstermen. [1170]

(A hosting<sup>2</sup> by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Mael-Sechlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by Murchadh Ua Cerbuill to Ath-cliath to give battle to Mac Murchadha and to the Earl.<sup>3</sup> When, however, they were face to face ~~preparing for~~ the battle, they noticed no[thing] until they saw the fort on fire, that is, [by] fire of lightning. Howbeit, after that Ua Conchubair turned back, after refusal of battle was offered to him: Thereafter, Mac Murchadha went into Ath-cliath, after giving his word to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. And he failed upon his word and many persons were killed there and he expelled the Foreigners. The hostages of Mac Murchadha, namely, his own son<sup>4</sup> and his grandson, that is, the son of

*reading*

*to give him battle*

(original) entry under 1167 (*supra*).

<sup>2</sup> A hosting, etc.—This hosting occurred prior to the second capture of Dublin, the chief item in the following entry. The sequence

intended (textual note b-b) by the interpolator is consequently erroneous.

<sup>3</sup> The Earl.—Strongbow. See Gilbert, *loc. cit.*

<sup>4</sup> Son.—Conchobar (Conor), the



c[h]omal'ta, iodon, mac hui Chaellaib'e, do marbað la Ruaidrí húa Conchúair, tre aclaé Tígehnain hui Ruairc.<sup>b)</sup>

Alt-cliaé do milleð do Dhiarmait Mac Murcáda 7 do Cllmurcáib<sup>3</sup> tuc leir anair do mílliuð na hEreann i<sup>4</sup> n-diğail a innarb[é]a dar muir ar a ferunn fein 7 a núc do marbað. Tuerat dono ar por Gallaið Alt-cliaé 7 Puir-lairgi 7 tucta tra áir imda poppurum. Do mílltea dono laigin 7 Pír-Míðe, eter cella 7 tuata, leó 7 rogabrat Alt-cliaé 7 Puir-lairgi.

Enim mór aínrial do ðenum do'n manaé, iodon, do Cmláin, mac Comarba Finnén Muigi-bile 7 do Mağnur Mac Duinnleib'e, do riğ Ulað, co toiriğib Ulað 7 co n-Ultaið ađena, cenamoða Mael-Iru, erpué 7 Gilla-Domanğairt Mac Cormaic, comarba Comğall 7 Mael-Martain, comarba Finnén co n-a muinntepaið : iodon, Coimtinol Canonac Riagulla co n-a n-abaið, roopdağ Mael-Moedoié húa Morğair, Leğait Comarba Petair, i Saball Patraic, do innarba[ð] arin Mainritir pocumdağretar fein 7 do<sup>c</sup> arcain<sup>c</sup> co leir, eter libru 7 ađmí, bu 7 daiuiu, eoçu 7 cairçu 7 na huile potmoilat ann o aínrir in Leğait rempari

B 53c

<sup>3</sup> Cllmar—, B. <sup>4</sup> a, A. <sup>c</sup> an-arsan—they were despoiled (lit., their despoiling), B; followed by C.

only legitimate son of Mac Murrough. The phonetic form is accurately given by Cambrensis (*Cnuchurum*, *Exp. Hib.* i. 10).

<sup>b</sup> *Domnall Caemanach*. — Anglicized Kavanagh. He was so called, according to Keating (*O'Donovan, F. M.* ii. 1143), from having been fostered at Cell-Caemhain (church of St. Caemhan; Kilcavan, near Gorey, co. Wexford). He was the illegitimate son of Dermot and eponymous head of

the Mac Morrough Kavanaghs. (See *O'Donovan, F. M.* iii., 20.)

<sup>c</sup> *Ath-cliaith*.—Opposite this word, on the right margin, in A, there is a Latin note which is partly cut away, in consequence of trimming the edges. The remainder is, except a few isolated words, wholly illegible. Iste [Mac] [Mur]chad . . . filius . . . uxorem . . . Hiberniae . . . ab Hibernia ex[pulsus] in sui subsidium ad Hiberniam . . .

Domnall Caemanach<sup>5</sup> and the son of his foster-brother, to wit, the son of Ua Caellaidhe, were killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, through suggestion of Tigernan Ua Ruairc.) [1170]

Ath-cliath<sup>5</sup> was destroyed by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and by the transmarine men he brought with him from the east to destroy Ireland, in revenge for his expulsion over sea out of his own land and of the killing of his son. Howbeit, they inflicted slaughter upon the Foreigners of Athcliath and Port-lairgi and, on the other hand, many slaughters were inflicted upon themselves. Moreover, Leinster and the country of Meath, both churches and territories, were destroyed by them and they took Athcliath and Port-lairgi.

A great, unbecoming deed was done by the monk, namely, by Amlaimh, son of the successor of [St.] Finnian of Magh-bile and by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, along with the chiefs of Ulidia and with the Ulidians besides, except the bishop, Mael-Isu and Gilla-Domanghairt<sup>7</sup> Mac Cormaic, successor of [St.] Comgall and Mael-Martain, successor of [St.] Finnian, with their communities: that is, the Congregation of Canons Regular, with their abbot, whom Mael-Moedoic Ua Morgair, Legate of the successor of [St.] Peter, instituted in Saball of [St.] Patrick, were expelled out of the

tum primum . . . Maricium  
. . . atque . . .

The meaning was probably in substance that Mac Murrrough was expelled from Ireland for the abduction of O'Rourke's wife and engaged Fitz Gerald and Fitz Stephen to aid him in recovering his kingdom.

The textual entry displays considerable confusion. The order of

the events is as follows: (1) East Leinster laid waste; (2) Dublin submits to Mac Murrrough; (3) Waterford taken with great loss of life; (4) Dublin taken, followed by slaughter of the citizens; (5) Meath laid waste; (6) Mac Murrrough's son (and the other hostages) slain by O'Conor.

<sup>7</sup> *Gilla-Domanghairt*.—See 1058, note 2, *supra*.

conice réin, cenmočat ná ínaip 7 ná capai robatar<sup>5</sup>  
 ímpu ípíno uair réin, tria format 7 baib collaib<sup>6</sup>  
 7 íaint onóipí dó réin. Uair rosičuirreтар  
 manaiš Dročait-ača é apan abtaine, tria čuipib  
 olíštečaiš. Uč! Uč! Uč! tria. Maiřz doróne 7 maiřz  
 čip<sup>d</sup> 1 n-deruač<sup>d</sup> in žnim. Ččt ní dečaiš<sup>6</sup> cen innečaiš<sup>7</sup>  
 o'n Coimtoiš; uair romaribait 1 n-oínpečt<sup>8</sup> o uairib  
 namiat ná toipiš doróne 7 rožonač in pí 7 romaribač  
 žar bic iartain co hainpečtnač<sup>9</sup> ipin baile 1 n-deruač  
 in cohairle áiripen pin, ion, 1 n-Dun. Dia-Mairt  
 tria rosičuirreč in Coimtinol. Dia-Mairt tria, 1 cinn  
 bliaðna, romaribait maič Ulač 7 rožonač a piš. Dia-  
 Mairt, žaipit iartain, romaribač é réin o [a] der-  
 bračair 1 n-Dun.—Diarmaid hUa Áinbpeit,<sup>10</sup> pí hUa-  
 Meit 7 coipeč marcepluaiži piš Ái Liš, do marbač do  
 longair táinne a hInnipib-Orce ipin inipí pocumtaizeč  
 aca réin for Loč-Ruirde,<sup>f</sup> ion, for Inip-Lacain.<sup>f</sup>

A 51d      Kal. Ian. u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx. i.<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
 Diarmaid Mac Mupčāda, pí Coicib Laitšen, iar  
 milleč ceall n-imōa 7 tuat, do éc 1 řerna, cen  
 ongač, cen Copp Čipit, cen aipři, cen timna, 1  
 n-eimeč Colum-cille 7 Finnein 7 ná naem arčena, 1-  
 ra cella poimill.—Arcaill, mac Topcaill, pi Ača-

<sup>5</sup> batar B. <sup>6</sup> deo—, A. <sup>7</sup> inneč—, A. <sup>8</sup> om[*p*]ečt (*p* om.), A. <sup>9</sup> han-  
 pečtna, B. <sup>10</sup> Činpeit, A.—<sup>d</sup> repeated without being deleted, B. <sup>e</sup> om.,  
 A. <sup>f</sup> n. t. h. (from Ruirde inclusive), A. Omitted by oversight, most likely.

A.D. 1171. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank left by first scribe, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Drochait-atha*.—The monastery  
 of Mellifont, near Drogheda  
 (*Drochait-atha*—*Bridge of the Ford*),  
 is intended. The charges against  
 Amlaimh, abbot of Saul (Sabhall),  
 co. Down, were investigated in  
 that community, with the result  
 stated in the text.

<sup>9</sup> *For, etc.*—See the fifth entry  
 under the following year.

<sup>10</sup> *He himself*.—That is, the king.  
 The monk, Amlaimh, became  
 bishop (1175, *infra*).

1171. <sup>1</sup> *Without Uction, etc.*—  
 In the List in L.L. (p. 39d), on the  
 other hand, he is said to have died



monastery they themselves built and were despoiled completely, both of books and furniture, cows and persons, horses and sheep and all things they had collected therein from the time of the Legate aforesaid to then, save the tunics and the capes which were upon them at that hour,—through carnal jealousy and self-love and desire of honour for himself. For the monks of Drochait-atha<sup>8</sup> deposed him from the abbacy [of Saball] for just causes. Alas! alas! alas! in sooth. Woe who did and woe the country wherein was done the deed. But it went not without vengeance from the Lord; for<sup>9</sup> the chiefs who did it were killed at one and the same time by a few enemies and the king was wounded and killed unhappily a little while after, in the place wherein that unrighteous counsel was decided upon, namely, in Dun. Now, on Tuesday the Congregation was expelled; on Tuesday, at the end of a year, the nobles of Ulidia were killed and the king was wounded; on Tuesday, a little after, he himself<sup>10</sup> was killed by his brother in Dun.—Diarmait Ua Ainbfheith, king of Ui-Meith and leader of the horse-host of the king of Ailech, was killed by a fleet that came from the Islands of Orce to the Island that was built by himself upon Loch-Ruidhe, namely, upon Inis-Lachain. [1170]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1171. Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of the Fifth of Leinster, after destroying many churches and territories, died in Ferna without Unction,<sup>1</sup> without Body of Christ, without penance, without a will, in reparation to Columcille and Finnian and to the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—Ascall,<sup>2</sup> son of Torcall, king of Ath-cliath [1171]

in the 61st year of his age and the 46th of his reign, after victory of Unction and penance. The compiler of the List adds: *Saxain*

*iar sin* (The Saxons after that) miserabiliter regnant. Amen, Amen.

<sup>2</sup> *Ascall*—*John*.—See the account

cliaṭ 7 Eoan (meap<sup>b</sup>) a hInnriḃ-Orḃ (tainic, a fortaṭt  
 Ḃrcall 7 Ḃhall Ḃṭa-cliaṭ<sup>b</sup>) do marbaḃ do na  
 Ḃallaḃ cetna.—Domnall<sup>c</sup> hUa Fócarta, rí Eile-deir-  
 cirt, do marbaḃ la Orpauḃiḃ.<sup>c</sup>—Saḃḃ, ingen Gluim-  
 iairinn Mic Murṃaḃa, comarba ḃriḡte, do ec i n-aṭpuḡe.  
 —Cpeḥ móp la Maḡnur Mac Duinnrleibe co n-Ultaḃ  
 uile i Cuil-in-tuairce[i]ḡt, co roairḡret Cuil-raṭain 7  
 cealla aile, co rucrat uataḃ bec do Chenel-Eogain  
 forpo<sup>d</sup>, im Conḃobur Ua Caṭa[i]ḡ 7 co tuarat cliaṭaḃ 7  
 co romarḃrat per ar ríct<sup>2</sup>, eter toirpeḃ 7 macu toirpeḥ<sup>1</sup>  
 7 roḃaḃe aile malle ḡnu 7 roḡonaḃ Maḡnur réin.<sup>d</sup>  
 Ocuḡ in Maḡnur riu doho, i comarbaḃ ḡairt iartain<sup>e</sup>  
 do Duinnrleibe, iroḡ<sup>d</sup>, ḃ'a derḃraṭtar réin 7 do Ḃilla-  
 Oenḡura Mac Ḃilla-erpuic, iroḡ, do rectaire Monaḥ, i  
 n-Dun, iar n-olcaḃ moḡaḃ imḃaḃ do ḃenum ḃó : iroḡ,  
 iar lecuḃ a ḡnḃa porṭa réin 7 iar m-bḡreṭ a ḡnḃa o [a]  
 aiti, iroḡ, o Choin-maḡi hUa<sup>3</sup> Phlann 7 ri ac a derḃra-  
 ṭtar réin ar túr, iroḡ, ic Ḃeḃ ; iar tabairt eicḡ do<sup>d</sup> doho  
 for mna a derḃraṭtar aile, iroḡ, Eoḃaḃa ; iar raruḡaḃ  
 cloc 7 baḃall, cleirpeḥ 7 cell. Duinnrleibe do ḡabail  
 puḡi i' n-a' deḡaḃ.—Ḃne, ingen Mic Duinnrleibe, puḡan  
 Oirḡiall, do éc.—Maḡom (iroḡ,<sup>5</sup> maḡom in Luairpeḃ<sup>e</sup>)  
 for Tagerman hUa Ruairc 7 for<sup>h</sup> Feraḃ Míḃe 7 ar  
 Feraḃ Fepn-muḡi imal[l]e<sup>4</sup> ar raiṭti Ḃṭa-cliaṭ riu  
 Mílo de Cocan<sup>5</sup> co n-a munnter, ḃú i toirṭar roḃaḃe

A.D. 1171. <sup>1</sup> toirpuc, A. <sup>2</sup> xx. ix, A, B. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>4</sup> male (aphaeresis of i),  
 A. <sup>5</sup> Eogan, B. <sup>b</sup> iul., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>b-b</sup> iul., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.  
 c-c om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> om., A. <sup>e</sup> iar réin—after that, B. n-a (aphaeresis of  
 i), A. <sup>55</sup> c. m., n. t. h., A, C; Maḡom an Luairpḡ, pecunium quorom—  
 Defeat of the Ashes, according to some, r. m., n. t. h., B. <sup>h</sup> ar—on, B.

of their deaths in Giraldus Cam-  
 brensis (*Exp. Hib.*), or Gilbert (*ubi*  
*sup.* p. 19 sq.).

<sup>3</sup> *Mad.* — Duce Johanne ag-  
 nomine the Wode, quod Latine

sonat Insano, vel Vehementi (*Exp.*  
*Hib.* i. 21).

<sup>4</sup> *Cuil-in-tuaisceirt.*—Corner of the  
 North (of co. Antrim); in which  
*Cuil-rathain*,—Corner of the fern,—  
 Coleraine, is situated.

and John<sup>3</sup> (the Mad) from the Islands of Ore (who came [1171] in aid of Torcall and of the Foreigners of Ath-clíath) were killed by the same Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eilí, was killed by the Ossorians.—Sadhbh, daughter of Iron-knee Mac Murchadha, successor of [St.] Brigit [i.e. abbess of Kildare] died in penance.—Great foraying force [was led] by Maghnus Mac Duinnleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with all Ulidia into Cuil-in-tuaisceirt<sup>4</sup>, so that they plundered Cuil-rathain and other churches, until a small number of the Cenel-Eogain under Conchobur Ua Cathain overtook them and gave battle and killed one and twenty men, both chiefs and sons of chiefs, and a multitude of others along with them. And Maghnus himself was wounded. And moreover that Maghnus was killed shortly after in Dun by Donnleibhe, that is, by his own brother and by Gilla-Oenghusa Mac Gilla-espuic, namely, by the lawgiver of Monaigh,<sup>5</sup> after great evils had been done by him,—namely, after leaving his own wedded wife and after taking his wife from his fosterer, that is, from Cu-maighi Ua Flainn and she [had been] the wife of his own brother at first, namely, of Aedh; after inflicting violence upon the wife of his other brother also, that is, of Eochaidh; after profanation of bells and croziers, clerics and churches. Donnleibhe took the kingship in his stead.—Ane, daughter of the Mac Duinnleibhe [Ua Eochadha] queen of Airghialla,<sup>6</sup> died.—Defeat (namely, the Defeat of the Ashes<sup>7</sup>) [was inflicted] upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc and upon the Men of Meath and upon the Men of Fern-magh, all together, on the Green of Ath-clíath

<sup>3</sup> *Lawgiver of Monaigh*.—"The monks heard, or servant!" C. The translator took Monaigh, a local name, to be genitive of *manach* a monk.

<sup>6</sup> *Queen of Airghialla*.—According

to the entry in the Four Masters, she was wife of Murrough O'Carroll, king of that territory.

<sup>7</sup> *Defeat of the Ashes*.—So called perhaps from having been inflicted on Ash-Wednesday. But Cam-



A 52a

μόρ, im Ccē hlla Ruarc, pī Macaire-ḡaīleng 7 puōmīna  
 hlla-ḡuūm 7 Conmaicne. Romarbtā dono ann cōic  
 toirige do Pcpaḡ Pcpn-mūḡe, idon, Mael-Moḡta Mac  
 Conḡebla 7 Conḡobur, a dcpbpaḡair, da ḡoirpē Cheneoil-  
 Pcpaḡaḡ.—Pēnīḡ hlla Conḡaile, cānnel ḡaircīḡ 7  
 cīnḡ Oirḡiāll.<sup>6</sup> morḡuū<sup>1</sup> epḡ.—Raḡnāll<sup>c</sup> hlla Tuāḡair,  
 toirpē Clainnī-Ruaḡpaḡ; ḡilla-ḡeīmpūḡ Mac-in-ḡabano,  
 toirpē Pcp-Dapcaḡa 7 poḡaḡe aile maille ppu, non  
 longe poḡt pppaḡicta, decimo paxto [Calenday Nouem-  
 bup<sup>e</sup> [morḡuū pūnt].—| Uenit in hīberniām henricup  
 (mac<sup>b</sup> na Peirisi<sup>b</sup>), potentīppimur rex Angliāe et idem  
 Duax Normann[a]e et Aquitan[a]e et Comer Ande-  
 ḡauu[a]e et aliarum multarum terrarum dominup, cum  
 ducentip quapḡaḡinta nauibup. (Comaḡ epū pūmup  
 aduentup Shaxanāḡ in hīberniām.<sup>1</sup>) Ocp tainic hī tīp  
 oc Pūpḡ-lapḡi 7 poḡaḡ ḡiāllu Muman. Tānic iap rein  
 co hccē-cliaḡ 7 poḡaḡ ḡiāllu Laiḡen 7 Pcp Mīḡe 7 hlla-  
 m-ḡuūm 7 Cīpḡiāll 7 Ulaḡ.—Pcpup (hlla<sup>b</sup> Morḡa<sup>b</sup>),  
 epīcopup hlla-Māne 7 Connaḡḡ (no<sup>k</sup> epḡuc Cluānā-  
 pcpḡa-ḡrenainḡ<sup>k</sup>), manāḡ cpaiḡḡoēḡ 7 pcp auḡtopḡa, do  
 baḡūḡ iḡin ḡ-Sīnainḡ (idon,<sup>b</sup> ic Pūpḡ-da-Chāīnē<sup>b</sup>), id<sup>1</sup>  
 epḡ, paxto [Calenday Ianuapū].<sup>1</sup>

(Tomar<sup>m</sup> Cantuapenpūp mapḡupazatup.<sup>m</sup>—Domnāll  
 hlla Mail-muāḡ, pī Pcp-Cēll, occipup [epḡ].—Mael-  
 cpōn Mac ḡilli-Seḡnāll, pī ḡeīpce[i]pḡ ḡpēḡ,  
 morīcup.<sup>2</sup>)

<sup>6</sup> Oep—, A. <sup>1-1</sup> om., A. <sup>1-1</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>k-k</sup> l. m., n. t. b.,  
 A; om., B, C. <sup>1-1</sup> .i. uī. kl. tenap (the native rendering of the Latin of A),  
 B. <sup>m-m</sup> 51d, r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>n-n</sup> 51 d, f. m., n. t. h., A;  
 om., B, C.

brensis states that it took place  
 about Sept. 1 (*Exp. Hib.* i. 29).

<sup>2</sup> Son of the Empress.—Opposite  
 Mac na Peirisi, on the right margin,  
 in B, by another hand is: *Alias, na*  
*hImpera[si], quia fuit, Imper[atricis]*  
*filius*—Otherwise, [son] of the

*Empress* [Matilda], etc. (The  
 bracketted letters were cut off in  
 trimming the edge.) The mean-  
 ing is that *hImperasi* was the true  
 reading, being derived from *Imper-*  
*atrix*. Also, on the centre margin,  
 is written: *Rex Angliāe venit in*

by Milo De Cogan with his people, wherein fell a large number around Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Machaire-Gaileng and royal heir of the Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni. There were also killed there five chiefs of the Men of Fern-magh [and two others], namely, Mael-Mochta Mac Confhebla and Conchobhur, his brother,—two chiefs of Cenel-Feradhaigh.—Fenidh Ua Conghaile, candle of the championship and hospitality of Oirghialla, died.—Ragh-nall Ua Tuathchair, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach; Gilla-geimridh Mac-in-Ghaband, chief of Fir-Darcacha and a number of others along with them died not long after the aforesaid events, on the 16th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 17].—There came into Ireland Henry (son of the Empress<sup>8</sup>), most puissant king of England and also Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou and Lord of many other lands, with 240 ships. (So that that was the first advent of the Saxons into Ireland.) And he came to land at Port-lairgi and received the pledges of Munster. He came after that to Ath-cliath and received the pledges of Leinster and of the Men of Meath and of the Ui-Briuin and Airgialla and Ulidia.—Peter (Ua Mordha), bishop of Ui-Maine of Connacht (otherwise,<sup>9</sup> bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann), a devout monk and authoritative man, was drowned in the Sinand (namely, at Port-da-Chaineg), namely, on the 6th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 27].

(Thomas of Canterbury is martyred.<sup>10</sup>—Domnall Ua Mail-muaid, king of Fir-cell, was slain.<sup>11</sup>—Mael-cron<sup>12</sup> Mac Gilli-Sechnaill, king of the South of Bregha, dies.)

*Hiberniam hoc anno.* For Henry's doings in Ireland, see Benedict of Peterborough and Hoveden (A.D. 1171-2).

<sup>9</sup>*Otherwise.*—The Ui-Maine of Connaught included the diocese of Clonfert. The alternative reading is that given in the *Annals of Innis-fallen* and of Boyle.

<sup>10</sup> *Martyred.*—On December 29 of the preceding year, in the Cathedral of Canterbury. See the account in Benedict of Peterborough (*ad an*).

<sup>11</sup> *Slain.*—By the people of Moa-aghan, according to the F.M.

<sup>12</sup> *Mael-cron.*—Given in the Four Masters.

[bip.] Kal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> L, ii., Anno Domini M. c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ri Saxon (ídon, Henric, mac na Pepir<sup>b</sup>) do ðul a hEginn  
 X Dia-Domnaí Carc, iar ceilebráð Císpunna.—Tigernan  
 hlla Ruarc, ru bpeirne 7 Conmaicne, pep<sup>1</sup> cumácta  
 mope fpu pé fota, do marbað do Shaxanaí cetna 7 do  
 Domnall, mac Annaí, dia cenul péin imaille<sup>2</sup> fpu. A  
 B 54a diéennaí dono doib 7 a cenn 7 a corp do bpeit co docpaí  
 co hCē-cliaí. In cenn | do éogbaí for doypur in tuine  
 i n-a rḡaí deḡ tpuáí do Shaidelaí. In corp dono do  
 crocáí i n-muḡ aile 7 a corpa rúar.—Tigernaí hlla  
 Mael-Eoin, comarba Ciapain (Cluana<sup>d</sup>-mac-Noir<sup>d</sup>),  
 quieuit in Chp̄rto.—Imr-Eogain do [p]apúíuḡ la Cenel-  
 Conaill 7 ap do éor for a doemḡ.<sup>c</sup>—Maíom for Cenel-n-  
 Eogain la Flaitberpaí hlla Maeldoḡaí 7 la Cenel-  
 Conaill 7 ap lanmor do éor forpu. Mihbuil tra do  
 noeinaí in Coimbeḡ<sup>3</sup> in<sup>4</sup> ní rin,<sup>4</sup> ídon, do Patraic 7 do  
 Colum-cille 7 do na naemaí arḡena, íra cella romillpet.  
 —Mael-Muipé<sup>e</sup> Mac Mupáí, toipeí Muinntepi-ḡipn  
 7 to[í]pe[í] 7 ru hlla-n-Éaí, do marbaí la hCēḡ Mac  
 Oenḡura 7 la Clann-Ceḡa<sup>e</sup> hlla-n-Éḡaí uile<sup>e</sup>.—Lan-  
 cuapḡ Coicḡ Connaí in cēḡamaí peíḡ la ḡilla Mac  
 Liac, comarba Patraic, ídon, la Pp̄maí<sup>5</sup> Epenn, co  
 hCp̄o-Maí. —Domnall hlla Pp̄ḡaí, ap toipeí Con-  
 maicne, do marbaí la muinntepi rúḡ Saxon.—ḡilla-  
 Ceḡa, epuc Copeaí, pep lan do paí Dé, in bona  
 penectute quieuit.

A.D. 1172. <sup>1</sup> reap, A. <sup>2</sup> male (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>3</sup>—deḡ, B.  
<sup>4,4</sup> mīrīn, A. <sup>5</sup>—mīp̄aí (*chief prophet*!), B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank left by  
 scribe, A. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> partly on c. m.,  
 partly on l. m., n. t. h., MS. (A). <sup>e-e</sup> Éaí hlla—, MS. (A).

1172. <sup>1</sup>The king.—Opposite these words, on the centre margin in B, is: *Rediit in Angliam*. According to Benedict, the royal retinue sailed on Easter Sunday and the king on the following day.

<sup>2</sup> With.—Literally, and.

<sup>3</sup> Mael-Eoin. — *Devotes of [St.] John* (the Evangelist). This may be the *Maeliohain ep̄scop* (Mael-Iohain, bishop) of the Clonmacnoise tombstone (O'D., F.M. iii. 4).



Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1172 Bis.] 1172. The king<sup>1</sup> of the Saxons (namely, Henry, son of the Empress) went from Ireland on Easter Sunday [April 16], after celebration of Mass.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni and Conmaicni, a man of great power for a long time, was killed by the same Saxons and by Domnall, son of Annadh [Ua Ruairc] of his own clan along with them. He was beheaded also by them and his head and his body were carried ignominiously to Ath-cliath. The head was raised over the door of the fortress,—a sore, miserable sight for the Gaidhil. The body was hung in another place, with<sup>2</sup> its feet upwards.—Tigernach Ua Mael-Eoin,<sup>3</sup> successor of Ciaran (of Cluain-mac-Nois), rested in peace.—Inis-Eogain was wasted by the Cenel-Conaill and slaughter inflicted upon its inhabitants.—Defeat [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Eogain by Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh and by the Cenel-Conaill and great slaughter was put upon them. A marvel [wrought] by the saints of God [was] that thing: namely, by Patrick and by Colum-cille and by the saints besides, whose churches they destroyed.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinnter-Birn and chief and king of the Ui-Echach, was killed by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia.—The full circuit [cess] of the Fifth of Connacht [was carried] for the fourth time by Gilla Mac Liac, successor of Patrick, namely, by the Primate of Ireland, to Ard-Macha.—Domnall Ua Fergail, arch-chief of Conmaicni, was killed by the people of the king of the Saxons.—Gilla-Aedha,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Cork, a man full of the grace of God, rested in good old age.

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-Aedha*.—*Devotee of* (St.) *Aed* (perhaps of Rahugh, co. Westmeath). According to the obit in the Four Masters (where the surname is O'Muidhin—O'Muigin, *Annals*

*of Boyle*,—which was unknown to O'Donovan, iii. 3), he had been a monk of Errew in Lough Con, co. Mayo. In the *Annals of Innisfallen*, he is called *bishop* (the compiler

(Mupčad' Mac Mupčadā 7 Mupčad hūa Ūp[ī]am occipit punit.—Gilla-Crist, mac comarba Ciapain Cluana-mac-Moir, quieuit.—Diarmaio hūa Caellaiðe occipit [epit.]<sup>1</sup>)

A 52b

[Cal. 1an. 11. a. p., l. x. m., Anno Domini M.º c.º lxx.º 11.º Cinaeð hūa Rona[ī]n, erpuce Glinne-da-Loča,<sup>1</sup> do cum-ranad co [ričaiñal].—Munreodāc hūa Coðčaiñ,<sup>3</sup> erpoc Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 Tuairce[ī]p[et] Epenn uile, in mac óse 7 in lec lošmur 7 in gem glome 7 in petlu polurta 7 cipi tairceðā in<sup>3</sup> ecna<sup>3</sup> 7 cpoeb enuairiñ na Canome 7º topur na verce 7 na cemra 7 na halgime 7 in colum ar glome craiðe 7 in tuirtuir ar ennga 7 in noem De eter doinuð, iar n-orðneð do řacart 7 deo-čaine 7 oep[a] ceča ġraið arčena,—roon, řečmožā<sup>d</sup> řacart, 7 iar n-ačnužad eclur n-imða 7 iar coircepat tempall 7 řeilec 7 iar n-ðenum mainirp[et] 7 řeiclep n-imða 7 ceč[a] luðrai eclurtaetai arčena 7º iar tiðnucul bið 7 etaiñ do bočtaið, iar m-buad crabad 7 oilepi 7 aičpiñe,<sup>4</sup> pořaið<sup>5</sup> a řpirut dočum nime in tubreiclep Colum-cille 1 n-Daire, 1 quart 1o řeibrai, in řexta [řeptima] řepia. Dořonað dono m[ir]buil moř iřin aiðče aðbač,—in aðaiñ<sup>6</sup> do polurtužad o ta ľarmeriñi co ġairm in coiliñ 7 in ðoman uile poř ľarad 7 coep moř

<sup>cf</sup> f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1173. <sup>1</sup>—lača, A. <sup>2</sup>Copt—, B.<sup>3,3</sup> na hecna (i.e. the scribe took the word to be feminine), B. <sup>4</sup>—ñi, A. <sup>5</sup>poerò, B. <sup>6</sup>ağarò, B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on space left blank, A. <sup>b-b</sup> in pace quieuit (the Latin equivalent of the A—text), B, C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> .lxx., MS. (A).

evidently deemed it superfluous to add the place) and *head of the piety of Ireland*. In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called bishop of Cork.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchadh, etc.*—The first and third of these entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle* and the *F.M.*, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> *Were slain.*—*Insimul occisi sunt, Annals of Boyle.*

<sup>7</sup> *Gilla-Crist.*—*Devotee of Christ.* He may have been the son of O'Malone, who died this year.

1173. <sup>1</sup> *Bishop of Cenel-Eogain.*—That is, of Derry (*North of Ireland* may signify Raphoe). This proves

(Murchadh<sup>5</sup> Mac Murchadha and Murchadh Ua Briain [1172] were slain.<sup>6</sup>—Gilla-Crist,<sup>7</sup> son of the successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Diarmod Ua Caellaidhe was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1173] 1173. Cinaeth Ua Rona[i]n, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, rested.—Muredhach Ua Cobhthaigh, bishop of Cenel-Eogain<sup>1</sup> and of all the North of Ireland, the son of chastity and the precious stone and the gem of purity and the shining star and the preserving casket of wisdom and the fruitful branch of the Canon and the fount of charity and meekness and kindliness and the dove for purity of heart and the turtle for innocence and the saint of God among men, after ordaining priests and deacons and persons of every [church-]grade besides,—namely, seventy priests and after renovating many churches and after consecrating churches and cemeteries and after building many monasteries and regular churches and [performing] every ecclesiastical work besides and after bestowal of food and clothing to the poor, after victory and piety and penance and pilgrimage, he sent forth his spirit unto heaven in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille in Daire, on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of February, on the 6th [*recte*, 7th] feria.<sup>2</sup> Now, a great marvel was wrought on the night he died,—the night was illuminated from Nocturn<sup>3</sup> to the call of the

that O'Brolchain was not made bishop of the first-named see in 1158 (*supra*).

<sup>2</sup> 6th feria.—Sixth feria is the reading of the *Annals of Loch Ce* also. From this it is evident that the compiler did not understand these criteria, but copied what he found in the MS. The Four Masters omit the week-day.

In 1173, February 10 fell on the seventh feria, or Saturday.

<sup>3</sup> Nocturn.—Literally, *after rising*; here employed to denote midnight. The time and rationale are given in the *Vita Columbae* and *Navigatio Brandani*. Media nocte, pulsata personante clocca, festinus surgens, ad ecclesiam pergit (*Vita Col.* iii. 23). Vir Dei et qui cum illo erant



temeð ò'ep̃xi op in banle 7 a toct poirðer 7 ep̃xi òo  
 ãač uile, moar leo pob' é in laa. Ocur poboi amlaib̃ rem  
 re muir anair.—Etrú hila Míad̃ačain, erpuce Cluana, in  
 bona penectute quieuit.—Cpeč mor la Ceð Mac  
 Oengusa 7 la Clann-Ceð̃a, co roaireret Trian mor  
 (i° n-Āro-Mač̃a°). Ocur romarbað in pep rin i cur̃o tru  
 m̃ir, iar n-arcain Āro-Mač̃a òo.

(Domnall' ðpegač hila Mal-[Sh]ečlann, pu m̃iðe,  
 obit.—Mael-Moč̃ta hila P̃aob̃ra (no°, hila Mal-  
 [Sh]ečlann°), abb Cluana-mac-Noir, quieuit.—Mael-Iru  
 Mac in ðair̃o, erp̃cop Cluana-pepta ðrenaiño, quieuit.  
 —Imar, mac [M̃ic] Cap̃gamna' [toir̃eč M̃uñtipe-Mal-  
 j̃inna mor̃tur].)

[Cal. 1an. iii.° p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° iii.°  
 Plann<sup>i</sup> hila Ģorma[ī]n, ar̃oþerleiġinn Āro-Mač̃a 7  
 Er̃enn | uile, pep eolač, comar̃t̃amail i n-ecna òiað̃a 7  
 òomuño, iar m-beič bliad̃ain ar̃ p̃içt<sup>b</sup> i P̃rancaib̃ 7 i  
 Saxanaib̃ ic roġlam 7 p̃içe<sup>b</sup> bliad̃ain ic pollaġinuġað̃  
 r̃col n-Er̃enn, atbač co p̃t̃aġail i tpeðecim° Kallann°  
 Āpp̃ur, Ģia-Cetaĩn pu Cair̃e, rept̃uag̃er̃imo aet̃at̃ir  
 ru[a]e anno.—Mael-P̃at̃raic O ðana[ī]n, erpuce Conðeip̃e  
 7 Ģail-Āraib̃e, pep ep̃iġit̃neč, lán òo noeime | 7 òo  
 čenñra 7 òo ġlaine cruðe, òo éc co lanpeč̃tnač i n-hi  
 °° itl., n. t. h., A.; om., B, C. <sup>1f</sup> n. t. h., A.; om., B, C. °° itl., MS. (A).

A.D. 1174. <sup>1</sup> Florentius (=Florentius), A. <sup>2</sup> Cormac, B. <sup>a</sup> n. t. h.,  
 on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> .xx., A, B. °° .xiii. kl., A, B.

dederunt corpora quieti, usque ad  
 tertiam noctis vigiliam [i.e. mediam  
 noctem]. Evigilans vero vir Dei,  
 suscitavit fratres ad vigiliis noctis  
 (Nav. Bran. c. v).

<sup>4</sup> Call of the cock.—The Gallici-  
 nium (3 a.m.) is meant.

<sup>5</sup> By the sea on the east (re muir  
 anair).—That is, in Scotland. The  
 expression is employed in this  
 sense in the obit of Malcolm Cenn-

mor, 1165 (*supra*). The meaning-  
 less reading of B is : co romhuir in  
 aair—so that it overcame the [night]  
 air. Following this, C renders it  
 “untill the ayer was cleered.”

<sup>6</sup> Chuain[-a(i)r̃ard̃].—The square  
 bracketted portion is given in C.

<sup>7</sup> Great Third.—See *supra*, A.D.  
 1074, note 5.

<sup>8</sup> Domnall, etc. — Domnall of

B 54b

A 52c

cock<sup>4</sup> and the whole world [was] a-blaze and a large mass of fire arose over the place and went south-east and every one arose, it seemed to them it was the day. And it was like that by the sea on the east.<sup>5</sup>—Etru Ua Miadhachain, bishop of Cluain[-a(i)rard],<sup>6</sup> rested in good old age.—Great foray by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha, so that they pillaged the Great Third<sup>7</sup> (in Ard-Macha). And that man was killed before three months; after the pillaging of Ard-Macha by him. [1173]

(Domnall<sup>8</sup> Ua Mael-[Sh]echlainn the Bregian, king of Meath, died.—Mael-Mochta<sup>9</sup> Ua Fiadbra (or<sup>10</sup> Ua Mael-[Sh]echlainn), abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Mael-Isu Mac-in-Baird,<sup>11</sup> bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.—Imar<sup>12</sup> son [of Mac] Cargamna [chief of Muinnter-Mail-Shinna, dies].)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1174. Flann Ua Gorma[i]n, arch-lector of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, a man learned, observant in divine and human wisdom, after having been a year and twenty learning amongst the Franks and Saxons and twenty years directing the schools of Ireland, died peacefully on the 13th of the Kalends of April [March 20], the Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th year of his age.—Mael-Patraic O'Banain,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Condeiri and Dal-Araidhe, a venerable man, full of holiness and of meekness and of purity of heart, died full piously in I[ona] of Colum-cille, after [1174]

*Bregha was slain. Annals of Boyle.*  
He was fostered in Bregia.

<sup>9</sup> *Mochta.*—The patron saint of Louth.

<sup>10</sup> *Or, etc.*—This is the surname given in the *F.M.* The remaining items are found in the *Annals of Boyle.*

<sup>11</sup> *Mac-in-Baird.*—*Son of the Bard.*

Anglicized Mac Ward. The family were hereditary poets of O'Kelly of Hy-many (O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 11.)

<sup>12</sup> *Imar, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

1174. <sup>1</sup> *O'Banain.*—See Reeves, *Adamnan* p. 408, and the works there referred to.

Coluim-cille iar pentataið toðarðe.—Gilla-Mac-Liac, mac Ruaidhri, comarba Pátraic, ardeppuc 7 pprimait Áirð-Maça 7 Epenn uile, mac óge lán 'do ðlaine cruðe 7 'do rítaíhla, 'do éc co peðtnaé iar<sup>d</sup> pentataið toðarðe<sup>d</sup>, i<sup>e</sup> peat Kalann Áppul,<sup>e</sup> Dia-Cetaín iar Cairc, octo-gerimo peptimo aetatir puas anno, episcopatur hautem triugerimo peptimo. Roboí in pep uaral rin ré' bliaðna dec' co lanonoraé i n-abtaine Coluim-cille i n-Daire puas comurbur Pátraic.—Gilla-Mocharðeo, abb Maín-irpeð Petair 7 Poil i n-Áirð-Maça, moð trebair, tairiri 'do'n Coimoið, 'do éc ppiðie<sup>e</sup> Kalenðar<sup>e</sup> Áppulir, peptuagerimo [a]etatir pu[a]e anno.

(Cað Duplur la Domnall hUa m-ðriac 7 la Con-ðobur Maenñacáí for muinntir mic na ðepuri (idon, rið Saxan<sup>1</sup>).—Maelpuanaíð hUa Ciardá, ri Cairppu, occipur ept.—Senoð ðipra<sup>b</sup>.—A.D. 1174. Mael-Iru hUa Connaéta[í]n, episcopur Shil-Muirecáí, quieuit.—Ámlaim hUa Cuind, taircaé Muinntir-Gillza[í]n, mor-tuup ept.—Muirgiur hUa Duðcáí, cet abb na ðuille,

<sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>ee</sup> i .m. kl. Áppul, B; .i. .m. kl. Áppulir, A.  
<sup>ff</sup> .x.ii. bl., A, B. <sup>gg</sup> .ii. kl., A, B. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>ii</sup> itl., MS. (A). <sup>jj</sup> 52b, f.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Ruaidhri*.—In the colophon to the exquisite Evangelistarium of Mael-Brigte in the British Museum (Harleian, 1802, fol. 156b). Cf. *Appendix to Report on Rymer's Foedera, Supplement*, Pl. XVI; Reeves, *Proc. R.I.A.* v. 62-3), he is called *grand-son of Ruaidhri*. According to an interlinear gloss in the original hand he was *son of the poet of the Ui-Birn*—mac ino [f]hí ríana 'do [U]ib-ðipn (a Tyrone sept whose territory bounded part of Monag-

han). In the list of *Successors of Patrick* (L. L. 42d), he is likewise styled *son of the poet*.

<sup>3</sup> *March 27th, the Wednesday after Easter*.—The *F.M.* copy these data and, nevertheless, place the obit under 1173,—a year in which the Wednesday in Easter week fell on April 11! Ó'Donovan left the error uncorrected (iii. 13).

Gelasius is given in the *Martyrology of Donegal* at March 27.

<sup>4</sup> *87th of his age*.—He was consequently born in 1087. Yet O'Conor



choice old age.—Gilla Mac Liac [Gelasius], son of [1174] Ruaidhri,<sup>2</sup> successor of Patrick, archbishop and primate of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, son of chastity, full of purity of heart and of peace, died piously after choice old age, on the 6th of the Kalends of April [March 27], the Wednesday after Easter,<sup>3</sup> in the 87th year of his age,<sup>4</sup> the 37th of his episcopacy.<sup>5</sup> That noble man was sixteen years full honourably in the abbacy of Colum-cille in Daire before [receiving] the succession of Patrick.—Gilla-Mochaidbeo,<sup>6</sup> abbot of the Monastery of Peter and Paul in Ard-Macha, a diligent, steadfast servant to the Lord, died on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Kalends of April [March 31], in the 70th year of his age.

(The battle<sup>7</sup> of Durlus [was gained] by Domnall Ua Briain and by Conchobur Maenmhaighi upon the people of the son of the Empress (namely, of the king of the Saxons).—Maelruanaigh<sup>8</sup> Ua Ciarda, king of Cairpri, was slain.—The Synod<sup>7</sup> of Birr [was celebrated].—A.D. 1174. Mael-Isu<sup>7</sup> Ua Connachtain, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh [Elphin], rested.—Amlaim Ua Cuind, chief of Muinnter-Gillga[i]n, died.—Muirguis<sup>7</sup> Ua Dubhthaigh, first abbot

(R. H. S. ii. *Annals of Boyle*, p. 17) confidently states that Mac Liag, who died in 1016 (*supra*), was his father!

<sup>5</sup> 37th of his episcopacy. — He became archbishop on the resignation of St. Malachy in 1137. There is independent evidence that he was primate in 1138. According to the colophon, he was in the *succession of Patrick*, when the Mael-Brigte Codex was written; namely, in the year of the *sixteenth Epact* [falling] upon Jan. 1—noon, 1 m-bliavann dano pēprie veac por Kalōnn Enap.

<sup>6</sup> *Mochaidbeo*.—His name is in the Martyrology of Donegal at October 11.

<sup>7</sup> *The battle, etc.; The Synod, etc.; Mael-Isu, etc.; Muirguis, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*.

For the battle of Thurles (which is also found in the *Annals of Innisfallen*), see the masterly note of O'Donovan (F. M. iii. 16 sq.).

To the Synod of Birr is perhaps to be referred the transfer of Westmeath to the See of Clonmacnoise, recorded by the F.M. at this year.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelruanaigh, etc.* — A more detailed account is in the F.M.

quieunt.—Imap, mac Mic Capsgamna hU<sup>1</sup> Silla-Ula[<sup>1</sup>]n, toipeč Muinneteu [Mael-Sinna,<sup>k</sup> moritup<sup>k</sup>].)

[Cal. 1an. iii.<sup>a</sup> p., L. u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Mael-Iru (iron,<sup>b</sup> mac in cleirig cuirp<sup>b</sup>), erpuic Ulač, rui ecna[<sup>1</sup>] 7 cpaib[<sup>1</sup>]č, plenur diepum in Churto quieunt.—Flačberpač<sup>1</sup> hUa Ġrolč[<sup>1</sup>]n, comarba Colum-cille, tuir ecna[<sup>1</sup>] 7 eimig, pep dia tucatur cleirig Epenn cačair erpuic ap<sup>e</sup> ecna[<sup>1</sup>] 7 ap<sup>e</sup> řebur 7 dia tarcur<sup>2</sup> comurbur hla, do ec co řečtnač iar treblant tořanč 1 n-oubrecler<sup>3</sup> Colum-cille. Silla Mac Liae hUa Ġrana[<sup>1</sup>]n do oironeč 1 n-a mač 1 comurbur Colum-cille.—Mac comarba Finnein (iron,<sup>b</sup> Cmlaif<sup>b</sup>), abb Sabail, do ec 1 n-epreporiti Ulač.—Mac Coymanc erpuic Ulač, do ec.—Concobur,<sup>d</sup> mac Mic Cončaille (reřanač<sup>e</sup>), abb peiclepa Poil 7 řetair 7 comarba řatrac iartain, do ec 1 Roim, iar točt řacallaim comarba řetair.<sup>d</sup>—Mařm ap Cenel-n-Enna řia n-ečmarčač hUa Cač[<sup>1</sup>]n 7 pe hUall hUa n-řailmpečwař 7 ár mór do čur řorpu.

<sup>k-k</sup> Cut away in binding; Mael-Sinna is certain.

A.D. 1175. <sup>1</sup>lač—(ř om.), A. <sup>2</sup>—řur, B. <sup>3</sup>peic—, A. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>c</sup> ap a—for his, B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

<sup>9</sup> Boyle.—Respecting the history of the foundation of this abbey given by O'Donovan (F. M. iii. 14) from the *Annals of Boyle*, it may be well to quote the original entries.

Abbatia de Buellio hoc anno fundata est, anno Dominic[ae] Incarnationis MCLVIII.

Abbatia Buellensis hoc anno fundata est iuxta Buellium MCLXI; ab initio vero mundi VICCOLX. Primo inœpit esse apud Grellech-

dinach; secundo, apud Druim-conaind; tertio, apud Bunfinni; quarto, apud Buellium.

In primo loco, primus abbas Petrus Ua Morda fuit; in secundo, Aed Ua Maccain per duos annos. Post eum Mauricius in eodem loco per vi. annos ("nearly three years," O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*), et apud Bunfinni duos et dimidium. In Buellio vero abbatizavit xiii. et dimidium.

[A.D. MCLXXIV.] Murgius Ua Dubtaich, primus abbas Buellii et

of Boyle,<sup>9</sup> rested.—Imar<sup>10</sup> son of Mac Cargamna Ua Gilla-Ultain,<sup>11</sup> chief of Muinnter-Mail-Sinna, dies.) [1174]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1175]  
 1175. Mael-Isu (namely, son of “the Stooped Cleric”), bishop of Ulidia [Down], master of wisdom and piety, rested full of days in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n, successor of Colum-cille, tower of wisdom and hospitality, a man to whom the clergy of Ireland gave the chair<sup>1</sup> of a bishop for wisdom and for his excellence and to whom was offered<sup>2</sup> the succession of Ia, died piously, after choice tribulation, in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brana[i]n<sup>3</sup> was instituted in his stead in the succession of Colum-cille.—The son of the successor of [St.] Finnian (namely, Amlaimh<sup>4</sup>) [deposed] abbot of Saball, died in the episcopacy of Ulidia.—Mac Cormaic, bishop of Ulidia, died.—Conchobur,<sup>5</sup> son of Mac Conchaille (the wild-deer hunter), abbot of the Regular abbey of [SS.] Paul and Peter and successor of Patrick afterwards, died in Rome, after arriving to confer with the successor of Peter.—Defeat [was inflicted] on the Cenel-Enna by Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n and by Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh and great slaughter was put upon them.

*tertius secundum antiquitatem domus, quievit.*

<sup>10</sup> *Imar, etc.*—Compare the final (additional) item of the preceding year.

<sup>11</sup> *Gilla-Ultain.*—Devotee of [St.] Ultan (probably of Ardraacan, co. Meath).

1175. <sup>1</sup> *Chair of bishop.*—*Supra*, 1158.

<sup>2</sup> *Was offered.*—In 1164 (*supra*).

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Brana[i]n.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 408.

<sup>4</sup> *Amlaimh.*—The same who pro-

cured the expulsion of the Canons Regular from Saball (Saul) in 1170. The *F. M.* omit the obit.

<sup>5</sup> *Conchobur.*—He was the immediate successor of Gelasius. *Segánach* (for which compare *seg*, a wild-deer, in *Cormac's Glossary*) forms part of the text in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>6</sup> *Was slain.*—By the son of Mac Coghlan (lord of Delvin Eathra, the barony of Garrycastle, King's Co.), according to the entry in the *Four Masters*.



(Gilla-Colum' húa Maelmuad, ru Pep-Ceall, occipur  
epc.—Mašnur húa Mael-Sheačnall do čpočad la  
Šallab.—Mibe o'parpušad o Ač-Luan zu Opočet-ačā.  
—Domnall Caemanač, mac Diarmoda Mic Mupčadā,  
ru lašean [occipur epc].—Sluašad la Šallab zu  
Luimneac, zu n-deačadair fair.<sup>1</sup>)

[bip.] Cal. Ian. ii., p., l. x. iii., Anno Domini m.º c.º lxx.º iii.º  
Saxan do innarba[č] do Domnall húa Ħruam a  
B 54c Luimniú | tre porbairi<sup>1</sup> do denum porpu.—Dean-Mibe,  
ingen Donnčadā hli Cerpail, ben Con-maš<sup>2</sup> hli  
Phlaimn,<sup>3</sup> rušan húa-Turtri 7 Pep-Li, do éc.—Ingen  
A 52a Ruadri hli Cončobair, ben [Ph]lačhbepčlaš hli  
Maeldorad, do marbad do macaib hli Cairlla[i]n.—  
Fabor 7 Cenannur do parpušad<sup>4</sup> do Šallab 7 do hli-  
Ħruam.—Niall,<sup>5</sup> mac Mic Ločlaimn, do marbad do  
Muinntep-Ħranan.<sup>6</sup>—Lušmad do parpušad do na  
Saxab.—Cairtel Šall 'ga denan i Cenannur.—In t-  
<sup>1</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1176. <sup>1</sup>orbairi (p om.), A. <sup>2</sup>—ie, B. <sup>3</sup>Luimn (p om.), B. <sup>4</sup>ap—  
(p om.), A. <sup>5</sup>ra (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>6</sup>a om., B, C.

<sup>7</sup> *Maghnus*.—He was lord of East Meath. The Four Masters state he was hanged by the Foreigners (English), after they had acted treacherously towards him (most likely, by seizing him at a conference) at Trim.

<sup>8</sup> *Wasted*.—This was probably the incursion described by Cambrensis: Rothericus vero Connacensis, Sinnensis fluvii fluentia transcurrens, in manu valida Mediam invasit, cunctaque ejusdem castra vacua reperiens atque deserta, usque ad ipsos Dublinie fines igne combusta soloque confracta redegit (*Exp. Hib.*, ii. 2).

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*.

In the Four Masters it is stated that he was treacherously slain by O'Foran and O'Nolan.

<sup>10</sup> *A hosting*.—Given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and in the *Annals of Boyle*. For a characteristic description of the capture by Cambrensis, see the chapter *Nobilis Limerici expugnatio* (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 7).

1176. <sup>1</sup> *The Saxons*.—On the right hand margin, a 17th-century hand wrote in B: *Anglici [expulsi] ex Limerice a Domnaldo*. Cambrensis, however, states (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 14) that, on hearing of the death of

(Gilla-Coluim Ua Maelmhuidh, king of Fir-cell, was slain.<sup>6</sup>—Maghnus<sup>7</sup> Ua Mael-Seachnail was hanged by the Foreigners.—Meath was wasted<sup>8</sup> from Ath-luain to Dro-chait-atha.—Domnall<sup>9</sup> Caemanach, [illegitimate] son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster [was slain].—A hosting<sup>10</sup> by the Foreigners to Limerick, so that they overcame it.) [1175]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1176 Bis.] 1176. The Saxons<sup>1</sup> were expelled by Domnall Ua Briain from Limerick, by a leaguer being made against them.—Bean-Midhe<sup>2</sup>, daughter of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, wife of Cu-maighi<sup>3</sup> Ua Flainn, queen of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li, died.—The daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, was killed by the sons of Ua Cairella[i]n.—Fabor and Cenannus were wasted<sup>4</sup> by the Foreigners and by the Ui-Briuin.—Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, was killed by Muinnter-Branain.—Lughmadh was wasted by the Saxons.—A castle<sup>5</sup> of the Foreigners

Strongbow, Raymond Le Gros set out for Dublin, having committed Limerick to Donald (O'Brien), as baron of the king and received hostages and multiplied oaths respecting its safe custody and restitution and the preservation of peace. But, no sooner had the English left than Donald, with the characteristic infidelity of his nation, set the city on fire in four places! Giraldus took no trouble to enquire what motive could have prompted O'Brien to burn a place that thus peaceably reverted to his possession.

<sup>2</sup> Bean—Midhe.—*Woman of Meath*. "It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the

ancient Irish, as was also Bean-Muman, meaning *woman, or lady, of Munster*"<sup>f</sup> (O'Donovan, F.M. iii. 24).

<sup>3</sup> Cu-Maighi.—*Hound of the plain*; Cu-Midhe.—*Hound of Meath*.—Both these names were employed amongst the family of O'Flynn (O'D. F.M. iii. 25).

<sup>4</sup> Wasted.—That is, in consequence of the battles fought thereat between the opposing forces.

<sup>5</sup> A castle.—The compiler of the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes this into "The castles of the Foreigners and of Cenannus were a-building" (*Caislen Gall ocus Cenannus ag a ndenum*)! The editor takes *Gall* for a local name and gravely says that

1apla Saxanae do éc i n-*Acē-cliaē* do banne aillpi rogab ar a *ēoir* tria mibuihē *ōriēti* 7 Colum-cille 7 na noēm arčena, ipa<sup>6</sup> cella poimil.—Cairtel Slaine i raibe Ricapo Pléimenn<sup>6</sup> co n-a pluas, ar a raður ic milluō *Arđiall* 7 hūa-m-*ōruin* 7 *Per-Míde*, do milluō la Mael-Seclann, mac Mic Loēlann, la puđ Ceneoil-*Eogain* 7 la Ceneil-n-*Eogain* buđein 7 la h*Arđiall*aib, dú in romarbađ cet, no ní ip moō, do *Shallaiē*, pe taeđ ban 7 lenum 7 eē in *ēairteoil* do marbađ, co na terna dūine i m-beđaiō arin cairtel. Ocur roparađti tri cairteoil i Míde iap<sup>b</sup> nabaraē<sup>b</sup> ar uañan Cemul<sup>7</sup>-*Eogain*, ion, cairtel Cenannra 7 cairtel Calatpuma 7 cairtel<sup>8</sup> *Daire-Phatrac*.—Cu-maíže hūa Plann, ní hūa-Turtri 7 *Per-Li* 7 *Ōal-Āraide*, do marbađ do Com-Míde, ōa brađar fein 7 do *Peraiē-Li*.

(*Diarmoid*,<sup>c</sup> mac Cormaic Mheđ Cairtēas, pi *Deap-inuđan*, do gabail la a mac fein, ion, la Cormac Liaēan.<sup>c</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. iii.<sup>a</sup>p.,<sup>a</sup> Lxx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> *Dun-daletglar* do milleō do hEoan<sup>1</sup> do-Churp 7 do na pitepiē tangadur imaille pur 7 cairtel do *Đenaiē* doib ann, ara tucrat marom pa ōó for *Ulltaiē* 7 marom for Ceneil-n-*Eogain* 7 for *Arđiall*aib, dú in romarbađ Concobur hūa Cairtel<sup>1</sup>-a[1]n (ion,<sup>b</sup> toipeē *Clannu-<sup>6</sup>Plen*,—B. <sup>7</sup> *ceneil*, A. <sup>8</sup> *cairlen*, B. <sup>b-b</sup> ar nabaraē—on the morrow, B; followed by C. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1177. <sup>1</sup> *feon*, B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank in A. <sup>b-b</sup> *itl.*, t. h., A, B; given in C.

there is no trace of any "castle of Gall" (p. 152).

<sup>6</sup> *Saxon Earl*.—See O'Donovan (*loc. cit.*) and Gilbert (*Viceroys*, p. 40, sq.).

<sup>7</sup> *Alive*.—Literally, in life.

<sup>8</sup> *Diarmoid*.—Abridged apparently from the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*); which add that Cormac

was treacherously slain and his father again reigned in the same year.

1177. <sup>1</sup> *John De Courcy*.—According to *Cambrensis (Exp. Hib.* ii. 17), he marched, with 22 knights and 300 men, in three days through Meath and Oriel and, on the morning of the fourth day, about Feb. 1, entered Down: the king,



was a-building at Cenannus.—The Saxon Earl<sup>6</sup> [Strongbow] [1176] died in Ath-cliaith of an ulcer he got on his foot, through the miracles of Brigit and Colum-cille and the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—The castle of Slane, wherein was Ricard Fleming with his host, wherefrom the Airgialla and Ui-Briuin and Fir-Midhe were being pillaged, was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves and by the Airgialla; where were killed one hundred or more of the Foreigners, besides women and children and the horses of the castle that were killed, so that no person escaped alive<sup>7</sup> out of the castle. And three castles in Meath were razed on the morrow for fear of the Cenel-Eogain, namely, the castle of Cenannus and the castle of Calatruim and the castle of Daire of [St.] Patrick.—Cu-maighi<sup>8</sup> Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li and Dal-Araidhe, was killed by Cu-Midhe<sup>3</sup>, his own brother and by the Fir-Li.

(Diarmoid,<sup>8</sup> son of Cormac Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, that is, by Cormac the Gray.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1177] 1177. Dun-da-lethglas was destroyed by John De Courcy<sup>1</sup> and by the knights that came with him, and a castle<sup>2</sup> was made by them there, wherefrom they twice<sup>3</sup> inflicted defeat upon Ulidia and defeat upon Cenel-Eogain and upon Airgialla; where was killed Conchobur Ua Cairella[i]n

Dunlevy (who succeeded his brother, Roderick in the kingdom of Ulidia in 1171, *supra*), having taken to flight.

<sup>2</sup> *Castle*.—Exili municipio, quod in urbis angulo tenuiter crexerat (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17).

<sup>3</sup> *Twice*.—Giraldus states (*loc. cit.*) that the first defeat was inflicted after the Purification (Feb. 2), upon a force of 10,000; the second, on the Nativity of St John (June 24), upon 15,000.

Διαρίματα<sup>b)</sup>, 7 ὁ ἵλλα Mac Liac hUa Donnagail, τοῖρεῖ  
 περ-ορμα 7 in pōsona<sup>d</sup> do φαῖστ<sup>c</sup> Donnall hUa  
 [Ph]laṭḃerpta<sup>g</sup>—7 μαρβ<sup>e</sup> é do na ḡona<sup>b</sup> rin i peiclep  
 Phoil i n-Ḃpō-Ma<sup>a</sup>ca, iar ca<sup>h</sup>m Cuip Cyp<sup>h</sup> 7 iar n-a  
 onḡa<sup>d</sup>—7 in roma<sup>h</sup>ba<sup>h</sup>τ<sup>2</sup> ma<sup>h</sup>ti | in<sup>h</sup>ḡa a<sup>h</sup>li. Dorat dono  
 Con<sup>h</sup>cobur hUa Capella[1]n peime<sup>h</sup>rin (idon,<sup>e</sup> ipin n-ep<sup>h</sup>pa<sup>c</sup>)  
 ma<sup>h</sup>om pōp hUa Mael<sup>h</sup>o<sup>h</sup>pa<sup>h</sup>ḡ 7 pōp Cene<sup>h</sup>l-Cona<sup>h</sup>ll, d<sup>u</sup> in  
 roma<sup>h</sup>ba<sup>h</sup>ḡ ári Ceneo<sup>h</sup>il-hEnna[1] 'ma<sup>3</sup> mac hUa Sheppa<sup>h</sup>ḡ  
 7 ma<sup>3</sup> ma<sup>h</sup>ti<sup>b</sup> in<sup>h</sup>ḡa<sup>b</sup> a<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>ena.—Mili<sup>h</sup>ḡ ḡocan co n-a  
 pu<sup>h</sup>ti<sup>h</sup>ḡ do b<sup>h</sup>re<sup>h</sup>ḡ do mac Ruai<sup>h</sup>ḡru (idon,<sup>d</sup> Mu<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>ḡa<sup>h</sup>ḡ<sup>d</sup>) hUa  
 Conco<sup>h</sup>bur co Rōp-Coma<sup>h</sup>in do milli<sup>h</sup>ḡ Conna<sup>h</sup>ḡt | ap  
ulca<sup>h</sup>ḡ pe [a] a<sup>h</sup>ḡar. Rolo<sup>h</sup>ipe<sup>h</sup>ret mu<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>pa Conna<sup>h</sup>ḡta pa  
 cetō<sup>h</sup>ri Tuam-da-ḡualann 7 cealla a<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>ena in t<sup>h</sup>ipe<sup>e</sup> ap  
 ulca<sup>h</sup>ḡ p<sup>h</sup>pa ḡalla<sup>h</sup>ḡ 7 tu<sup>h</sup>epat ma<sup>h</sup>om pōp<sup>h</sup>pa ḡallu 7  
 pōdicu<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>ret a<sup>h</sup>ri eic<sup>h</sup>m a<sup>h</sup>p a t<sup>h</sup>ip iat. Ro<sup>h</sup>ḡall dono Ruai<sup>h</sup>ḡru  
 hUa Conco<sup>h</sup>bur in mac rin (idon,<sup>f</sup> Mu<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>ḡa<sup>h</sup>ḡ<sup>f</sup>) iar rin, i  
 n-di<sup>h</sup>ḡail in tu<sup>h</sup>ru<sup>h</sup>p p<sup>h</sup>ain.—Ḃe<sup>h</sup>ḡ hUa Heill (idon,<sup>e</sup> in  
 maca<sup>h</sup>ḡ toinle<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>), pu Cene[oi]l-ḡogain pe he<sup>h</sup>ḡ 7 pu<sup>h</sup>domna  
 Epenn uile, do ma<sup>h</sup>ba<sup>h</sup>ḡ la Mael-Se<sup>h</sup>ḡlann, mac Mic  
 Lo<sup>h</sup>ḡlann 7 la hḂp<sup>h</sup>ḡal, mac Mic Lo<sup>h</sup>ḡlann (idon,<sup>f</sup> mac  
 do'n Mael-Se<sup>h</sup>ḡlann rin<sup>f</sup>). Ḃp<sup>h</sup>ḡal dono p<sup>h</sup>ein do  
 ma<sup>h</sup>ba<sup>h</sup>ḡ do hUa Heill ic a ma<sup>h</sup>ba<sup>h</sup>ḡ ann<sup>h</sup>rein.—In  
 timpana<sup>h</sup>ḡ, hUa Coinnecen, ap<sup>h</sup>ollam Tuairce[1]p<sup>h</sup> Epenn

<sup>2</sup> roma<sup>h</sup>ba<sup>h</sup>ḡ, A. <sup>3</sup> in, B. <sup>c</sup> itl., t. h., A; ipin ep<sup>h</sup>pa<sup>c</sup>, c. m., t. h., B; "in the Lent," C. <sup>d</sup> itl., t. h., A; Mu<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>ḡe<sup>h</sup>pta<sup>h</sup>, itl., t. h., B; "Murtagh," C. <sup>e</sup> (cealla a<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>ena in t<sup>h</sup>ipe) do milli<sup>h</sup>ḡ—(moreover, the churches of the territory) were (lit., to be) despoiled, added, B; followed by C. The fatal objection to this reading is the introduction of an Infinitive between two Indicatives. <sup>f</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>g</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>4</sup> Milo Cogan, etc.—In the *Exp. Hib.* (ii. 19) no mention is made of Murchadh O'Conor. De Cogan is said to have had 40 knights and 500 men. The Connaughtmen burned cities, towns, churches and

such provisions as they were unable to conceal. They likewise cast down crucifixes and images of Saints in presence of the enemy. The invading force advanced as far as Tuam. There it remained

(namely, chief of Clann-Diarmata) and Gilla Mac Liac Ua Donnagaille, chief of Fir-Droma, and wherein was wounded with arrows Domnall Ua [F]laithbertaigh—and he died of those wounds in the monastery [of Canons Regular] of Paul [and Peter] in Ard-Macha, after partaking of the Body of Christ and after his anointing—and wherein were killed many other nobles. Now, Conchobur Ua Cairella[i]n before that (namely, in the Spring) inflicted defeat upon the Cenel-Eogain and upon Ua Maeldoraidh; where a great number of the Cenel-Eogain were killed, around the son of Mac Sherraigh and around many nobles besides.—Milo Cogan<sup>4</sup> with his knights was taken by the son of Ruaidhri (namely, Murchadh) Ua Conchobhuir to Ros-Comain to destroy Connacht, for evil<sup>5</sup> towards his father. The Connachtmen, however, immediately burned Tuaim-da-gualann and the churches of the country besides, for evil<sup>6</sup> towards the Foreigners and they inflicted defeat upon the Foreigners and drove them by force out of the country. Moreover, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir blinded that son (namely, Murchadh) afterwards, in revenge of that expedition.—Aedh Ua Neill (namely, “The lazy youth”<sup>7</sup>), king of Cenel-Eogain for a time and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn and by Ardgall, son of Mac Lochlainn (that is, son to that Mael-Sechlainn). But Ardgall himself was killed by Ua Neill at his [Ua Neill] being killed there.—The Timpanist<sup>7</sup> Ua Coinnecen, arch-ollam of the North of Ireland, was

eight days; but, finding the land void of sustenance, returned to the Shannon. In a wood close by the river, King Roderick was encountered at the head of three large armies. A fierce conflict ensued. The English lost three, slew many of the enemy and escaped safe to Dublin! Credat Judaeus.

<sup>4</sup> *Evil*.—Plural in the original.

<sup>6</sup> *Lazy youth*.—So called, doubtless, by antiphrasis.

<sup>7</sup> *Timpanist*.—For the Timpanist, see O’Curry (*Manners and Customs*, etc., iii. 364 sq.) For the stringed instrument, the Timpan, see *ib.*, 359 sq., and i dxxviii—ix.



do marbað do Chenel-Conaill co n-a mnai 7 co n-a muinnter.—Sluaðað la hEoan<sup>1</sup> do-Cuir 7 lairna mairib<sup>2</sup> i n-Dal-Clraíthe, (7<sup>3</sup> su 'Dun-da-lethslar'), d'ar' marbprat Domnall, mac mic Caðurais, ní Dal-Clraíthe. Taimc dono hEoan<sup>1</sup> do'n turur cetna i n-hilib-Turpeti 7 i Peparib-Li, co roloirce Cú-Míthe hlla Plaino Clrtear-Maísi reíne 7 co roloircepet Cuir-patam 7 cealla imda eile. Níall hlla Sailmpeðais, ní Pepar-Maísi-lea 7 Cheneoil-Enna[1], do marbað do Donncað hlla Chairpella[1]n 7 do Clainn-Diarмата, ar lap Daire Columcille 7 teç<sup>4</sup> do loircað air ann, co tainis ar amað, co romarbað i n-dorur in tairi. Doroinc dono Donncað hlla Cairpella[1]n,<sup>5</sup> toirpeç Clainn-Diarмата, ríe pe Columcille 7 pe Muinnter Daire annreim tar a cenn fein 7 a mic 7 a oa: ionn,<sup>6</sup> [a] maincine fein tria bitu 7 a meic 7 a oa 7 a iarmoa co brat do<sup>7</sup> Columcille 7 do Mhuinnter Daire 7 baile-biatais<sup>8</sup> i<sup>9</sup> parpað Domnaí-moir. Ocur Mac-ruaðac, ionn, coru ir pepp do<sup>7</sup> boi i n-Erinn, do tabairt do Mhuinnter Daire i<sup>10</sup> n-gill pe tri rícti<sup>11</sup> bó. Ocur teç do denum do'n cleiríuð, ira teç roloirceð for Ua n-Sairmleðais<sup>12</sup> 7 a croð uile do ic rruir doneoð ro loircepet imí. Clainn-Diarмата imurpa arçena do denum ríea tar a cenn fein.

B 55a

(Uisianur<sup>1</sup> Cardinalis uenit in Hiberniam. Senuð ðlepeac Eriuo i no-clē-ðliaç cum Uisiano.—Concūðar

<sup>4</sup> teac, A. <sup>5</sup>—illan, B. <sup>6</sup>a, A. <sup>7</sup>om., B. <sup>8</sup>n-Sairm—, B. <sup>9</sup>h<sup>h</sup> 7 a iarmoa 7 a maincine fein tria bitu do—and of his posterity and his own monastic service for ever to, B; which C follows. <sup>11</sup>i n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>2</sup>This expedition is not mentioned by Cambrensis.

<sup>9</sup>Monastic service.—For the *mainchine*, or Monastic Service, see the *Senchas Mor* (*Brehon Laws*, iii. 36, 68).

<sup>10</sup>Ballybetagh.—That is, townland

of a *Biatach* (one who held his land on condition of supplying food (*biad*) to those billeted upon him by the chief). "A Ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a *triocha cead*, or barony. It contained four quarters, or *seisreaghs*, each sies-

killed by the Cenel-Conaill with his wife and with his people. [1177]  
 —A hosting<sup>8</sup> by John De Courey and by the knights into Dal-Araidhe (and to [*recte*, from] Dun-da-lethlas), on which they killed Domnall, grandson of Cathusach [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha], king of Dal-Araidhe. Moreover, John went during the same expedition into Ui-Tuirtri and into Fir-Li, until Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn burned Airthir-Maighi before him and they [John's forces] burned Cuil-rathain and many other churches.—Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh, king of the Men of Magh-Itha and of Cenel-Ennai, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by the Clann-Diarmata, in the centre of Daire of Colum-cille: and [it happened thus:] a house was burned upon him there, so that he came out from it [and] was killed at the door of the house. However, Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n, chief of Clann-Diarmata, made peace with Colum-cille and with the Community of Daire then, on behalf of himself and his son and his grand sons,—to wit, the monastic service<sup>9</sup> of himself for ever and of his son and of his grandsons and of his posterity to doom unto Colum-cille and unto the Community of Daire and [to give] a bally-betagh<sup>10</sup> in the neighbourhood of Domnach-mor. And “The Gray Son,” that is, the best goblet that was in Ireland, was given to the Community of Daire, in pledge for three score cows. And [he agreed] to ~~make~~ <sup>build</sup> a house for the cleric whose house was burned upon Ua Gairmledhaigh and to pay him all the ~~chattel~~ <sup>property</sup> that they burned about him. The Clann-Diarmata also made peace on their own behalf.

(Cardinal<sup>11</sup> Vivianus<sup>12</sup> came into Ireland. A Synod<sup>13</sup> of the clergy of Ireland along with Vivianus.—Conchubar<sup>11</sup>

reagh containing 120 acres of the large Irish measure” (O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 27).

<sup>11</sup> Cardinal; Conchubar.—Given

in the *Annals of Boyle*, with the father's name omitted from the second entry.

<sup>12</sup> Vivianus.—Cardinal priest of

Μαενηταιδε το ξαβαλ λα αταιρ, ιον, λα Ρουαξην ηυα  
Conchoβαιρ.)

Α 53b {Cal. 1an. 1.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. 1x., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> mii.<sup>o</sup>  
1ton, cet blicam noivecta[ι]. Concobur, mac  
Conallaiξ hii Luiniξ, do ξαβαλ τοιριξεετα Cemul-  
Maen<sup>1</sup> 7 Domnall, mac Domnall hii Galmpedaξ,  
do mnaiba[θ] α Μαιξ-ηιτα ι<sup>2</sup> n-ιμρ-η-εογαν docum  
Domncaθα hii Dmborpana. Cenel-Maen muppo ipn  
blicam cetna, ιον, ι cinn oen πατι, do denai αττοιριξ  
do mac Conallaiξ 7 do tabairt τοιριξεετα do Domnall,  
mac Domnall.—Munnter Domnall hii Galm-  
pedaξ, ιον, mac Sille-cai hii n-ειπελα 7 ηυα  
[Ph]lannaca[i]n, do mnaib mic Conallaiξ hii Luiniξ,  
ar lap τιξι Domnall hii Galmpedaξ, ι mebal 7  
X hairinne na hEpiarδε<sup>3</sup> mapoen iur ic α εομαρce.  
αττοιρεθ dono do denum do Domnall ηυα Galmpedaξ  
7 Cenel-Maen do εabairt τοιριξεετα do Ρουαδρη ηυα  
[Ph]laiεbertaiξ. Mebol muppo do denum do tpi  
macaiξ hii [Ph]laiεbertaiξ por Cenel-Moen 7 do  
Clann Domnall apcena. Domnall dono, mac Dom-  
nall hii Galmpedaξ, do mnaib mntipide<sup>b</sup> 7  
Tigernan, mac Raξnall mic Domnall 7 oetur  
laibiaaα do maitib Cene[oi]l-Moen mapoen<sup>4</sup> iur.—Raξ-

A.D. 1178. <sup>1</sup> Ceneol-Maean, A. <sup>2</sup> α, A. <sup>3</sup>—naixi, B. <sup>4</sup> apoen, B.  
\*\* blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> ipn mebol pin—in that treachery, B; “in that  
murther,” C (following B).

St. Stephen on the Coelian Mount and Papal Legate. Hoveden (in agreement with Benedict of Peterborough) states that he spent the Christmas of 1176 in Man with Guthred, the king. After the Epiphany he set sail for Ireland and landed at Down. On his way thence, along the coast, to Dublin,

he was arrested by the army of De Courcy (and apparently brought back to Down). John, however, allowed him to proceed and, at his request, liberated the bishop of Down, who had been taken prisoner in the first battle of Down.



Maenmhaidhe was taken prisoner by his father, namely [1177] by Ruaighri Ua Conchobhair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1178] 1178. Namely, the 1st year<sup>1</sup> of the Decemnovennal [Cycle]. Conchobur, son of Conallach Ua Luinigh, took the chieftaincy of Cenel-Maien and Domnall, son of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was expelled from Magh-Itha into Inis-Eogain, to Donnehadh Ua Duibdirma. The Cenel-Maien, however, in the same year, namely, before the end of one quarter, deposed the son of Conallach and gave the chieftaincy to Domnall, son of Domnall.—The people of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, that is, the son of “the blind gillie” Ua Eiderla and Ua [F]lannacain, killed the son of Conallach Ua Luinigh in the centre of the house of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, in treachery and the herenagh of the Ernaidhe [was] with him, protecting him. However, Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was deposed and Cenel-Maien gave the chieftainship to Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertaigh. Nevertheless, a treacherous attack was made by the three sons of Ua [F]laithbertagh and the Clann-Domnall also upon the Cenel-Moien. Howbeit, Domnall, son of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was killed in that same [attack] and Tighernan, son of Raghnall, son of Domnall [was killed] and eight full biatachs of the nobles of Cenel-Moien along with them [were killed].—

*Wm. (G. Angel)*

<sup>13</sup> *A Synod*.—Of bishops, held in Dublin, according to Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 11). The Legate (*ib.*) proclaimed the right of the English king over Ireland and the papal confirmation thereof, and commanded clergy and laity to submit, under threat of anathema. And, it being customary (in time of war) for the Irish to carry provisions

for safety to churches, he empowered an English expeditionary force, when victuals were not otherwise obtainable, to extract those found in churches, on payment of a fair price!

1178. <sup>1</sup> 1st year.—The Epact, ix., sufficiently denoted the initial year of the Decemnovennal Cycle.



Raghnall, son of Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, was killed by [1178] the Cenel-Maien in the beginning of that summer. So, in revenge of that, fell Galach Ua Luinigh and Muircertach Ua Peatain and it is in revenge of it the treacherous attack of the sons of Domnall was made upon the Cenel-Moien.—It is in that year also there came a wonderful, violent wind which prostrated a very large portion of woods and forests and very great oaks full flat on the ground. It prostrated also six score oaks, or a little more, in Daire of Colum-cille.—It is in that year likewise went John [De Courcy], with his knights, pillaging from Dun to the Plain of Conaille, so that they took many preys therein and were a night in camp in Glenn-righi. Howbeit, Murchadh Ua Cerbail, king of Airgialla, and Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, with the Ulidians came up with them that night and made an onset upon them.<sup>2</sup> Thereupon defeat was inflicted<sup>3</sup> upon the Foreigners and stark slaughter was put upon them. The same John, notwithstanding, went for preys into Dal-Araidhe and into Ui-Tuirtri. But Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li<sup>4</sup>, made an onset upon them<sup>2</sup>. That battle also went against the Foreigners and slaughter of them was inflicted.

(The attack of Cualnge<sup>5</sup> [was gained] by Ulidians and by Foreigners over John De Courcy.—Gilla-Crist<sup>6</sup> Ua hEodhaigh, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.—Amhlaibh<sup>6</sup> Ua Domnalla[i]n, ollam of Connacht, rested.)

transitum, . . . sic pars Johannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemorosa dispersis, ut vix Johanni undecim milites superstites adhæsisent. Ipse vero . . . per triginta stadia se ab hostili multitudine continue defendendo, equis amissis, usque ad castrum suum, duobus diebus et

noctibus jejuni, armati, pedites, miro conatu memoriaque dignissimo, evaserunt.

<sup>5</sup> *Attack of Cualgne*.—This is the first defeat mentioned in the final original entry of the present year.

<sup>6</sup> *Gilla-Crist; Amhlaibh*.—Given in *Annals of Boyle*; the second is in the *Four Masters* also.

= Muirthemne (boyle)  
Sl. Boole & Annals

x Sudden attack

A 52c

[Cal. 1an. 11.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. xx., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> 1ton, [in] o-apa bliaðain do Noideðða, in<sup>b</sup> tpep bliaðain por ðipea.<sup>b</sup> Sið do ðenum do Dhonnčað hUa Cairpella[1]n 7 do Clann-Diarmaata uile pē Cenel-Moien<sup>1</sup> 7 pī hUa n-ḡailmpeðaiḡ, 1ton, pī hCmlaim, mac Menma[1]n,<sup>2</sup> 1ton, tpepbračair mna Dhonnčaða hUa Cairpella[1]n, ap lap tempaill Apta-ḡračā, ima minnaib<sup>3</sup> Domnaiḡ-moir 7 nā hEpnaið 7 Apta-ḡračā. hUa ḡailmpeðaiḡ dono do tairdečt ipin loo<sup>3</sup> ap nabapač do ḡabail tuillib<sup>4</sup> plan<sup>4</sup> co teč Dhonnčaða hUa Cairpella[1]n. Mebol áinriat do ðenum por<sup>5</sup> lap in aipečta 1 n-ðorur taiḡi hUa Cairpella[1]n, 1 pīaðnu[1]re a tpepḡečair fein,<sup>d</sup> 1ton, mna Dhonnčaða: 1ton, tpiar o'a muinntep do marbað marðen pīr fein, 1ton, Cīnaeč, mac Aipt (1ton, lanbiačāč) hUa ḡrača[1]n 7 mac ḡilla-Cpirt mic Cormaic, mic Reoða[1]n, 1ton, tpepcoñalta do Dhonnčað hUa Cairpella[1]n.—Apta-Mačā do loptač ex maiopu<sup>6</sup> parte: 1ton, nā huile peiclepa 7 in[1]a huile tempaill robatap<sup>e</sup> ann, uile do loptač,<sup>e</sup> cenmoča peiclep ḡpūḡti 7 tempoll nā pēpta.—hUa Ruačāca[1]n, pī hUa-n-ēčāč, do ec do ḡalap tpi n-aibčē iar n-a innaḡba[ð] 7 iar ḡapuḡuð Canoine Patraic do ḡap poime.—Cealla ThipehEogain o ḡhleib<sup>b</sup> paðep do pōlmūḡuð tpiā čocað 7 tpiā dočmataib<sup>b</sup> ipin bliaðain pīn.—ḡilla-Domnaiḡ hUa Paḡanna[1]n,<sup>7</sup> aipcinneč Apta-ḡračā 7 Mael-Muire,

A.D. 1179. <sup>1</sup>—Maian, A. <sup>2</sup>Menmaien, B. <sup>3</sup>loa, A. <sup>4</sup>lan (ḡ om.), A. <sup>5</sup>ap—ca, B. <sup>6</sup>maiope, B. <sup>7</sup>Por—, B. <sup>a-a</sup>blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>om., A. <sup>c</sup>dono—indeed—added, B. <sup>d</sup>om., A; C follows B. <sup>e-e</sup>om., B, C.

1179. <sup>1</sup> *Inhospitable*.—assembly.—“A filthy murder committed in midst of the congregation,” C.

<sup>2</sup> *Three*.—Himself, perhaps, and the two here mentioned.

<sup>3</sup> *Church of the relics*.—This church is twice mentioned in the Book of Armagh. First, in

connexion with the donation of the place by Daire to St. Patrick. Dedit [Daire] illi [Patricio] locum alium in inferiori terra, ubi nunc est *Fertae Martyrum* [shrine of the relics] iuxta *Ardd-Machae* (Fol. 6d). Secondly, in connexion with the Sunday procession: in *Alto-Machae*



Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1179] 1179. Namely, the 2nd of the Decemnovennal [Cycle], the 3rd year above a Bissextile. Peace was made by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by all Clann-Diarmata with the Cenel-Moien and Ua Galmredhaigh: namely, with Amlaim, son of Menman, that is the brother of the wife of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the centre of the church of Ard-sratha, upon the relics of Domnach-mor and of the Ernaidhe and of Ard-sratha. Thereupon Ua Gailmredhaigh came on the morrow, to receive additional sureties, to the house of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n. Inhospitable treachery<sup>1</sup> was committed in the midst of the assembly,<sup>1</sup> at the door of the house of Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the presence of his [Amlaim's] own sister, namely, the wife of Donnchadh: that is, three<sup>2</sup> of his [Amlaim's] people were killed along with himself, namely, Cinaeth (that is, a full Biatach), son of Art Ua Braca[i]n and the son of Gilla-Crist, son of Cormac Mac Reodain, to wit, the very foster-brother to Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n.—Ard-Macha was burned for the greater part: that is, all the houses of Canons Regular and all the churches that were in it, all were burned, save the house of the Canons Regular of Brigit and the church of the Relics.<sup>3</sup>—Ua Ruadhacain, king of Ui-Echach, died after three nights' illness, after his expulsion and after his profanation<sup>4</sup> of the Canon of Patrick a short time before. —The churches of Tir-Eogain from the mountain southwards were desolated through war and through dearth in that year.—Gilla-Domnaigh<sup>5</sup> Ua Faranna[i]n, herenagh of

*Sept of Cenél Espain  
e. of R. Foyle*

*1178*

ad Sargifagum Martyrum (glossed on the margin *du ferti martur*—to the shrine [*lit. grave*] of the relics) adeundum ab eoque revertendum (Fol. 21d).

<sup>4</sup> *Profanation*.—This took place, probably, by breaking an engage-

ment ratified by oath on the Book of Armagh, anciently called the *Canon of Patrick*.

<sup>5</sup> *Gilla-Domnaigh*. — *Devotee of Sunday*; i.e., one zealous for the observance of that day.

mac Gilla-Cumain, reonar in baile cetna[ī], in Chriſto  
quieuepunt.—Colman<sup>o</sup> hīa Scannla[ī]n, aircinneac̃  
Cluane, mortu[u]r ert.<sup>o</sup>—Cluane<sup>s</sup> 7 Aſo-ſraēa 7  
Domnaē-mór 7 in[ō] Aſnairē do ſolmuſuō do<sup>9</sup> ſepaiſ  
Muiſi-īēa.—Hoenenaē,<sup>e</sup> mac in ſipleiſinn, ūa Touaro,  
toipeē Clanne-ſinſin 7 a n-aircinneē arēena 7 a  
comuipleē, mortu[u]r ert.<sup>o</sup>

(Raſnall,<sup>f</sup> mac Mic Raſnall, toipeac̃ Maſtari-  
hēolar, occipur ert.—Tuacal hīa Connaētaſ,  
epiſcopur Thiri-ſruin, quieuit.—Sneac̃ta na muſe hoc  
anno.<sup>1</sup>)

B55c[Bis.]

[Cal. 1an. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. i., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
Gilla-in-Comroeō<sup>1</sup> hīa<sup>2</sup> Capa[ī]n, comarba Paſraic, do  
éc.—Mac Heill hīa Coeſa[ī]n do marbaō do  
Thonnac̃ Mac Caſmair 7 a marbaō ſein ann.—  
Raſnall hīa Capella[ī]n do marbaō do Cenel-Moen  
i<sup>3</sup> n-eineē Colum-cille ap<sup>b</sup> laſ Daſe.<sup>b</sup>—Mac Ainſilir  
hīa Doſurtaſ do m[ar]baō do mac Maſnur[a] hīa  
Cellaca[ī]n.—Mac-Craē hīa Daſſu, aircinneē  
Daſe, do éc.—Donnac̃ hīa Capella[ī]n do marbaō  
do Ceneol-Conall tria m[ar]bair Colum-cille.—Ainſilir  
hīa Doſurtaſ do ec i n-Daſe Colum-cille.

A 53d

(Caē<sup>d</sup> na Concuſar, iſon, Concuſar Maenmairē, mac

<sup>s</sup>—no, B. <sup>9</sup>o—by. B. <sup>14</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1180. <sup>1</sup> Comroeſ, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>a, A. <sup>a</sup>—blank space, A  
<sup>b</sup>—om., A; “in the middeſt of Dyry,” C. <sup>o</sup>—om., B, C.

<sup>6</sup> *Magh-Itha*. — C adds: “and  
O'Moltoray [Ua Maeldoraidh] at  
Dramehey [Drumclibh, Drum-  
cliff]. They burnt Eſdara th-  
roughly and turned againe to Con-  
aght; they went into their houldings.  
Conaght and Mounſtermen ſett  
uppon them and killed moſt of  
them and the Galls [Foreigners,

i.e. Engliſh] left the country forcibly  
with ſome bickering.—And O'Cuin's  
daughter, queen of Mounſter,  
pylgrimaging at Dyry [Derry],  
dyed, with overcoming the divell  
and the world.’

The original of the foregoing is  
the concluſion of 1188. *Magh-Itha*  
is the laſt word on B 55b. The

Ard-sratha and Mael-Muire, son of Gilla-Cumain, vice- [1179]  
 abbot of the same place, rested in Christ.—Colman Ua  
 Seanla[i]n, herenagh of Cluain [-Umha], died.—Cluane  
 and Ard-sratha and Donnach-mor and the Ernaidhe were  
 desolated by the Men of Magh-Itha.<sup>6</sup>—Noenenach Ua  
 Touaid, son of the Lector, chief of the Clann-Finghin and  
 their herenagh besides and their counsellor, died.

(Ragnall, son of Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-  
 Eolais, was slain.—Tuathal<sup>7</sup> Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of  
 Tir-Briuin [Enaghdune], rested.—“The snow of the  
 destruction”<sup>8</sup> [fell] this year).

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1180 Bis.]  
 1180. Gilla-in-Coimdedh<sup>1</sup> Ua Cara[i]n, successor of Patrick,  
 died.—The son of Niall Ua Coema[i]n was killed by  
 Donnchadh Mac Cathmail and [Donnchadh] himself was  
 killed therein.<sup>2</sup>—Ragnall Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by  
 the Cenel-Maien in the centre of Daire, in reparation to  
 Colum-cille.<sup>3</sup>—The son of Aindiles Ua Dochurtaigh was  
 killed by the son of Maghnus Ua Cellaca[i]n.—Mac-  
 Craith Ua Daighri, herenagh<sup>4</sup> of Daire, died.—Donnchadh  
 Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by the Cenel-Eogain through  
 miracle of Colum-cille.—Aindiles Ua Dochartaigh died in  
 Daire of Colum-cille.

(The battle<sup>5</sup> of the Conchubhars : namely, Conchubhar

translator turned over two folios  
 and began with 56c. “Houldings”  
 arose from mistaking the local  
 name *Segdais* for *tegdaís*. “Some  
 bickering” is also wrong.

<sup>7</sup> *Tuathal*.—Given in the *Four  
 Masters*.

<sup>8</sup> *Of the destruction*.—*Cf. peridi-*  
*disti—ro mûris* (L. B. 43b). The  
 reading in the *Annals of Boyle* is  
*na nemi* (O’Conor’s *n anemi*)—*of the*  
*venom*. The snow was doubtless so

called from the great loss of life and  
 property caused thereby.

1180. <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-in-Coimdedh*. — *De-*  
*votee of the Lord*.

<sup>2</sup> *Therein*.—That is, in the act of  
 slaying.

<sup>3</sup> *In reparation to Colum-cille*.—  
 “Being upon Columkill’s proteo-  
 cion !” C.

<sup>4</sup> *Herenagh, etc.*—“Archdeane of  
 Dyry, kyled,” C.

<sup>5</sup> *The battle*.—Abridged appar-  
 ently from the *Annals of Boyle*.

Ruaf̃i h̃i Chonēubair 7 Conēobur h̃i Ceallañ, tu  
i torēair Conēobur h̃i Ceallañ 7 a mac, iodon, Tarõs  
7 a deribraf̃air, iodon, Diarmait 7 mac Diarmota, iodon,  
Mael-seaēlann 7 mac Tarõs h̃i Conēobuir, iodon,  
cliamunn.—Gilla-Crist, mac Mic Carrdamna, taireē  
Muinntiri Mail-Šhinna, occirur ert.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. u.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. xi., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
Aēb Mac Murēaēa, riētoiēē Muinnteri-Širn 7  
Airēer 7 in Trīa-cet, do marbaē do Mac Maēgamna  
i mebaīl aipeēta.—Irin<sup>b</sup> bīaēain ri dono<sup>b</sup> robur<sup>c</sup>  
Plaēberfaē h̃i Mael-doraē, iodon, ri Ceneoil-Conall,<sup>1</sup>  
caē for macaīb riē Connaēt, iodon, Dia-Šaēairn  
Cengcīir 7<sup>d</sup> romaībaē imorro<sup>o</sup> 1-ē<sup>2</sup> meic riē tēc do  
macaīb riē Connaēt ann<sup>o</sup> 7 derēār Connaēt aēēna.—  
Šloēaē la Domnall, mac Aēa h̃i loēlann 7 la  
Cenel-n-Šogan Tolēa-ōac i n-illtaīb 7 dobruēdur caē  
ar illtaīb 7 ar h̃iib-Tuirri 7 ar fēraīb-lī um<sup>3</sup>  
Ruaf̃i Mac Duinnlēiē 7 im Com-Mīē h̃i f̃hlain.  
—Creaē<sup>b</sup> mor la fēraīb Maēi-hīēa im O Caēa[ī]n  
iodon, Emarcaē 7 Cenel-m-Šinniē Šlinne, co n-dēatuir  
tar Tuaim 7 cor<sup>c</sup>arēretar f̃hiru-lī 7 h̃i-Tuirri 7  
gu rugratuir ilmlē do buaīb.<sup>b</sup>—Tomaltaē h̃i Con-  
cobair do ēaēaīl comurba[ī]r Paēraic 7 co n-dēnaē<sup>4</sup>  
cuairt Ceneoil-Šogan lei<sup>r</sup>,<sup>b</sup> co ruc cuairt moir<sup>b</sup> 7 co  
tuc bennactain paīb.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

A.D. 1181. <sup>1</sup> Cenel—, A. <sup>2</sup> uī., A, B. <sup>3</sup> im, B. <sup>4</sup> n-dēnaēō—  
he made, B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C. <sup>c</sup> dono—indeed—added,  
B. <sup>d</sup> tū im—a place in which, B; followed by C. <sup>o</sup> om. (being unne-  
cessary, in consequence of the reading in the preceding note), B, C. <sup>1</sup> om.,  
B, C.

<sup>6</sup> Gilla-Crist.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*. The two additional entries are reproduced in the *Four Masters*.

1181. <sup>1</sup> *Cantred*.—In the original,

*Tricha-cet*: for which see 1106, note 4; 1177, note 10.

<sup>2</sup> *Battle*.—For a fuller account, see the *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad. an.).



Maenmhuidhe, son of Ruaighri Ua Conchubair and Conchobur Ua Ceallaigh, wherein fell Conchobuir Ua Ceallaigh and his son, that is, Tadg and his brother, namely, Diarmuid and the son of Diarmuid, namely, Mael-Sechlainn and the son of Tadg Ua Chonchobuir, that is, the son-in-law.—Gilla-Crist,<sup>6</sup> son of Mac Carrdamna, chief of Muinnter-Mail-Sinna, was slain.) [1180]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1181] 1181. Aedh Mac Murchadha, royal chief of Muinnter-Birn and the Airthir and the Cantred,<sup>1</sup> was killed by Mac Mathgamna in treachery, at a meeting.—In this year also Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, namely, king of Cenel-Conaill, gained a battle<sup>2</sup> upon the sons of the kings of Connacht, that is, on the Saturday of Pentecost [May 23] and there were killed indeed sixteen sons of kings of the sons of kings of Connacht and [there was] stark slaughter of Connacht besides.—A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc into Ulidia and they gained a battle over the Ulidians and over Ui-Tuirtri and over Fir-Li, around Ruaidhri Mac Duinn-sleibhe [Ua Eochadha] and around Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn.—A great foray by the Men of Magh-Itha around O'Cathain, namely, Echmarcach and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glenn, until they went past Tuaim [on the Bann] and harried Fir-Li and Ui-Tuirtri and took away many thousands of cows.—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair assumed the succession of Patrick<sup>3</sup> and the circuit of Cenel-Eogain was made by him, so that he took away large circuit [cess] and gave a blessing to them.

The *Annals of Innisfallen* merely say: "A battle between the Connachtmen and Cenel-Eogain;" the *Annals of Boyle*, with still greater

brevity: "the battle of the royal heirs."

<sup>3</sup> *Succession of Patrick*.—That is, he was made archbishop of Armagh,

(Domnall<sup>2</sup> húa Ceinneirí, ní Uir-Muman, occirur [ert].—Donnleibhe O Sárpa, ní Sleibe-Lúsu, occirur [ert].—Domnall húa Concennán, ní húa-n-Diarmata, occirur [ert].—Acán húa Pallaíhain, tairé Clann-Uadaí, moritur.—Caí na ríghomna, dú i torepadap da mac Toirprelbaiḡ húi Concobair, idon, Úrian Lúḡneḡ 7 Maḡnur 7 tpi meic Ceḡa, mic Toirprelbaiḡ U[1] Concobuir, idon, Mael-Sechnall 7 Muirḡeáí 7 Muircepaí et ceteri.<sup>2</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. uir. p<sup>a</sup>, l. xx. iii., Anno Domini m.º c.º lxxx.º ii.º Sluaḡaḡ la Domnall húa Loḡlainn co Dun-mbó i n-Dal riatai 7 caí do tabairt dó<sup>b</sup> do ḡhallaiḡ annreim 7 maíom forº Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Raḡnall O Úreirleu do marbaḡ ann 7 ḡilla-Cuirḡ O Caḡa[1]n do<sup>d</sup> marbaḡ ann<sup>d</sup> et alii multi. Ocur Sorcela Maḡtain do br[e]ḡ do ḡhallaiḡ leó.]

(Domnall<sup>2</sup> húa húaallaḡa[1]n, ardeprcop Muman, quieunt.—Mílo ḡocan 7 Remonn 7 Cenn-cuilínḡ 7 da mac Steimín et alii multi occiri punt.—Maíom reim  
<sup>22</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1182. <sup>a</sup>a blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>doib—to them, B, C. <sup>c</sup>ar—on, B. <sup>d</sup>om., B, C. <sup>e</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

in succession to Ua Carain, who died in the previous year.

<sup>4</sup> *Domnall*; *Donnleibhe*.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

<sup>5</sup> *The battle, etc.*—This refers to the second original entry of the present year. The names agree with those in the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

1182. <sup>1</sup> *Gospel of Martin*.—See under 1166, note 2. On the present occasion, it was most probably borne in battle as a *Cathach*, or *graliator*, to ensure victory to the native forces.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall*; *Mílo*; *A defeat*.—The

three entries are in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>3</sup> *Mílo Cogan*.—Mac Geoghegan in his *Annals*, at 1181, says: “Miles Cogan, Reymond Delagross, Keann-koylean and the two sons of Fitz Stephens were killed by Mac Tyer, prince of Imokoylle” [*recte*, *Ui-Liathain*].

Cambrensis writes: Milo, Milonisque gener nuper effectus, Radulphus, Stephanidae filius, versus Liamoriae partes profecti, cum in campis sedentes colloquium cum Waterfordensibus expectassent; a

(Domnall<sup>4</sup> Ua Ceinneidig, king of Ormond, was slain.— [1181]  
 Donnisleibe<sup>4</sup> O'Gadhra, king of Sliab-Lughu, was slain.—  
 Domnall Ua Concenainn, king of Ui-Diarmata, was slain.  
 —Acan Ua Fallamhain, chief of the Clann-Uadach, dies.—  
 The battle<sup>5</sup> of the royal-heirs, wherein fell two sons of  
 Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, namely, Briain of Luighni  
 and Magnus and three sons of Aedh, son of Toirrdelbach  
 Ua Conchobuir, that is, Mael-Secnaill and Muirethach and  
 Muircertach and others.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1182]  
 1182. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Dun-mbo  
 in Dal-riatai and battle was there given by him to the  
 Foreigners and defeat [was inflicted] upon Cenel-Eogain  
 and Ragnall Ua Breislein was killed there and Gilla-  
 Crist Ua Catha[i]n was killed there and many others  
 [were killed]. And the Gospel<sup>1</sup> of [St] Martin was carried  
 off with them by the Foreigners.

(Domnall<sup>2</sup> Ua hUallachain, archbishop of Munster, rested.  
 —Milo<sup>2</sup> Cogan<sup>3</sup> and Remonn<sup>4</sup> and Cenn-cuilind<sup>5</sup> and the  
 two<sup>6</sup> Fitz Stephens and many others were slain.—A defeat<sup>2</sup>

proditore Machtiro, qui eos ea nocte  
 hospitari debuerat, cum aliis quin-  
 que militibus, improvisis a tergo  
 securium ictibus sunt interempti  
 (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

For the family of Mectire, see  
 1199, note 1, *supra*; for his alleged  
 treachery, O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii.  
 61, note e).

<sup>4</sup> *Remonn*.—Giraldus (*Exp. Hib.*  
 ii. 35) mentions the death *Reimundi*  
*Hugonidae* [Fitz Hugh] *apud*  
*Olethan* [Ui-Liathain, the baronies  
 of Barrymore and Kinnatalloon, co.  
 Cork. The name lives in *Caislean*

*Ua-Liathain*, Castletelyons]. He  
 places it after the arrival of prince  
 John. But, as his dates are unre-  
 liable and the place accords, *Rei-*  
*mundus*; we may conclude, is the  
*Remonn* of the text.

<sup>5</sup> *Cenn-Cuilind*.—*Holly-head*. This  
 can hardly be the *Reimundus*  
*Cantitunensis* of Cambrensis, whose  
 death is said to have occurred in  
 Ossory, *apud Ossiriam* [*Exp. Hib.*  
 ii. 35], after 1185.

<sup>6</sup> *Two*.—Cambrensis names but  
 one, Radulph (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

Ruairþu húa Concobuir 7 reim Concobur Maenmuigi  
 ƿop Donncað, mac Domnaill Míoiḡ 7 ƿop húa Mael-  
 ƿopairð, ubi multi ceciderunt.\*)

B 55d  
 A 54a

[Cal. 1an. un.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> L. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Tačur iƿir in<sup>1</sup> ḡilla-riabač húa ƿlaibbertaiḡ<sup>2</sup> 7 mac  
 hui ḡahimpeðaiḡ | 7 O [ph]laibbertaið ƿo maƿbað  
 ann 7 ƿrem ƿo Cenul-Moen<sup>3</sup> ƿo maƿbað ann.

(Ordo<sup>b</sup> Templariorum 7 Hospitalariorum confirma-  
 tur.<sup>b</sup>—Donncað,<sup>c</sup> mac Domnaill Míoiḡ, occirur [er.]—  
 ḡilla-ira húa Maílin, ƿpuc Maíḡi-Éó, moirur.—  
 Cogair moir eter Ruairþu húa Concobuir 7 a mac, iƿon,  
 Concobur Maenmuigi.)

[bir.]

[Cal. 1an. i. p., L. xii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx. iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Deic taiḡi ƿicir<sup>1</sup> ƿo maíðib Muinnteri Aƿoa-Mač<sup>2</sup> ƿo  
 aḡain ƿo ḡallaið na Míðe.—Mael-iru húa Cerpaiill  
 ƿo ḡabail comupbuir ƿatpae iar n-a ƿaḡbail ƿo Tom-  
 altač húa Cončobuir.—Aƿt húa Mael-[sh]ečlann,<sup>b</sup> ƿi  
 iarčair Míðe, ƿo maƿbað i meðail aƿ ƿpaił ḡall. Mael-  
 Sečlann bec ƿo ḡabail ƿiḡi i n-a inað.—Cairtel  
 ƿ'[f]atuḡuð la ḡallaið i Cill-ƿair.—Cairtel aile ƿo  
 milliuð la Mael-Sečlann 7 la Concobur Maenmaiḡi  
 húa Concobair co ƿočairð moir ƿo ḡallaið aƿo.

A.D. 1183. <sup>1</sup>an, A. <sup>2</sup>laic-(f om.), B. <sup>3</sup>Cheneol-Moean, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank  
 space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>53d r. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>c-c</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1184. <sup>1</sup>xx., A, B. <sup>2</sup>Airumača, A.

1183. <sup>1</sup>Gilla - riabhach. — *The swarthy gillie.*

<sup>2</sup>*The Order, etc.* — This entry (which likewise occurs in Clyn's Annals, *ad. an.*) is a strange jumble of errors. The Order of Templars was confirmed by the Council of Troyes in 1128. Arnaud de Toroge, the eighth Grand Master, ruled from 1179 to 1184.

The Order of the Hospitallers of St. John (the Baptist) of Jerusalem was confirmed by Pope Paschal II. in 1113. Roger des Moulins, the seventh Grand Master, governed from 1177 to 1187.

The earliest notices of the Orders in Anglo-Irish documents are perhaps the grant by King John (July, 1199) of possessions in Ireland to



[was inflicted] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by Concobur Maenmuighi upon Donnchadh, son of Domnall the Midian and upon Ua Maeldoraidh, where many fell.) [1182]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1183. A contest [took place] between the Gilla-riabhach<sup>1</sup> Ua Flaithbertaigh and the son of Ua Gailmredhaigh and O[F]laithbertaigh was killed there and a party of the Cenel-Moien was killed there. [1183]

(The Order<sup>2</sup> of Templars and Hospitallers is confirmed.—Donnchadh,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.—Gilla-Isu<sup>3</sup> Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war<sup>3</sup> between Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir and his son, namely, Concobur Maenmuighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1184. Thirty houses of the principal members<sup>1</sup> of the Community of Ard-Macha were pillaged by the Foreigners of Meath.—Mael-Isu Ua Cerbail [bishop of Clogher] took the succession of Patrick, after it was laid aside by Tomaltach Ua Conchobair.—Art Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of the West of Meath, was killed by direction of the Foreigners. Mael-Sechlainn the Little took the kingship in his stead.—A castle<sup>2</sup> was built by the Foreigners in Cell-fair. —Another castle was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn and by Conchobur Maenmaighi Ua Conchobair, with a large number of Foreigners therein. [1184 Bis.]

the Knights Templars and a grant by the same (June, 1200) of a charter of liberties to the Knights Hospitallers (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, Vol. I. Nos. 85, 123).

*Donnchadh* ; *Gilla-Isu* ; *Great war*. —These three items are erroneously inserted in this place. See them under next year.

1184. <sup>1</sup> *Principal members*.—Lite-

rally, good (men). For *maithibh* the Four Masters have *roighnibh cumhdaighthi*, which seems meaningless. O'Donovan translates it "of the best houses," which is not the sense of the original.

<sup>2</sup> *Castle*.—This, most probably, is the *castellum de Kilair*, which Cambrensis states was built by De Lacy (in 1182). (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 23.)

(Donnchadh,<sup>a</sup> mac Domnaill Míroí, occipit [εϛ].—  
 Ḡilla-Íru hUa Maílin, erpuic Muíḡi-Éo, moritur.—  
 Cogadh mor eter Ruaidrí hUa Concobair 7 a mac, ídon,  
 Concobur Maenmuíḡi.—Úrman Úreirnech, mac Toirp-  
 uelbaíḡ hUa Concobair, moritur.—Flann hUa Fínnachta,  
 tairpe Clainn-Murcáda, moritur.)

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., lxx. ii., Anno Domini M.º c.º lxxx.º u.º  
 Merr mor (ídon,<sup>a</sup> tairmer) irin bliadhain ri co coitcenn.  
 —Pílip Uínreppa<sup>1</sup> co n-Ḡallaiḡ Érenn ime i n-Ár-  
 maḡa co cenn ré<sup>2</sup> la 7 ré n-oiḡe i ceptmeḡon in  
 Chorḡair.—Ámílam hUa Muireḡaiḡ, erpcop Áro[α]-  
 maḡa 7 Ceníuil-Ḥeapadaíḡ,<sup>3</sup> loḡrann folurta noíoilpíḡeo  
 tuaiḡ 7 eclair, in Chpírto quieuit, i<sup>4</sup> n-Dun<sup>4</sup>-Cpuḡnai 7  
 a ḡabairt co honoraḡ co Dairi Coluim-cille 7 a adnucal  
 po ḡoraiḡ a aḡar, ídon, in<sup>5</sup> erpuic hUa Coḡḡaiḡ (ídon,<sup>b</sup>  
 i toeb in tempaill<sup>b</sup> bice<sup>c</sup>), octogeyimo<sup>d</sup> reaxto [α]etair  
 ru[α]e anno.<sup>d</sup> Fogurtaḡ hUa Cephalla[i]n do Cemul-  
 Ellanna do oirḡneḡ i n-α inaḡ.—Ḡilla-Cpír Mac  
 Caḡmaí, ríḡḡoirpeḡ Ceneoil-Ḥeapadaíḡ 7 na Clann, (ídon<sup>e</sup>  
 Clann-Oengura 7 Clann-Duibinnreḡt 7 Clann-Ḥogur-  
 taiḡ<sup>e</sup>) 7 hUa-Cenn[ḡ]ata<sup>6</sup> 7 Clainn-Colla<sup>7</sup> do Ḥeapaiḡ-  
<sup>a</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1185. <sup>1</sup> Un—B. <sup>2</sup> ui, A, B. <sup>3</sup>—epadaíḡ (ḡ om.), A. <sup>4</sup> inn[ḡ]un  
 (eclipsed ḡ om.), A. <sup>5</sup> an, A. <sup>6</sup>—Cennḡota, B. <sup>7</sup> Congaí, A. <sup>a</sup>a itl., t. h.  
 A; om., B, C. <sup>b</sup>b itl., t. h., A, B; given in C. <sup>c</sup>c itl., t. h., A; om., B, C.  
<sup>d</sup>d itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>e</sup>e itl., t. h., A; part of text, B, C.

<sup>3</sup> *Donnchadh, etc.*—These items  
 (with the exception of the third  
 and *son-Concobair* of the fourth)  
 are given in the *Annals of Boyle*  
 under this year. Observe the cap-  
 ricious variants in the transcrip-  
 tion of the three entries that are  
 also placed under the preceding  
 year: *Midigh-Midig, Isu-Isa, Muighi-  
 Maighi, Concobhair-Conchobuir.*

<sup>4</sup> *Great war.*—According to the  
*Annals of Boyle*, Ruaidhri gave up  
 the kingship to his son in 1183 and  
 “reigned again” in 1184. The  
 present entry (if it be not mis-  
 placed; Cf. the first additional  
 item of 1185) will thus signify that  
 he re-took possession by force.

1185. <sup>1</sup> *Philip of Worcester.*—This  
 agrees with *Cambrensis*, who calls

(Donnchadh,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.— [1184]  
 Gilla-Isu Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war<sup>4</sup>  
 between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and his son, namely,  
 Concobur Maenmuighi.—Brian of Breifni, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair, dies.—Flann Ua Finnachta, chief of Clann-Murchadha, dies.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1185]  
 1185. Great crop (namely, oak-crop) generally in this year.—Philip<sup>1</sup> of Worcester, with the Foreigners of Ireland along with him, [stayed] in Ard-Macha for six days and six nights in the very middle of the Lent.—Amhlaim Ua Muirethaigh, bishop of Ard-Macha and Cenel-Feradhaigh, the shining lamp that used to illuminate laity and clergy, rested in Christ in Dun-Cruthnai. And he was carried honourably to Daire of Colum-cille and buried at the feet of his father, namely, the bishop Ua Cobhthaigh<sup>2</sup> (that is, beside the small church), in the 86th year of his age. Fogartach Ua Cerballa[i]n of Cenel-Ellanna was instituted in his stead.—Gilla-Crist Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of the Clanns, namely, Clann-Oengusa and Clann-Duibhinnrecht and Clann-Fhogur-

him *Philippus Wigorniensis* and gives an account of what he did in Armagh on that occasion :

Revocato Hugone de Laci, Philippus Wigorniensis, . . . cum militibus quadraginta, procurator in insulam est transmissus [anno 1184]. . . . Elapsa vero hieme, convocato exercitu magno, circa Kalendas Martii Archmatiam profectus sacro quadragesimali tempore, a clero sacro auri tributum execrabile tam exigens quam extorquens, cum suis per urbem

Lugdunensem [Louth] Dubliniam indemnus est reversus (*Exp. Hib. ii. 25*). The same is given in substance in the *Top. Hib. dist. ii. c. 50*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Cobhthaigh*.—"It looks very odd," O'Donovan observes, (*Four Masters, iii. p. 69*) "that a bishop O'Murray (*Ua Muirethaigh*) should be the son of a bishop O'Coffey." His mother, the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests, may have been of the family of O'Murray and he may have adopted her name. He succeeded *Ua Cerbail* (O'Carroll).

Μαναῆ, cenn comarple Τυαιρε[e]ιρε Ερενν, το μαρβαῶ, ιρον,<sup>a</sup> ι Ρρυο Νοιν Μαι,<sup>a</sup> λα ηῡα η-Εἰγνίξ 7 λα Μυινητερ-Coema[i]η 7 α cenn το βρεῖε Leo, co ρρυῆ υαιτιῖ ι cinn mīr ιαρταιν.—ηΕοαν Σιντερ (ιρον,<sup>1</sup> ρινη<sup>8</sup> τεppa<sup>8</sup>), mac ριξ Saxan, το τεῖτ<sup>9</sup> ι η-Ερυνν, λυῖτ επι ριῖετ<sup>10</sup> long, no ní ιρ μόα, ηε ταιῖ ιραιῖε ηειμε το ῤαλαῖ ι η-Ερυνν.—Μαελ-Ιρυ<sup>e</sup> ηῡα Μυιρεῶαιξ, περ-  
 A 54b λειξινν Ὀαιρε Colum-cille, το ἐc ι η-α | ῖenoιρ τοξαιῖε 7 Μαελ-Canmīξ ηῡα περcomair το ξαβαῖ α ιναῖ.<sup>e</sup>—Μαελ-Seclainn, mac Μυιρεπταῖ ηῡι loclainn, το ἡαρβαῶ το ῤαλαῖ.

(Coξaῶ<sup>b</sup> eτερ Руаіѳу ηῡα Concobur 7 Concobur Maenmūξi, α mac. Domnall ηῡα ὀριαν ι ποιρυοιη Руаіѳу, зур'мил 7 зур'лоіре 7 зур'айре cella ιαρταιη Connaῖτ, зур'ἡарb α η-οαιне.—Caῖal Capraῖ, mac Concobair Maenmūξi, o'airzain 7 το lopeaῶ Cilli-oa-lua ι η-οιξαιλ na η-ole ριη.<sup>h</sup>—[Ὀiapμαιτ,<sup>i</sup> mac Topelbaiξ υ[ι] ὀριαν, το dalluo la] Domnall ηῡα ὀριαν.—Riξi Connaῖτ το ξαβαῖ το Concobur Maenmūξi<sup>1</sup>.)

B 56a | Cal. Ian. iii.º p., l. vii., Anno Domini M.º c.º lxxx.º vi.º  
 X Ταῖαιρι μορ ι Τυαιρεπτ Ερενν ιρην βλιαῶαιν ρι.—  
 Αῖριξαῶ Domnall, mic Αεῶα ηῡι loclainn<sup>1</sup> 7 ριξαῶ  
 Руаіѳу ηῡι [Ph]λαῖβεπταῖ ιc ορειμ το Cheniul-  
 Eogan Talḃa-óac.—ῤilla-Ṗatpacc<sup>b</sup> mac mic ιη ῤilla

<sup>8,8</sup> ρινηεppa (= ρινη τεppa); A. <sup>9</sup> ῖιαῖctam, B. <sup>10</sup> .xx., A, B. <sup>i-i</sup> itl., t. h., A, B; "John sine terra," C. <sup>8-8</sup> om., B, C. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A: om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> t. m., n. t. h. (first entry is imperfect, owing to excision of margin), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1186. <sup>1</sup> loclainn, B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>2</sup> Sixty ships strong.—Literally, | see Cambrensis, *Exp. Hib.* ii. 32;  
 the folk of three score ships | for his doings in Ireland, *ib.* 36  
 For the date of John's arrival, | (Rolls' ed.).



taigh and the Ui-Cenn[*fh*]ata and the Clann-Colla of Fir-Manach, head of counsel of the North of Ireland, was killed, namely, on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Nones [6th] of May, by Ua Eignigh and by Muinnter-Coema[i]n. And his head was carried away by them, but was gotten from them at the end of a month after.—John Lack-land, son of the king of the Saxons, came into Ireland, sixty<sup>3</sup> ships strong, or something more, besides what was before him of Foreigners in Ireland.—Mael-Isu Ua Muiredhaigh, lector of Daire of Colum-cille, died a choice elder.<sup>4</sup> And Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais took his place.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners. [1185]

(War<sup>5</sup> between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and his son, Concobur Maenmuighi. Domnall Ua Briain [went] in aid of Ruaidhri, so that he destroyed and burned and pillaged the churches of the West of Connacht [and] killed the inhabitants. Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmuighi, plundered and burned Cell-da-lua in revenge of those evils.—[Diarmait, son of Tordelbach Ua Briain, was blinded by] Domnall Ua Briain.—The kingship of Connacht was assumed by Concobur Maenmaighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1186. Great disturbance in the North of Ireland in this year.—Deposition of Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and crowning of Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertach by a party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc.—Gilla-Patraic, grand- [1186] *Scarcely*

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<sup>4</sup> *A choice elder*.—Literally, *in his choice elder*; a native idiom expressing state, or condition.

War, etc.—These items, in-

cluding the portion within square brackets), are given (the first at great length) in the *Annals of Boyle*.

cuirp, cuirpē hūa-ḡana[ī]n, do marbað la Domnall hūa loēlainn, tria epail muinntepi-ḡana[ī]n fein.

(A)

υἱα θε-λαει το μαρβαð  
το'Ο μιὰβαιξ το Τεβτα  
(ιδον,° μαλαρταε 7 οἱρεαι-  
τεε νεῖμεο 7 cell Ἐρενν,  
α μαρβαο 1 n-eineē Co-  
l[ui]m-cille ic cumdaē]  
capteoil, ιδον, α n-Ἐερ-  
[μαιξ]°).

(B)

huḡa<sup>d</sup> θε-λαει, μαλαρ-  
ταε, οἱρεαιτεε ceall 7  
neíneō Ἐρενν, do marbað  
το'υ μιὰβαιξ το ὀρεξμου-  
ναιβ, λαριν σῖνναε υἱα  
Caḡarnaíξ, 1 n-eineē Co-  
luim-cille, ic cumdaē cair-  
teoil 1 n-a cill, ιδον, 1 n-  
Ἐυρμουξ, paxcentesimo  
quatoragesimo anno ex quo  
pundata ep̄t Ὀαρια eccle-  
ρια.<sup>d</sup>

1nnarba[ð] Ruaiðru hūi Cončobair la Cončobur  
Maenmaige,<sup>1</sup> l'a mac fein 7 milliuð Connaēt etarru.<sup>2</sup>  
—Conn hūa ὀρεπλεν, cinnel einíξ 7 ḡaircīð Tuair-  
ce[ī]rt Ἐρενν, do marbað do ὀρεim do Chenel-Ἐοḡain  
7 1nir-Ἐοḡain uile do arcainn truptein, cen<sup>3</sup> co paibe cín  
toib ann.

(Cončuḡar° hūa Plaičberpaiξ do marbað la Ruaiðru  
hūa Plaičberpaiξ, la α ὀερḡραḡair fein, 1 no-Ἀραιno.—  
Ruaiðru hūa Cončubair ὀnnarba[ð] ὀ'a mac fein,  
ιδον, do Cončuḡar Mhaenmuidē.—Ἐερḡorḡall, ingen  
<sup>2</sup>etopra, B. <sup>3</sup>cin, A. <sup>c</sup>Partly itl., partly r. m., t. h. [parts within  
square brackets are wanting, owing to excision of edge of folio], A; om.,  
C. For the reading of B, see parallel entry. <sup>d-d</sup> Given in B and C after  
the 1nnarba[ð] item. <sup>e</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

1186. <sup>1</sup> *O'Miadhaigh*.—"A work-  
man," C.

<sup>2</sup> *Us Miadhaigh of Breghmuna*.—"Killed as aforesaid, by one of  
Brewny, by the Fox O'Catharny,"  
C. This translator, it thus appears,  
had before him the entries as given

in A and B. O'Donovan has taken  
needless pains (p. 72 *sq.*) to confirm  
the accuracy of the native accounts  
of De Lacy's death.

<sup>3</sup> 640th year.—O'Donovan inserts  
"[640?]." This would date the  
foundation half a century after the

son of "the stooping gillie," chief of Ui-Brana[i]n, was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, by direction of the Muinnter-Brana[i]n themselves. [1186]

(A)

Ugo De Lacy was killed by O'Miadhaigh<sup>1</sup> of Tebtha (that is, the destroyer and the dissolver of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland—he was killed in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle namely, in Dermagh).

(B)

Hugo De Lacy, destroyer [and] dissolver of the churches and sanctuaries of Ireland, was killed by Ua Miadhaigh of Breghmuna,<sup>2</sup> by [direction] of the "Fox" Ua Catharnaigh, in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle in his church, namely, in Dermagh, in the 640th<sup>3</sup> year since the church of Dairmagh was founded.

Expulsion of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair by Conchobur Maenmaige, his own son and destruction of Connacht [ensued] between them.—Conn Ua Breislen, candle of hospitality and championship of the North of Ireland, was killed by a party of the Cenel-Eogain and Inis-Eogain was all ravaged through that, although they had no guilt[y part] therein.

(Conchubhar<sup>4</sup> Ua Flaithbertaigh was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, by his own brother, in Ara.—Ruaidhri<sup>4</sup> Ua Conchubair was expelled by his own son, namely, by Conchobhar Maenmhuidhe.—Derbhorgall,<sup>5</sup> daughter of

death of St. Columba,—a conclusion quite untenable. The *Daria* intended, the context shows, was Durrow (King's County). It was thus, if the entry can be relied upon, founded in the same year as Derry (545=546, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup> *Conchubhar*; *Ruaidhri*.—Given in *Annals of Boyle*, with omission of *by his own brother, by his own son* respectively.

<sup>5</sup> *Derbhorgall*.—Whose elopement with Diarmait Mac Murchadha

Μυρκαῖδ' ἡὺ Μαιλ-Σηέλαινν, το ῥὺλ ῥο Ὅροις-Ἄττα  
 ὡ'α ἡοιλιέτῃ.°—Ορῶ' Καρ[θυριανόρῃ] conpimatup.<sup>1</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. u.<sup>2</sup> p.<sup>3</sup> l. x. u. u. u., Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx<sup>o</sup> u. u.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ruaiḡpḡ ἡὺα [fh]laiḡbertaiḡ, pḡ Cene[oi]l-ḡozain, το  
 mapbaḡ ap cpeiḡ i Tir-Conaill.—Caprac laḡa-ḡe το  
 loḡcaḡ i meḡon laa, ὡὺ in poḡaiḡeḡ 7 in poḡoiḡceḡ ingen  
 ἡὺ Eḡḡin, ben Conḡobair Mḡc Ὅιαρματα, pḡ[ḡ] Mḡiḡi-  
 luipḡ 7 peḡt,<sup>1</sup> no nḡ iḡ moḡ, etep ḡipu iḡ mḡa, το loḡcaḡ  
 7 baḡuḡ pḡ<sup>2</sup> pḡ oen uaiḡe innḡi.—Oḡuim-cliaḡ το apcain  
 το mac Mael-Sheḡlainn ἡὺ Ruaiḡc (iḡon,<sup>b</sup> το Ἀεḡ<sup>b</sup>),  
 το pḡḡ ἡὺα-m-ḡuim 7 Conmaicne 7 το mac Caḡail ἡὺ  
 Ruaiḡc 7 το ḡhallaiḡ na Mḡḡe imaille pḡu.<sup>3</sup> Ἀḡt  
 ὡpoine Ὅia ḡipḡ ampa ap Colum-cille ann, iḡon,  
 pomaḡbaḡ mac Mael-Seḡlainn ἡὺ Ruaiḡc (iḡon,<sup>b</sup>  
 Ἀεḡ<sup>b</sup>) pḡa cinn caiciḡiḡ<sup>4</sup> iap pḡin (i<sup>c</sup> Conmaicne<sup>e</sup>) 7  
 poḡallaḡ mac Caḡail ἡὺ Ruaiḡc, pḡpḡ tanḡap in  
 ḡluaiḡeḡ i taiḡ ἡὺ Maelḡoḡaiḡ, i n-eineḡ Colum-cille  
 7 pomaḡbaḡ<sup>5</sup> pḡ<sup>6</sup> pḡiḡ<sup>6</sup> το aḡp ḡpaḡa meic Mael-  
 Seḡlainn ap ḡut Conmaicne 7 Caiḡpḡ Ὅpoma-cliaḡ  
 ḡḡa mḡbuiḡ Colum-cille.

(Mael-ḡu<sup>d</sup> ἡὺα Ceaḡḡuill, eḡcop Oḡḡiaill, qḡueiḡt.  
 —Μυρḡiḡp, mac Taiḡḡ ἡὺ Mḡailḡuainḡ,<sup>7</sup> pḡ  
 Mḡuiḡe-luipḡ, obuiḡ.<sup>d</sup>)

<sup>1</sup>r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1187. <sup>1</sup>u., A, B. <sup>2</sup>pḡi, B. <sup>3</sup>pḡu, B. <sup>4</sup>caiciḡiḡ, A. <sup>5</sup>—  
 baḡ, B. <sup>6</sup>.u. xx., A, B. <sup>7</sup>.pḡuḡḡ, MS. (A). <sup>a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> iḡl.,  
 n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>c</sup> iḡl., t. h., A, B; om., C. <sup>d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

was the alleged cause of the intro-  
 duction of the English into Ireland.

*The Order, etc.*—The bracketted  
 portion is from Clyn's Annals.  
 The item is post-dated by more  
 than a century.

1187. <sup>1</sup>*The Rock*.—By metonymy  
 for the castle and dwellings built  
 on the Rock.

<sup>2</sup> *Burned*.—By lightning, accord-  
 ing to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (which  
 give the occurrence under 1185 and,  
 more briefly, at 1187).

<sup>3</sup> *Mid-day*.—The *Annals of Loch Ce*  
 (1185) state the burning took place:  
 ḡḡin Ἀome iap n-lḡit ḡḡḡiḡ  
 —on the Friday after the Beginning  
 [of the second and more strictly



Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, went to Drochait-atha on her pilgrimage.—The Order<sup>6</sup> of Car[thusians] is confirmed.) [1186]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1187]  
1187. Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertaigh, king of Cenel-Eogain, was killed on a foray in Tir-Conaill.—The Rock<sup>1</sup> of Loch Ce was burned<sup>2</sup> at mid-day,<sup>3</sup> where was drowned and burned<sup>4</sup> the daughter of Ua Eidhin, wife of Conchobair Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg. And seven hundred, or something more, both men and women, were burned and drowned in the space of one hour therein.—Druim-cliabh was pillaged by the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc (namely, by Aedh), king of Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni and by the son of Cathal Ua Ruairc and by the Foreigners of Meath along with them. But God wrought a wonderful deed for Colum-cille therein,—that is, the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc (namely, Aedh) was killed (in Conmaicni) before the end of a fortnight thereafter. And the son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, with whom came the hosting into the house of Ua Maeldoraidh, was blinded in reparation to Colum-cille. And six score of the minions of the son of Mael-Sechlainn were killed throughout the length of Conmaicni and Cairpri of Druim-cliabh, through miracle of Colum-cille.

(Mael-Isu<sup>5</sup> Ua Cearbhuill, bishop of Oirghialla, rested. —Muirghius,<sup>5</sup> son of Tadhg Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Magh-Luirg, died.)

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observed moiety] of *Lent*; i.e., the Friday after the fourth Sunday of Lent. (See *Todd Lectures*, Ser. III. No. IV.) This will account for the otherwise incredible loss of life. The people had assembled from the mainland for divine service.

<sup>4</sup> *Drowned and burned*.—A hysteron proteron. Her dress having become ignited, the queen rushed into the lake to extinguish the flame and was drowned.

<sup>5</sup> *Mael-Isu*; *Muirghius*. — Given under the preceding year in the

B56b[<sup>h</sup>yr] [Cal. 1an. 11.<sup>a</sup> p., <sup>a</sup>L. xx. 1x., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c. <sup>o</sup>lxxx. <sup>o</sup>1111.  
 Ruaidrí húa Cananna[<sup>i</sup>]n, rí Ceneoil-Conaill rí heð  
 7 rídomna Érenn, do marbað do [Ph]laithbertaí húa  
 Maeluopaíó tria meabail ic <sup>o</sup>Opocát Sligiú,<sup>1</sup> iar<sup>b</sup> n-a  
 bprecáð do lap <sup>o</sup>Opoma-cliaí imad 7 bratáir do do  
 marbað imaille rir 7 ríem o'a mhuinntir. húa  
 Gaib (ídon,<sup>o</sup> Magnur<sup>o</sup>), toirec Per-Opoma, roimír  
 lamá ar húa Cananna[<sup>i</sup>]n, do marbað do mhuinntir  
 Éimarcuig húi Doárcuig 1 n-oiúail húi Chananna[<sup>i</sup>]n.  
 —Domhnall húa Cananna[<sup>i</sup>]n do leápað a éoiri dia  
 tuais péin 1 n-Daire is<sup>2</sup> gaic arclainne connad 7 a éc  
 de tria mírbail Colum-cille. —Maráin húa Brolaig,  
 ardecnad Soeídel uile 7 arópepleiginn Áiro-Maá,  
 do éc. —Ámlaim húa Daigri do toct co h1 o'a aileir  
 7 a éc 1 n-h1 iar n-aíurúgí toúgáí. —Gall Cairteoil  
 Maigí-Coba 7 ríem o'uib-Écáí Ulað do éaróeet ar  
 epeic h1 Tir-n-Éogain, co torpaéatadap co Léim-mic-  
 Neill 7 co rogabrát bú anoirin 7<sup>d</sup> co n-deáíó Domnall  
 húa Loélainn 'n-a n-degáíó 7 luét a comhonna péin, co  
 ruc porpa 1 Caáan-na-craann-apo, co tarporat deáíó 7  
 co romáíó ar na Galláí 7 co pocuipé<sup>o</sup> a n-ár ant 7  
 co tarpaó raíó do galláí irin ríú a aenop, co  
 toréair anirín 1 ríúgáin, ídon, Domnall, mac Áeá  
 húi Loélainn, rí Áilíú<sup>3</sup> 7 ríadánna Érenn ar crué 7 ar  
 éeill 7 ar tairéoir 7 ar trebairé.<sup>4</sup> Ocur rucá in la  
 rin péin co hÁiro-Maá 7 roháónaiceó ann co honoraí.  
 —Sluaúáí la hÉoan Do-Chúirt 7 la Galláí Érenn uile  
 1 Connaéatáí imaille<sup>3</sup> re Concobur húa n-Diarmaata.

A.D. 1188. <sup>1</sup> ríúgíó, B. <sup>2</sup> 1, A. <sup>3</sup> Oí—, B. <sup>4</sup> bair, A. <sup>o</sup> blank  
 space, A. <sup>b</sup> ídon, iar—namely, after, B. <sup>c</sup> itl., t. h., A, B; given in C.  
<sup>d</sup> om., B; given in C. <sup>e</sup> romarbaró—was killed, B.

*Annals of Boyle.* Ua Cerbaill  
 (O'Carroll) was elected archbishop  
 of Armagh in 1184. He died,

according to Ware (vol. i. p. 180),  
 on his journey to Rome.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1188 Bis.] 1188. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i]n, king of Cenel-Conaill for a time and royal heir of Ireland, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh through treachery, at the Bridge of Slicech, after decoying him out from the centre of Druim-eliabh. And a brother of his was killed along with him and a party of his people. Ua Gairb (namely, Maghnus), chief of Fir-Droma, who laid [violent] hands on Ua Cananna[i]n, was killed by the people of Echmarcach Ua Dochartaigh in revenge of Ua Cananna[i]n.—Domnall Ua Cananna[i]n laid open his foot with his own axe, whilst cutting a faggot of firewood in Daire and he died thereof, by miracle of Coluim-cille.—Martin Ua Brolaigh, arch-sage of all the Goeidhil and arch-lector of Ard-Macha, died.—Amhlaim Ua Daighri came to I[ona] on his pilgrimage and he died in I[ona] after choice penance.—The Foreigners of the castle of Magh-Coba and a party of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia came on a foray into Tir-Eogain, until they reached to Leim-mic-Neill<sup>1</sup> and seized cows there. And Domnall Ua Lochlainn went against them with a force of his own party, until he overtook them at Cabhan of the High Trees. They gave them battle and it went against the Foreigners and slaughter of them was inflicted. And a thrust of a foreign spear was given to the king alone, so that he fell there in the conflict: that is, Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn, king of Ailech and [worthy to be] royal heir of Ireland for form and for sense and for excellence and for prudence. And he was carried that very day to Ard-Macha and buried there honourably.—A hosting by John De-Courcy and by the Foreigners of all Ireland into Connacht, along with Con-

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1188. <sup>1</sup> *Leim-mic-Neill*.—Leap of the son of Niall (grandson, according to O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 81, of Aedh, king of Ireland, who died 818=819, *supra*). The place was near Dungannon, co. Tyrone (*ib.*)

- A 54a Τινολιθ̃ Con|coθap Maenmaiξi (ιθον,° ρι Connaçt̃)  
 Connaçta 7 tic Domnall hUa ðpαιn, ρi Mumán, co  
 θpéim θ'papaiθ Mumán i poçpaiti ρiξ Connaçt̃. Acup  
 loipeit ní do çellaiθ in tipe pempu 7 ní poieipeit  
 pcoiliuθ<sup>6</sup> doiθ̃. Imçloeit imuppo na çail aniar co  
 hep-θapa do çuiðeçt i' Tip-Conaill. O'tcuatatur  
 B 56c imuppo na çail Cenel-Conaill | 7 hUa Maeldoraiθ do  
 biç ic Opúim-cliaθ̃, poloiçpet çap-θapa do leip 7  
 imçloit ap[iç]ip[1] i Connaçtaiθ 7 tecaic ipin Segðair  
 7 atnaçait Connaçta<sup>8</sup> 7 p̃ip Mumán ammur poppu<sup>7</sup> 7  
 mapbait a n-ár 7 paçbait na çail in t̃ip ap̃ eicin can  
 a becc do çleuθ̃.—Etaín, ingen hUí Cuinn, ρiçan  
 Mumán, do bá i'ca hailēpi ic Ðaire, do éc iap m-buaiθ  
 o domon 7 o ðeñan.

(Μυρçepταç,<sup>h</sup> mac Uaçu, hUa Chonçeanainθ, ρi hUa-  
 n-Θhαρματα, μοptauρ ep̃t.—Domnall, mac loçlainθ  
 hU Mhacilpuanaíθ 7 p̃earçal hUa Tair̃θ in teçlaiξ 7  
 p̃laiθepταç, mac Ruucca, hUa Phinnaçta, occip̃i punt.<sup>h</sup>  
 —Μυρçepταç<sup>i</sup> hUa ðpαιn, ρi ðpeçñmuine, occip̃ur ep̃t.  
 —hUa<sup>i</sup> Mailpuanaíθ occip̃ur ep̃t Anno Domini 1188.)

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., l. x., Anno Domini m.º c.º lxxx.º ix.º  
 Domnall, mac<sup>a</sup> Μυρçepταίξ hUí loçlainn, do mapbaθ  
 do çhallaiθ Ohal-Çpaiθe acu p̃ein.—Μυρçαθ̃ hUa  
 Çepbaill, αιp̃opiξ Çipçiall, do éc ipin Maínip̃tip-moiρ

<sup>5</sup> maile (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>6</sup> pcoileθ̃, B. <sup>7</sup> poppa, B. <sup>8</sup> co—to, B;  
 with which agrees C. <sup>9</sup> om. (manifestly by oversight), A. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A;  
 om., B, C. <sup>14</sup> 54e, l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>15</sup> 54d, t. m., n. t. h.  
 (overhead, another item was cut away in trimming the edge), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1189. <sup>a</sup> mac mic—grandson (mic was added by mistake), B.

<sup>2</sup> On their march.—Literally, be-  
 fore them.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Maeldoraidh, etc.*—The author  
 of C., having forgotten apparently  
 that he had translated from this  
 to the end of the year under 1179,

renders it thus in this place: “and  
 O'Moyldoray were at Drumkiew,  
 they burnt Esdara all and turned  
 to Connaght againe and into camp  
 [“their houldings,” 1179: recte  
 the Seghdais]. And Connaght



cobur Ua Diarmata. Concobar Maenmhaighi (namely, [1188] king of Connacht) musters the Connachtmen and Domnall Ua Briain, king of Munster, comes with a party of the Men of Munster into the force of the king of Connacht. And they burn some of the churches of the country on their march<sup>2</sup> and some they allowed to escape them [intact]. Howbeit, the Foreigners turn back to Ess-dara to come into Tir-Conaill. But, when they heard that the Cenel-Conaill and Ua Maeldoraidh<sup>3</sup> were at Druim-cliabh, they burned Ess-dara completely and turn again into Connacht and come into the Seghdais. And the Connachtmen and Men of Munster deliver an attack upon them and the Foreigners are killed with slaughter and leave the country by force without a whit of triumph.—Etain, daughter of Ua Cuinn, queen of Munster, who was on her pilgrimage at Daire, died after victory over<sup>4</sup> the world and over<sup>4</sup> the demon.

(Muircertach<sup>5</sup> Ua Concheanainn, son of Uathu, king of Ui-Diarmata, died.—Domnall, son of Lochlann Ua Maeilruanaidh and Fearghal Ua Taidhg “of the [hospitable] household” and Flaithbertach, Ua Finnachta, son of Riucc, were slain.—Muircertach Ua Brain, king of Breghmhuine, was slain.—Ua Mailruanaidh<sup>6</sup> was slain, A.D. 1188.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1189] 1189. Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners of Dal-Araidhe, [whilst] amongst themselves.—Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Air-

and Mounster came upon them and slaughtered them and left the country by force, without much fight [“with some bickering,” 1179].—Edyn, O’Cuy’n’s daughter that was pilgrim at Dyry, died.”

<sup>4</sup> Over.—Literally, *from*.

<sup>5</sup> *Muircertach, etc.*—These four items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua Mailruanaidh.*—“Taithleach, son of Conchobar, son of Diarmaid, son of Taidhg Ua Maelruanaidh, was slain,” *Annals of Loch Ce*.

ար զ-աթրիցի չօջարծի.—Արծ-Մաճա զօ Լօրթաժ օ իրօրա[ից] ծրիցի զօ րեւելք ծրիցի, ետք Կալէ 7 Շրիս 7 Եմպուլ.—Եժմիլեժ, մաճ Միւ Կանալ, րօսք 7 րօբարժայն Շիրք-հեօջայն սիւլ, զօ էւ.—Մաճ զա հարժե հիւս Մալ-րսանալ, րի Քեր-Մանաճ, զօ աթրիցաժ 7 ա ծու զօժում հիւ Շերբալլ. Ասք քրեճ Զալ զօ շարժեճ րիւն<sup>1</sup> Եր 7 Կոմրայիւ հիւս Շերբալլ 7 հիւս Մալրսանալ իւն<sup>1</sup> 7 մարծր քօր Սա Շերբալլ 7 մարբժա[ի]ր հիւս Մալ-րսանալ առն.<sup>2</sup>—Կոնժօսք Մալնմայի, մաճ Կալիւր, արծր Կոնաճէ 7 րիւսմնա Երենն սիւլ, զօ մարբաժ զ'ա Լուճ Զրաժ քեյն, քրա քրալ ա Բրաճար, րօն, Կոնժօսք հիւս զ-Պարմաթա (մաճ Կօրմալ<sup>3</sup>; ալիւր,<sup>4</sup> մաճ Կալիւր<sup>4</sup>). Կոնժօսք հիւս զ-Պարմաթա զօնօ զօ մարբաժ Լա Կաճալ Կարթ, մաճ Կոնժօսք Մալնմայի,<sup>12</sup> զ-Ուլիւր ա աճար.—Արծ-Մաճա զօ արկայն Լա հեօն Օօ-Շուրք 7 Լա Զալլալ Երենն.—Մաճ զա Քերքր, րի Տաքան, զօ էւ.—Մալ-Կալնուլից հիւս Քերկոմար, քերկուլիւն Օարք, զօ Բաճար ետք Արծ 7 Լուր-Եօջայն.

(Մարքեթաճ հիւս Քալնաթա[ի]ն, զօրթաճ Շիւսնա-Կաճալ, մօրքսք քր.<sup>5</sup>)

A 55a

Կալ Լան. (11.<sup>6</sup> ր.,<sup>7</sup>) Լ. Գ. 1., Աննօ Օմինի Մ.<sup>8</sup> Ե.<sup>9</sup> Լxxxx.<sup>10</sup>  
[Լոն<sup>11</sup> Կաճալ Կրօնքերք հի Կոնժօսք, րի Կոնաճէ, զօ Բաճա զր Լօճ-Կիւ 7 րօբարժօ .xxxxi. սր, իմ Արթեթաճ հիւս Կաճուլ, զա Կալնու-Օմալթայի<sup>12</sup>] 7<sup>13</sup> իմ  
<sup>1</sup> ր., B. <sup>2</sup> ա., A. <sup>3</sup> օմ., B, C. <sup>4</sup> օմ., t. h., A; օմ., B, C. <sup>5</sup> զ. ր. մ., n. t. h. A; օմ., B, C. <sup>6</sup> զ. n. t. h., A; օմ., B, C.

A.D. 1190. <sup>7</sup> blank space, A. The year is blank in A, B, C. <sup>8</sup> Supplied from *Annals of Loch Ce*, A.D. 1190. <sup>9</sup> On text space, n. t. h., A; օմ., B, C.

1189. <sup>1</sup> *Mellifont*.—For the Irish Cistercian monasteries, see the erudite Introduction to the *Triumphalia Monasterii S. Crucis*, ed. Rev. D. Murphy, S.J., Dublin, 1891.

<sup>2</sup> *Close and Third*.—See 1074, note 5, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Echmiledh*.—*Horse-soldier*; knight.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Ruaidhri*.—The alterna-

gialla, died in the Great Monastery [of Mellifont<sup>1</sup>] after choice penance.—Ard-Macha was burned from the Crosses of Brigit to the Regular church of Brigit, both Close and Third<sup>2</sup> and church.—Echmiledh,<sup>3</sup> son of Mac Canai, happiness and prosperity of all Tir-Eogain, died.—“Son of the night” Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was deposed and went to Ua Cerbaill. And a foray [-party] of the Foreigners came into the country and Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaigh encounter them and defeat is inflicted upon Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaidh is killed there.—Conchobur Maenmaighi, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], arch-king of Connacht and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by his own minions, by direction of his kinsman, namely, Conchobar Ua Diarmata (son of Cormac; otherwise, son of Ruaidhri<sup>4</sup>). Conchobar Ua Diarmata, however, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmaighi, in revenge of his father.—Ard-Macha was pillaged by John De-Courcy and by the Foreigners of Ireland.—The son of the Empress,<sup>5</sup> king of the Saxons, died.—Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercemais, lector of Daire, was drowned between Ard and Inis-Eogain.

(Muircertach<sup>2</sup> Ua Flannaca[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1190] 1190.

[A ship<sup>1</sup> of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, foundered on Loch-Ribh and there were drowned thirty-six men, including Airechtach Ua Radhuibh, chief of Clann Tomaltaigh] (and including

tive is correct, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

<sup>5</sup> Son of the Empress.—Henry II. died at Chinon in Touraine, July 6, 1189.

<sup>2</sup> *Muircertach*. — Given (with *Murchad* for *Muircertach* and *dux* for *toiseach*) in the *Annals of Boyle* under the preceding year.

1190. <sup>1</sup> A ship, etc.—The portion

Concubair, mac Cačail, mic Uirain, mic Thoiprdealbair  
 hui Choncubair 7 im Murčad, mac Concubair, mic  
 Diarmata, mic Tairg hui Mhairpuanaig 7 im Muir-  
 gur, mac Uatu, hui Conceanainn.—Dubearra, inſean  
 Diarmata, mic Thairg, morptua ep̃t.—Mor, inſean  
 Toiprdealbair hui Cho[n]cubair, morptua ep̃t.<sup>c</sup>—Diarm-  
 mair<sup>d</sup> hui Rabartair, abb Durrmaige, quiescit.—Alle,  
 inſean Riaca[ī]n hui Mairpuanaib, morptua ep̃t.—  
 Mail-Seaclainn hui Neactain 7 Gilla-Deirair hui  
 Sluaigearair do marbad la Toiprdealbair, mac Ruairi  
 hui Concubair, Anno Domini 1190.<sup>d</sup>

B 56d [Cal. 1an. 3. p., l. ii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
 (uel.<sup>a</sup>—ii.<sup>aa</sup>)

(Ruairi<sup>b</sup> hui Concubair o' pagbair Chomair 7 a dūl  
 hi Cenel-Conaill.<sup>b</sup>)

[Dyr] [Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup>] l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Dorur<sup>b</sup> ppoinntair in Dubreiclepa ic a denum la U[a]  
 Cačai]n na Croidhe 7 la ingin hui Indeirsi.<sup>b</sup>

(Tairleac<sup>c</sup> hui Dubda, pū hui n-Annalair 7 hui-  
 Phiacraic-Muairi, do marbad do rá mac a meicc fein.  
 —Acad hui Flainn, tairac Shil-Mhairi-Ruain,  
 morptuar ep̃t.<sup>c</sup>)

A.D. 1190 <sup>d-d</sup> i. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1191. <sup>aa</sup> added, B; om., C. The ferial and epact shew that the  
 reading is erroneous. <sup>bb</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1192. <sup>aa</sup> blank space, A; .iii. p., B. <sup>bb</sup> Given under A.D. 1191<sup>c</sup>,  
 vel—2<sup>o</sup>, B; under A.D. 1191, C. <sup>cc</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

within square brackets is supplied  
 from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)  
 The other entries are found in the  
 order here observed, but with vari-  
 ations in detail, in the same Annals  
 under this year. The first, second,  
 third and fifth are given in sub-  
 stance in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>2</sup> *Dubeassa*.—Wife of Cosnamach  
 O'Dowda, according to the *Annals*  
 of *Loch Ce*.

<sup>3</sup> *Alle*.—Wife, according to the  
 same Annals, of the Ua Radhuibh  
 who was drowned, as told in the  
 first item of this year.

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-Beraigh*.—Devotee of [St.]



Conchubhar, son of Cathal, son of Uran, son of Toirrdéal- [1196]  
bhadh Ua Conchubair and including Murchadh, son of  
Conchubhar, son of Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Mail-  
ruanaigh and including Muirgius Ua Concheanainn,  
son of Uatu.—Dubeassa,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Diarmait, son of  
Tadhg [Ua Mailruanaidh], died.—Mor, daughter of  
Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, died.—Diarmait Ua  
Rabartaigh, abbot of Dur-magh, rested.—Alle,<sup>3</sup> daughter  
of Riacan Ua Mailruanaidh, died.—Mail-Seachlainn Ua  
Neachtain and Gilla-Beraigh<sup>4</sup> Ua Sluaigheadhaigh were  
killed by Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubair,  
A.D. 1190.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1191]  
1191 (or -2).

(Ruaidhri<sup>1</sup> Ua Conchubhair left Connacht and went to  
the Cenel-Conaill.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1192 Bis.]  
1192. The door of the Refectory of the Penitentiary [of  
Daire] was made by Ua Cathain of the Craib and by  
the daughter<sup>1</sup> of Ua Inneirghi.

(Taichleach<sup>2</sup> Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and  
Ui-Fiachrach of the [river] Muaidh, was killed by the two  
sons of his own son.—Aedh<sup>3</sup> Ua Flainn, chief of Sil-Maili-  
Ruain, died.)

*Berach* (of Kilbarry, co. Rosecom-  
mon, whose feast was Feb. 15).

1191. <sup>1</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—Given under  
1190 in the *Annals of Boyle*. Ac-  
cording to the *Four Masters*, Rode-  
ric went to Tiroconnell, Tyrone,  
the English of Meath and finally  
to Munster, seeking in vain for aid  
to recover Connaught. At length,  
he was recalled and had lands  
assigned him by his sept.

1192. <sup>1</sup> *Daughter*.—She was most  
probably the wife of Ua Cathain  
(O'Kane).

<sup>2</sup> *Taichleach*.—Under the preced-  
ing year in the *Annals of Boyle*,  
with omission of “*of the Muaidh*”  
and “*by the two*,” etc.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh*.—“Aed Ua Floind mori-  
tur,” *Annals of Boyle*, 1191.

Կալ 1առ. 6<sup>ա</sup> ք., Լ. xx. 111.<sup>ա</sup>, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Եօճարժ<sup>o</sup> Օ Նաջիլ յօ արբաժ յօ հլիճ-Քիւթաճ.—Mael-  
Բաթրաւ Օ Կօճարժ յօ էւ.<sup>o</sup>—Կաճալ<sup>o</sup> Մաջարժե յօ էւ.<sup>o</sup>

(Օարմաւ,<sup>ա</sup> mac Conbrogam hli Օhiumարալժ  
տարեաճ Chlainne-Mailiժրա 7 քի հլա-Քհալժե քի քէ  
բաժա, արթար քր.—Կաճալ օճար, mac Մեջ Կարթարժ,  
օճար քր.—Օարթօրժալլ, ingen Մարճարժ հլի Մհալ-  
Sheaclainn, արթար քր imMairiթoir Օրօճար-աճա.—  
Մարճարթաճ, mac Մարճարժ Միւ Մարճաճ, քի հլա-  
Կեմրելալժ, արթար քր.<sup>ա</sup>)

Կալ. 1առ. [111.<sup>ա</sup>] ք.,<sup>ա</sup> Լ.<sup>o</sup> u.,<sup>o</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>  
Domnall<sup>o</sup> հլա<sup>1</sup> Օրարն (mac<sup>ա</sup> Կօրթեալճարժ,<sup>ա</sup> րօռ,<sup>o</sup> քի  
Muman<sup>o</sup>) յօ էւ.—Ճալլ յօ ճիւճարն ար 1111<sup>ա</sup> հլա<sup>1</sup>-  
բննարն 7 ա ար ար քի քի յօ.—Կւ-Միճե հլա քլարն յօ  
արբաժ յօ Ճալլալժ.<sup>o</sup>

(Mac<sup>o</sup> միւ Կոնքար, միւ Domnall ճարթարալժ  
հլի Օրարն, յօ ճալլաժ 7 յօ րօրճեաժ Լա Ճալլալժ.—  
Տլարճեաժ Լա Ճիլլիթ Կալ Ճօրթեալժ ճի հար-քարաժ  
7 քօ 1111<sup>ա</sup> արթին ճան յաճ արթի յ'ա քլարաժ.<sup>o</sup>)

Կալ. 1առ. [1.<sup>ա</sup> ք.,<sup>ա</sup>] Լ. x. 111.<sup>o</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
Եճարթաճ<sup>1</sup> հլա Կաճա[1]ն յօ էւ 1 Կեւլք Քհուլ.<sup>o</sup>—  
Կոնքօար Մաջ Քհաճարն յօ էւ 1 [n-dub-?] քեւլք

A.D. 1193. <sup>aa</sup> 111. ք., Լ. u., B. These belong to A.D. 1194. The two  
previous epacts, which he gives accurately, prove that the compiler of B  
deviated from his original in antedating by a year. Similar evidence is  
the retention of the A.D. notation from 1192 to 1195, both inclusive,  
though inconsistent sometimes with the ferial, sometimes with the epact,  
sometimes with both, as given in the (B) MS. <sup>bb</sup> Given under A.D.  
1192, B, C. No loco—or *locho*—is placed as another reading of Եօճարժ,  
l. m., t. h., A. <sup>cc</sup> om., B, C. <sup>dd</sup> n, t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1194. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>aa</sup> blank space, A; 1. ք., B. <sup>bb</sup> Լ. x. 111., B. The  
ferial and epact of B belong to A.D. 1195. <sup>cc</sup> Given under A.D. 1193, B, C.  
<sup>dd</sup> c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>ee</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>ff</sup> n. t. h.,  
A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1195. <sup>1</sup> Եաճ—, B. <sup>aa</sup> blank space, A; 11. ք., B. <sup>b</sup> x. 111., B.  
The B criteria belong to A.D. 1196. <sup>cc</sup> Given under A.D. 1194, B, C.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1193]  
 1193. Eochaidh O'Baighill was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha].—Mael-Patraic O'Cobhthaigh died.—Cathal Ma[c] Gaithne died.

(Diarmait,<sup>1</sup> son of Cubrogam Ua Diumasaigh, chief of Clann-Mailighra and king of Ui-Failghe for a long time, died.—Cathal the Swarthy, son of Mac Carrthaigh, was slain.—Derfhorgaill,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Murchadh Ua Mail-Seachlainn, died in the Monastery of Drochait-atha.—Muirheartach, son of Murchadh Mac Murchadha, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1194]  
 1194. Domnall Ua Briain (son of Toirrdhealbach, that is, king of Munster) died.—The Foreigners came upon the Island of the Ui-Finntain and they were put by force therefrom.—Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners.

(The grandson<sup>1</sup> of Conchubhar, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Short-handed, was blinded and emasculated by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Gillibert Mac Goisdealbh to Eas-ruadh and he returned therefrom without any advantage from his hosting.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1195]  
 1195. Echmarcach<sup>1</sup> Ua Catha[i]n died in the Regular Canons' house of St. Paul [in Ard-Macha].—Conchobur

1193. <sup>1</sup>*Diarmait, etc.*—These four items are given in this order in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The second and third are in the *Annals of Boyle* at 1193.

<sup>2</sup> *Derfhorgaill.*—See 1186, note 5, *supra*.

1194. <sup>1</sup> *The grandson, etc.*—These two entries are in the *Annals of*

*Loch Ce.* The second is in the *Annals of Boyle*, 1194.

For grandson the *Annals of Innisfallen* and *Loch Ce* have son. He is called Muircertach in the *Annals of Boyle*, according to which he was blinded by his grand-uncle, Muircertach.

1195. <sup>1</sup>*Echmarcach.*—*Horse-rider.*

Ṭaire.<sup>d</sup>—Sacarṭ<sup>e</sup> mór 1a do éc.<sup>e</sup>—Mac<sup>d</sup> in Cleiríṡ hlii Caṭala[1]n do marbaḁ.<sup>d</sup>—Sicruac<sup>e</sup> hlii ḡailmpeḁaiṡ do marbaḁ do Mac Ṭuinnṡleibe.<sup>e</sup>

(Floiriṡ, mac Ríaca[1]n hlii Mailruanarḁ, episcopus Olarino, in Chriṡto quieuit.—Sluaṡṡeāḁ la hEain Ṭo-Cuirṡi 7 la mac hUṡo Ṭe-laci do ṡaḁail neipṡ ar ḡhallaiḁ Laiṡean 7 Muṡian.—Domnall hlii Rinn, comarba Chluana-ṡearṡa ḁpenainṡ, quieuit.)

[ḁir]

A 55b

[Cal. 1an. 11.<sup>a</sup> p., Lxx. un., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>ab</sup> Reicleṡ<sup>e</sup> Poil 7 Peṡair co n-a ṡemplaiḁ 7 co m-blorḁ moir do'n paṡarḁ do loṡcaḁ.—Sluaṡṡeāḁ la Ruairḁri Mac Ṭuinnṡleibe, co n-ḡallaiḁ 7 co macaiḁ ṡiṡ Connaṡṡ docum Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 Airṡter. Tangatuir doṡo Cene[n]-Eogain Telḁa-ḁac 7 Erṡter co Maṡaire Airṡ-Maṡa, co tuṡṡat caṡ doirḁ 7 cup' mebaiḁ ar Mac Ṭuinnṡleibe 7 romarbaḁ doṡṡ ár a muinnṡteru ann, ion, ḁa mac ṡiṡ ḁéc do Connaṡṡaiḁ.—Muirṡerṡaiḁ, mac Muirṡerṡaiḁ hlii Loḁlainn, ṡi Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 ṡi domna Erṡenn uile, | ion, tuir ḡairṡiḁ 7 egṡoma<sup>1</sup> Leiṡi Cuinn, uirṡailiuḁ ḡall 7 cairṡel, ṡeṡbaiḁ cell 7 caḁur, do marbaḁ do Donnḁāḁ, mac ḁloṡcaḁ hlii Caṡa[1]n, a comairḁ Cene[oi]l-Eogain uile: ion, iar ṡabairṡ na ṡri ṡcṡíne 7 Canoine Paṡṡaic ṡṡur i tempall

B 57a

A.D. 1195. <sup>a-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1196. <sup>1</sup>egnom (nom. sg.), B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>—u,<sup>o</sup> B. That is, the year is made 1195. But the ferial and epact are those of 1196. In B they are assigned to 1195 and 1196. <sup>c-c</sup> All the entries are given under the preceding year (1195), B, C.

<sup>2</sup> Arch-priest.—See Adamnan, p. 365. This obit escaped the notice of the learned editor in compiling the *Chronicon Hyense* (ib. p. 409).

<sup>3</sup> Florence.—This and the Domnall obit are given in the *Annals of Boyle*, 1195. The second entry

is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters*.

The *Annals of Boyle* state that Florence was third abbot of Boyle and equate 1195 of his death with the (Eusebian) Mundane year 6394.

<sup>4</sup> Successor.—Comarba. So called



Mac Fachtna died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—The arch-priest<sup>2</sup> of I[on]a died.—The son of the Cleric Ua Cathala[i]n was killed.—Sitriuc Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by [Maghnus] Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha]. [1195]

(Florence,<sup>3</sup> son of Riacan Ua Mailruanaidh, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by John De-Courcy and by the son of Ugo De-Lacy to obtain sway over the Foreigners of Leinster and Munster.—Domnall Ua Finn, successor<sup>4</sup> of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1196. [1196 Bis.] The house of the Canons Regular of Paul and Peter [in Ard-Macha] with its churches and a large portion of the Close was burned.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with the Foreigners and with the sons of the kings of Connacht to Cenel-Eogain and the Airthir. Howbeit, the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc and the Airthir came to the Plain of Ard-Macha and gave them battle and defeat was inflicted upon Mac Duinnsleibhe and stark slaughter of his people took place there, namely, twelve sons of the kings of Connacht.—Muircertach, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain and royal heir of all Ireland, namely, tower of championship and valour of the Half of Conn, dissolver of the Foreigners and of castles, upholder of churches and dignities, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Bloscaadh Ua Catha[i]n, by counsel of all Cenel-Eogain: that is, after pledging the three Shrines<sup>1</sup> and the Canon of Patrick<sup>2</sup> to

in the *Annals of Boyle* likewise. The *Annals of Innisfallen* have *abbatis*. Whence it may be inferred that he was abbot and bishop.

1196. <sup>1</sup> Three shrines.—See at 733(=734) *supra*; where *commo-*

*tacio* signifies not enshrining of the relics, but their being carried about, to ensure payment of the offerings prescribed by the "Law."

<sup>2</sup> Canon of Patrick.—That is, the Book of Armagh.

δειρερταδ Αιρο-Μαθα ρειμθε ριν<sup>d</sup> 7 ρυαδ co 'Οαιρε  
Colum-cille 7 ροηασηαισεδ co honoraδ.—Mac Blopearδ  
hlla Cuipin do apcain Tερmainn 'Οabeo[i]cc 7<sup>c</sup> ρομαρβαδ  
ε ρειν inn co n-δερ ζαρ α μινντερε ρε<sup>f</sup> ρυλbuδ' cenn  
mip, τρια mipbuil 'Οabeo[i]c.<sup>e</sup>—Ipin bλιαδαν ριν dono  
dobpup<sup>2</sup> 'Domnall, mac 'Οιαρματα Mec<sup>3</sup> Caprδαιζ, caδ  
ap ζallaiδ Muman 7 Luimniδ in ρομαρδ α n-δερδ ap  
7 in ροδιδuir α Luimniud<sup>4</sup> ιατ ιαρ ρειν 7 ροbup δα  
maiδm αιλε βεop.<sup>e</sup>

[Cal. 1an. 111.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> L. ix, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>,  
sluaζαδ ια hεoan 'Οo-Chuip co n-ζallaiδ Ulaδ co  
hErr-cpaiθε, co n-δεpupaт captel Cille-Santa[i]n,  
cop'palmaiθεδ<sup>1</sup> τpυα-ced Ciannaδτ<sup>2</sup> doiδ.<sup>c</sup> Ipin<sup>3</sup> captel<sup>4</sup>  
pin imoppo ρo παζαδ Roitpел Phitun co ρoδμaтi 'maiile  
ppup. Tainic dono Roitpел Phitun ap cpειδ co Popt-  
'Οαιpe, co<sup>d</sup> ρoape Clua[i]n-i 7 Enaδ 7 'Oepc-bpuaδ.  
Ruc imoppo<sup>e</sup> Plaitβεpταδ O Maelδopaiδ (idon,<sup>f</sup> ρι  
Conall 7 'Oogan<sup>f</sup>) co n-uααδ do Chonall 7 δ'εogan  
poppo, co tupaт maiδm ap<sup>5</sup> τpαιζ na hUaδcongβαla  
<sup>2</sup> ροbup. B. <sup>3</sup> Mez, B. <sup>4</sup>—neδ, B. <sup>d</sup>om., B, C. <sup>e</sup>om., C. <sup>f</sup>ηα--  
before, B.

A.D. 1197. <sup>1</sup> Co ροpαλmaiζεδ, B. <sup>2</sup>—naδta, B. <sup>3</sup> Iρ anyan—it is in  
that, B. <sup>4</sup> capteol, A. <sup>5</sup> pop—upon, B. <sup>aa</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.u.<sup>o</sup>,  
B. The ferial and epact shew that the year is 1197. <sup>c</sup> Leo apαν captel  
pin—by them from out that castle, B; followed by C. <sup>d</sup>ocup—and, B, C.  
<sup>e</sup> u (contraction for vero, the Latin equivalent), A, B. <sup>f</sup>f r. m., t. h., A  
itl., t. h., B; "King of Kindred-Owen," C.

<sup>2</sup> Southern church.—The *Annals of Loch Ce* say the northern, which proves the scribe had no local knowledge. Cf. the Book of Armagh: Et his tribus ordinibus [scil. virginibus, poenitentibus et legitime matrimoniat] audire verbum predicationis in aelessia aquilonalis plagae conceditur sem-

per diebus dominicis. In australi vero basilica aeписcopi et presbyteri et anchoritae aelessiae et caeteri relegiosi laudes sapidas offerunt (fol. 21a).

Cum sanctorum reliquiis in aelessia australi, ubi requiescunt corpora sanctorum perigrinorum de longue cum Patricio

him in the southern church<sup>3</sup> of Ard-Macha before that. [1196]  
 And he was carried to Daire of Colum-cille and was buried honourably.—Ua Curin, the son of Bloscadh, pillaged the Termon of [St.] Dabeocc and he himself was killed therefor, with stark slaughter of his people, before the end of a month, through miracle of Dabeocc.—In that year also, Domnall, son of Diarmait Mac Carthaigh, gained a battle over the Foreigners of Munster and Limerick, in which a great number of them were killed and whereby they were afterwards expelled from Limerick. And he inflicted two other defeats likewise.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1197]  
 1197. A hosting by John De-Courey with the Foreigners of Ulidia to Ess-craibhe,<sup>1</sup> so that they built the castle of Cell-Santain<sup>2</sup> [and] the cantred of Ciannachta was desolated by them. Moreover, in that castle was left Roitsel Fitton [and] a force along with him. Then Roitsel Fitton came on a foray to the Port of Daire, so that he pillaged Cluain-i and Enach and Derc-bruach. But Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, king of [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and Cenel-Eoga[i]n) overtook them with a small force of the [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, so that he inflicted defeat upon them on the strand of the [N]uathcongabhail [and] they were

transmarinorum caeterorumque  
 iustorum (fol. 21b).

The place is omitted in the *Four Masters*.

The translator of C took *tabairt fris* to be *tabairt leis* and applied it to the murdered man: "after bringing the 3 shrines and Canons of Patrick with him into the south church of Armagh."

1197. <sup>1</sup> *Ess-craibhe*.—*Cataract of the branch[ing tree]*. On the Bann, south of Coleraine (O'D. F. M. iii. 107).

<sup>2</sup> *Cell-Santain*.—*Church of (bishop) Santan* (whose feast was June 10). From the interchange of *n* and *l* arose *Cell Santa[i]l* of B and "Kill-sandle" of C (east of the Bann, near Coleraine, O'D., *ib.*).

πορρο, co pomarbað α n-ap ann (ισον,<sup>6</sup> 'mo mac Αρροζαιλ  
 ηυι λοϋλαινν<sup>7</sup>), τρε μινβαιλ Coluim-cille 7 Caimn<sup>8</sup> 7  
 A 55c Drecal[i]n ποαιρςρεταρ ann.—Mac Gill-|Eioic do  
 Chiannaet[aið] do ílat alatapa tempoill moir Dhaire  
 Coluim-cille 7 do bpeit ceitp<sup>9</sup> copn ip íepir do boi i n-  
 Epino eipci, ισον, ím mac-μιαðað 7 ím mac-ρolu[ι]r 7 ím  
 copn ηυι Maeltopaib 7 ím cam-copaino 7 ím copn ηυι  
 'Dočartaið. Robp<sup>10</sup> imorpo 7 tall α n-innmura 7 α  
 lapa[ð] τοϋ. Pp<sup>11</sup> imorpo ipin tpep loa iar n-α n-ζαιτ  
 na peoit 7 ínti pōζat. Ocur pocpočað é' (ισον, ic epoir  
 na pias<sup>12</sup>) i<sup>8</sup> n-eineç Coluim-cille, 'pa haltoir porapaiζεð  
 B 57b ann.—Concobur O Cača[i]n do éc.—| Plaitberptaç ηυα  
 Maeltopaib, ισον, p<sup>13</sup> Conaill ip Eozann ip Αιρζιαλλ ip  
 copnumaib Teñpaç 7 p<sup>14</sup>damna Epenn uile: ισον,  
 Conaill ap loečðaðet, Cu-Culainn<sup>15</sup> ap ζαιpceð, Συαιpe<sup>16</sup>  
 ap eineç, Mac<sup>1</sup> Lužað ap oglečur,<sup>1</sup> α éc iar tpeblait  
 čozaiðe i<sup>9</sup> n-ín-ř-Saimep, i<sup>k</sup> quapc Nom Febpai,<sup>k</sup> ipin  
 tpičatmað<sup>10</sup> bliaðain α plaitčupa<sup>11</sup> 7 ipin nomað<sup>12</sup> bliaðain  
 ap coicai<sup>13</sup> α αιp. Ocur poaðnaet α n-Opuim-tuaia  
 co honopaç. Ocur ζabap Ečmapač ηυα 'Dočartaið  
 p<sup>14</sup>ζi Ceneoil-Conaill po cetoir 7 n<sup>15</sup> paibe aet caicetizip  
 i p<sup>16</sup>ζi, íntan tainiz licoan 'Do-Cuipc co počpaiðe moir

<sup>6</sup> .m., A, B. <sup>7</sup> p<sup>17</sup>eaž, A. <sup>8</sup> α, A. <sup>9</sup> α, B. <sup>10</sup> .xxx. mað, A. <sup>11</sup> ζai—  
 (ř om.), A. <sup>12</sup> .ix. mað, A, B. <sup>13</sup> .ζaiτ, A; .ζaiτ, B. <sup>14</sup> sitl., t.h., A, B.;  
 om., C. <sup>15</sup> ocur—and—prefixed, B. <sup>16</sup> om., A. <sup>17</sup> om., B, C. <sup>18</sup> k m  
 quarta p<sup>19</sup>epa (on the fourth feria), A. The copyist doubtless mistook  
 p<sup>20</sup>p (thus given in B)=Febpai (February) for *feria* and omitted n=Nom,  
 as being meaningless. Feb. 2 fell on Sunday, not Wednesday, in 1197.

<sup>3</sup> *Cainnech*.—St Canice of Kil-  
 kenny was likewise patron of  
 Ciannachta (barony of Keenaght,  
 co. Londonderry), in which he was  
 born.

<sup>4</sup> *Brecan*.—Ten of the name are  
 given in the Homonymous Lists

(Book of Leinster, p. 366f). The  
 Brecan here intended is perhaps  
 the patron of Cenn Bairche, near  
 the source of the Bann, co. Down.

<sup>5</sup> *Goblets*.—Chalices, as is evident  
 from the context.

<sup>6</sup> *Jewels*.—Literally, *valuables*.



slaughtered to a large number (namely, around the son of Ardgal Ua Lochlainn), through miracle of Colum-cille and Cainnech<sup>3</sup> and Breacan<sup>4</sup> [whose churches] they pillaged there.—Mac Gilla-Eidich of the Ciannachta robbed the great altar of the great church of Daire of Columcille and took the four [five] best goblets<sup>5</sup> that were in Ireland therefrom, including “the gray son” and “the son of light” and the goblet of Ua Maeldoraidh and “the twisted goblet” and the goblet of Ua Dochartaich. Moreover, he broke off and took away from them their jewels<sup>6</sup> and their setting. But, on the third day after their being stolen, the treasures and he who stole them were found out. And he was hanged (namely, at the Cross of the Executions) in reparation to Colum-cille, whose altar was profaned there.—Conchobur Ua Catha[i]n died.—Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, that is, king of [Cenel]-Cona[i]ll and [Cenel]-Eoga[i]n and Airgialla, defender of Temhair and royal heir of all Ireland: namely, Conall<sup>7</sup> for championship, Cu-Culainn<sup>8</sup> for prowess, Guaire<sup>9</sup> for generosity, Mac Lughach<sup>10</sup> for athletics, died after choice tribulation in Inis-Saimer, on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of February, in the thirtieth year of his lordship and in the ninth and fiftieth year of his age. And he was buried honourably in Druim-tuamha. And Echmarcach Ua Dochartaich takes the kingship of Cenel-Conaill immediately. And he was but a fortnight in the kingship, when John De-Courcy came with a large

The translation of *lasa[dh]* (*setting*) is conjectural.

<sup>7</sup> *Conall*.—An Ulster hero who lived in the 1st century of the Christian era.

<sup>8</sup> *Cu-Culainn*.—Cuculandus, decantatissimus pugil (*Ogygia*, p.

279). Flourished in Ulster in the 1st century, A.D.

<sup>9</sup> *Guaire*.—See *supra*, 662(=663). His name still lives, denoting a generous person.

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Lughach*.—[Only] son of *Lugha* (his mother). Grandson of

'maille ppuir tap Tuaim hi Tír-n-Eogain. Ar[r]eic co hArd-ppaá; iar rin, timceall co Daire Coluim-cille co rabadar coic oibé anó. Iméixit imorro co Cnoc-Napcan d'a n-imaáur éairir. Tegarit dono Cenel-Conaill im Eámarcaé hUa n-Dočartaié dia n-innraigib 7 doraiprat caé doib, du in romarbaó da cet<sup>14</sup> doib, im a púš, idon, im Eámarcaé<sup>1</sup> 7 im Donncaó hUa Taircept,<sup>15</sup> idon,<sup>m</sup> púšoiré Clainni-Sneróšile, idon, cuing éinúš 7 ešnuma 7 comurle Ceneoil-Conaill uile 7 im Šilla-m-Đurici hUa n-Dočartaié 7 im Mac<sup>16</sup> Duša[i]n 7 im Maš Ppšail<sup>17</sup> 7 im macaib hUa m-Đaigill et alior nobilep. Ocur poairget inir-n-Eogain 7 doraiprat boroma mó[i]r eipri.—Concobar,<sup>j</sup> mac mic Tairš, pí Mhuig[i]-Luipš 7 Muig-i-Ái, tuir opóáin 7 aipeáir, enié 7 comairči Connaét uile, a éc iar n-aipriš togaóh i Mainipir Ááa-do-lapc.—Ma[c] Craib hUa [Ph]laib-berpaié, mac píš Típe-Eogain, do marbaó 7 Mael-puanaig O Ppcomair (no<sup>n</sup> O Capella[i]n<sup>n</sup>), apótoiré Clainni-Diarmata, do marbaó 7 da marcaé maiči d'a muinnir do marbaó.<sup>j</sup>

A 55d

[Cal. 1an. u.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> L. xx, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup> Šilla Mac Liac<sup>1</sup> hUa Đpena[i]n<sup>2</sup> do ačup a comurbur uáó 7 Šilla-Cpirt hUa Cepnaig ap tošá<sup>3</sup> loeč 7 cleiré Tuairce[i]pt Epenn do<sup>4</sup> oipóneó<sup>4</sup> i n-a inaó i n-abóaine Coluim-cille.

(Macc<sup>o</sup> Đprian Đhpipriúš, mic Thoiprdealbaig hUa Chončubair, do marbaó la Cačal cappač, mac Cončubair Mhaenmaigē.

<sup>14</sup> c., A, B. <sup>15</sup> Doir—, A. <sup>16</sup> Maš A. <sup>17</sup> epšail (š om.), A. <sup>1</sup> hUa n-Dočartaiš—Ua<sup>j</sup> Dochartaigh—added, B. <sup>m</sup> om., B, C. <sup>nn</sup> itl., t. h., MS. (A).

A.D. 1198. <sup>1</sup> Lia (c om.), A. <sup>2</sup> Đp (exemplar probably illegible), A. <sup>3</sup> taša, A. <sup>44</sup> po hoipóneó—was instituted, A; do ačup (the infinitive) shews that the B-reading is correct. <sup>aa</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> —.un.<sup>o</sup>, B.

Finn Mac Cumail, and a famous | tia), in the third century of our  
spearsman in the Irish *Fiann* (Mili- | era.

force under him past Tuaim into Tir-Eogain. From here to [1197] Ard-sratha; after that, around to Daire of Colum-cille, so that they were five nights therein. They go then to Cnoc-Nascain, to be carried across it [Lough Swilly]. But the Cenel-Conaill, under Echmarcach Ua Dochartaigh, come to attack them and gave them battle, where two hundred of them [the Irish] were killed, around their king, that is, Echmarcach and around Donnchadh Ua Taircert, namely, royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghile, to wit, the link of generosity and valour and counsel of all Cenel-Conaill and around Gilla-Brighti Ua Dochartaigh and around Mac Dubha[i]n and Mac Ferghail and the sons of Ua Baighill and other nobles. And they [the English] harried Inis-Eogain and carried great cattle-spoil therefrom.—Concobar, grandson of Tadhg [Ua Maelruanaigh], king of Magh-Luirg and Magh-Ai, tower of splendour and principality, of generosity and protection of all Connacht, died after choice penance in the Monastery of Ath-da-laarc.—Ma[c] Craith Ua [F]laithbertaigh, son of the king of Tir-Eogain, was killed and Maelruanaigh O Fercomais (or O'Cairellain<sup>11</sup>), arch-chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed and two good horsemen of his people were killed.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1198] 1198. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brena[i]n<sup>1</sup> put the succession away from him and Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh<sup>1</sup> by choice of laity and clergy of the North of Ireland was ordained in his stead in the abbacy of Colum-cille.

(The son<sup>2</sup> of Brian of Breifni, son of Toirrdealbach Ua Conchubhair, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchubar Maenmhaighe.

<sup>11</sup> *O' Cairellain*. — This is the correct reading. The *O' Cairellans* were chiefs of Clann-Diarmada (Clondermot, co. Londonderry).

1198. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Brenain*; *Ua Cernaigh*. — See *Adamnan*, pp. 408–9.

<sup>2</sup> *The son*. — Given at this year in *Annals of Loch Ce* and *Four Masters*.

No ḡumað ar in | Callaino ro buð coip Ruairþu hlla  
Concobaip do ðeif.

U. cccc. iii.º)

B 57c

| Cal. 1an. iii.º f.º L. 1., Anno Domini M. c.º xc.º ix.º<sup>b</sup>  
Ruairþu hlla Concobaip (idon,º mac Toiprðealðiaξ hlli  
Concubaipº), ri Epenn, in penitencia quieuit.—Caðalan<sup>d</sup>  
hlla Maelþaball, ri Cairpzi-ðpaðaiðe, do marbað o'O  
Depra[i]n 7 O Depra[i]n do marbað annreim.<sup>d</sup>—Sluaξað  
la heoan Do-Cuip 7 Tir-n-ðogian ar put na ceall : idon,  
Apo-ppaða 7 Rað-boð do milliuð do, noº co poaðt  
Daire, co paðe annrim<sup>1</sup> da oioðe for peçtman | ic  
milliuð Innri-heogian 7 in tipe ariçena 7 ní paðað ar  
fru pé ðota, no co' topaçt' Aað hlla Neill, luçt coic  
long, co Cill . . .<sup>2</sup> ilaðarnu,<sup>2</sup> co poloirç ní do'n baile,  
co romaþb oip tepta do piçit<sup>3</sup> annreim<sup>4</sup>. Annreim  
pobataru ðaill Muix-e-line 7 Dal-Araioðe, tri cet,<sup>5</sup> ar a  
cinn, etip iarn 7 cen<sup>6</sup> iarn 7 ní'airuðeour no co  
podoipwrit 'n-a cenn ic lopeað in baile. Annreim  
tucpat deðaið ar lár in baile, co romað ar ðallaið 7  
tucpat coic maðmannoð<sup>7</sup> o ðein amaç poppa no co n-  
deçaður 'n-a longaið 7 nup'paðað<sup>b</sup> aæt coicep<sup>8</sup> do  
muinnur hlli Neill. Iar rin poimtið Sheoan, o'tçuala  
rin porpea.—Cacað eter Conall ip Eogan, idon, co  
tucpat CeneL-Conaill piçi do U[a] Eicnið. Annreim  
táinic<sup>8</sup> 'n-a coinne co Tepmonn-ðabeó[i]c. Táinic<sup>9</sup> hlla  
The ferial and epact, however, belong to 1198. <sup>c</sup>n, t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1199. <sup>1</sup>annreim, A. <sup>2</sup>ala—, A. <sup>3</sup>xx.ii, A, B. <sup>4</sup>ann—there, B.  
<sup>5</sup>c., A, B. <sup>6</sup>gan, B. <sup>7</sup>man, A. <sup>8</sup>coicup, B. <sup>9</sup>g. B. <sup>10</sup>n. f., n. t. h., on  
blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>—um.º, B. But the ferial and epact of B itself shew  
that the year is 1199, not 1198. <sup>c</sup>itl., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C. <sup>d</sup>om., B,  
C. <sup>e</sup>om., A. <sup>f</sup>co n-deçaðað—until went, B ; with which C agrees.  
<sup>g</sup>blank left for name of church, A, B. “ Killaharna,” C, as if nothing  
was wanting. <sup>h</sup>nup'paðat—they left not, B.

<sup>3</sup> Or, etc.—This alternative date  
is correct. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, pp.  
441-2) quotes a contemporaneous  
obit which specifies the year by

Thursday, moon 20 and the day as  
Sunday, Dec. 2, moon 27. These  
criteria accurately designate 1198.

<sup>2</sup> 5103.—This belongs to the fol-



Or<sup>3</sup> it may be on this year it were right for [the death of] Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair to be. [1198]

[A.M.] 5403.<sup>2</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1199. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair (that is, son of Toirrdhealbhaich Ua Ccnchubair), king of Ireland, rested in penance.<sup>1</sup> —Cathalan Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe, was killed by O'Derain and O'Derain was killed at the same time.—A hosting by John De-Courcy into Tir-Eogain throughout the churches : namely, Ard-sratha and Rath-both were destroyed by him, until he reached Daire, so that he was there two nights over a week, destroying Inis-Eogain and the country besides. And he would not have gone therefrom for a long time, had not [*lit.* until] Aedh Ua Neill, [with] a force of five ships, reached Cell [ruadh ?<sup>2</sup>] in Latharna, so that he burned a part of the town and killed twenty, wanting two, therein. Then the Foreigners of Magh-Line and Dal-Araidhe were, three hundred [strong], both in mail<sup>3</sup> and without mail,<sup>3</sup> in front of him and they [the Irish] noticed not, until [the Foreigners] poured against them, burning the town. Thereupon they gave battle in the centre of the town and it went against the Foreigners. And [the Irish] gave five defeats to them thenceforward, until they went into their ships and only five of the people of Ua Neill were lost. Thereafter John went away, when he heard that.—Great war between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, so that Cenel-Conaill gave the kingship to Ua Eicnigh. Then he came to meet them to the Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc. Ua Neill with the Men of

lowing year. It is based upon the same Reckoning as that inserted at 432 and elsewhere ; namely, the Mundane Period = 4204 years.

1199. <sup>1</sup> *Rested in penance.*—According to the obit in O'Flaherty, he died in the monastery of Cong,

where he had spent the last thirteen years of his life and was buried at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 112-3.

<sup>2</sup> *Cell[ruadh ?].*—The bracketted part is suggested by O'Donovan.

<sup>3</sup> *Mail.*—Literally, *iron.*

Neill co þeƿaib̃ Mairi-1ēa do ēairmeƿe 7 n-a coinne, co  
 paca caē aƿaile ƿið 7 co ƿomebaib̃ aƿ hlla n-ēienig̃ 7  
 co ƿárgaib̃ bƿaig̃ti. Aƿriðe, ƿin loo cetna, Aēð hlla  
 Neill 7 Cenel-ēogain, co ƿoairgƿet Cenel-Conaill  
 imMačairpe Mairi-h1ēa 7 co tucƿat boƿoma n-  
 ƿiaƿim̃iðe<sup>10</sup> leo. Ocuƿ ƿr do'n cƿeic̃hi ƿin do maƿbaib̃  
 Níall hlla ƿuib̃oirma aƿ ƿc̃eim̃leab̃. 1aƿrin,<sup>d</sup> ƿluag̃aib̃  
 la hAēð hlla Neill 7 la Cenel-n-ēogain co Mačairpe  
 Muig̃i-1ēa do ēabairt caēa do Cenel-Conaill, no co  
 ƿoƿagƿat Cenel-Conaill in longƿort 7 co n-ðeƿnƿat  
 blaog̃oð ƿiē[a] annƿein.<sup>d</sup>

(Sið<sup>1</sup> do ðenaim̃ do Chačal Chƿoiðēap̃ hlla Choncu-  
 bair ƿe Cačal Caprač, mac Conēubair Maenmaig̃e 7 a  
 tabairt hiƿtiƿ 7 ƿeƿann do ēabairt do.)

A 56a

Cal. 1an. 111.<sup>a</sup> ƿ.<sup>a</sup> L. x. 11.<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup>  
 Mael-1ƿru<sup>d</sup> Mac Gille-Eƿain, aƿc̃inneč Cille-moipe  
 hlla-Ni[a]lla[i]n 7 aib̃uƿ comarba ƿatƿaic, in pace  
 quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—ƿoponƿat Gaill Ulað<sup>o</sup> tƿi cƿeča 1 Tƿn-  
 ēogain 7 in tƿeƿ cƿeč ƿoponƿat, ƿogabƿat longƿort ic  
 ƿomnač-mop Muig̃i-1mclair. ƿocuƿƿet cƿeč mór  
 ímač. Táinig Aēð hlla Neill 1 n-aƿciƿ na cƿeic̃e, co ƿo  
 compuc do 7 na Gaill 7 co ƿomuib̃ aƿ Gaillaið 7 co  
 tapait aƿ n-tiaƿim̃iðe ƿoppo 7 ƿoélauƿ 7an | aib̃če<sup>3</sup>  
 co n-ðečauƿ<sup>1</sup> tap Túaim.—Sanctur Maup̃tiur<sup>2</sup> Uo  
 ðaeta[i]n 1 n-h1 Colum-cille in pace quieuit.—Cƿeč  
 la Ruaiðƿi Mac ƿuinnƿleiðe, co ní do Ghallaið M̃iðe,  
 co ƿoairgƿet Mainiƿtiƿ Phoil 7 Phetaiƿ,<sup>3</sup> co naƿ ƿagƿat  
 1nñti ačt aen boin.—Raoub<sup>d</sup> Mac Raeb̃is, ƿiƿeč  
 Cene[oi]l-Oenģura, do maƿbaib̃ do Ghallaið aƿ cƿeic̃ 1

B 57a

A.D. 1199. <sup>10</sup>-aƿriðe, B, <sup>11</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1200. <sup>1</sup>n-ðečauƿ, B. <sup>2</sup>Mup̃tiur, A. <sup>3</sup>ƿeuiƿ, B. <sup>a</sup>n. t. h.,  
 on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.xi., B. This, unless perhaps a scribal error, is an  
 unaccountable reading; xi. not being an epact. <sup>c</sup>m. xc. ix., B. Ero-  
 neously. <sup>d</sup>om., B, C. <sup>e</sup>an blaðain ƿin—that year—added, B; followed  
 by C.

Magh-Itha came against him, to prevent him, so that each [1199] of them saw the other. And Ua Eicnigh was defeated and left pledges. From here Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain [went] on the same day, until they harried Cenel-Conaill around the Plain of Magh-Itha and took countless cattle-spoil away with them. And it is on that foray Niall Ua Duibhdirma was killed on a surprise party. After that, a hosting [was made] by Aedh Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain to the Plain of Magh-Itha, to give battle to the Cenel-Conaill, so that the Cenel-Conaill abandoned the camp and they made a kind of peace then.

(Peace<sup>4</sup> was made between Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchubair with Cathal Carrach, son of Conchubar Maenmaighe and [Cathal] was brought into the country and land given to him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1200Bis.] 1200. Mael-Isu, son of Gilla-Erain, herenagh of Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain and successor designate of Patrick, rested in peace.—The Foreigners of Ulidia made three forays into Tir-Eogain and the third foray they made, they made a camp at Domnach-mor of Magh-Imclair. They sent a large foray [party] abroad. Aedh Ua Neill came to rescue the prey, until himself and the Foreigners met and defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and countless slaughter was put upon them and they stole away in the night, until they went past Tuaim.—The saintly Maurice Ua Baetain<sup>1</sup> rested in peace in I[ona] of Colum-cille.—A foray by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with some of the Foreigners of Meath, so that they pillaged the Monastery of Paul and Peter [in Armagh] until they left not therein but one cow.—Radub Mac Raedig, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, was killed by the

<sup>4</sup> Peace.—This item is found in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

1200. <sup>1</sup> Ua Baetain.—“Baetan, Baithan, Buadan, Baetog, Baedog,

n-Annarca-Chéin.<sup>d</sup>—Rollant,<sup>e</sup> mac Uétraí, ní Gall-  
Gairbél, in pace quieuit.<sup>f</sup>

(Donncað<sup>g</sup> Uaíneac, mac Ruairí hUí Chonchúair,  
do marbað lair na Saxaib éadur hilleimnué.<sup>h</sup>)

(U.<sup>a</sup> cccc.u.<sup>a</sup> [=A.D. M. cc. i.])

[Cal. 1an. u.<sup>b</sup> p.,<sup>b</sup> Lxx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
Ruairí Mac Duinnleibe, ní Ulað 7 cannel gaircib  
na h-Érenn uile, do marbað do Galluib, ionn, tria  
míbuilic Poil 7 Petar<sup>1</sup> 7 Patraic<sup>2</sup> poíparais.—  
Tomaltaic hUa Conchobair, comarba Patraic 7 ap-  
paimaí<sup>3</sup> Érenn uile do ead[1] 7 do crabað, in pace  
quieuit.—Innarba[ð] Caíal croibde[1]rg hUí Conchobair  
7 rísað Caíal capraí 1 n-a inað (No<sup>d</sup> comat ar in  
[Calainn rí tuar tic innarba[ð] Caíal croibde[1]rg.<sup>d</sup>)—  
Sloísað la hAeð hUa Neill 1 poipicín Caíal croib-  
de[1]rg co Pesarí Muişí-híca 7 co n-Áiríalluib co  
rangatar co Teó-Úaícin Áiríais, co poíoretur ann, co  
tangatur co hÉr-dara 7 co ruc oppa Caíal capraic co  
maicib Connac 7 Uiliam úire co n-Galluib Luimnig  
imaille ppur 7 co poínur ar Thuaircept n-Érenn 7 co  
parísað anó hUa hEicmí, airíuig Áiríall et alu  
multa.—Sloísað la Sheoan do-Chuirt co n-Galluib Ulað  
7 mac Ugo de-laci co n-Galluib Míde 1 poipicín Caíal

A.D. 1200. <sup>f-f</sup> om., C. <sup>g-g</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1201. <sup>1</sup> Pesarí, B. <sup>2</sup> -raí, B. <sup>3</sup> airíoppaimaí, B. <sup>aa</sup> n. t. h.,  
A; om., B, C, D. <sup>b-b</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c</sup> om.,  
B; that is, the year in B (followed by C, D) is 1200,—erroneously, as the  
epact shews. <sup>d-d</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

Buadog are all varieties of the  
same name, and *Baetog* prefixed by  
*da* [=do, thy], the title of endear-  
ment, makes Cluain-da-Bhaotog,  
now Clondavaddog, the name of a  
parish in Fanad, in the north of  
Donegal." *Adamnan*, p. 409.

For the Cross of St. Buadon of  
Clonca (Cluain-catha, Inishowen,  
co. Donegal), see Proc. R.I.A. Ser.  
iii. Vol. II., p. 109.

<sup>2</sup> *Roland*.—King of Galloway.  
For some of his doings, see Benedict



Foreigners on a foray in Aenarca-Cein.—Roland,<sup>2</sup> son [1200] of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Irish, rested in peace.

(Donnchadh<sup>3</sup> of Uaithne, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the Saxons that were in Limerick.)

([A.M.] 5405 [A.D. 1201].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1201] 1201. Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochada], king of Ulidia and candle of championship of all Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners, to wit, through the miracles of Paul and Peter and Patrick whom he dishonoured.<sup>1</sup>—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair, successor of Patrick and arch-primate of all Ireland for wisdom and piety, rested in peace.—Expulsion of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobuir and coronation of Cathal Carrach in his stead (Or perhaps it is in this [preceding] year above the expulsion of Cathal Red-hand comes.).—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill in aid of Cathal Red-hand with the Men of Magh-Itha and with the Airghialla, until they came to Tech-Baithin of Airtech. They turned there until they came to Es-dara and Cathal Carrach with the nobles of Connacht and William [de] Burgh with the Foreigners of Limerick along with him overtook them. And the North of Ireland was defeated and Ua Eienigh, arch-king of Airgialla and many others were lost.—A hosting by John De Courcy with the Foreigners and the son of Ugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath in aid of Cathal Red-hand, until they reached Cell-mic-

of Peterborough, i. 339—48, ii. 8 (Rolls' ed.).

<sup>3</sup> Of *Uaithne*.—"So called from having been fostered in the territory of *Uaithne*, now Ownybeg, a barony in the north-east of the co. Limerick." (Note to *Annals of Loch Ce*, i. 208.)

The entry is given at 1200 in the *Annals of Loch Ce*; at 1199 and 1200 in the *Four Masters*.

1201. <sup>1</sup> *Dishonoured*.—See the act of profanation under the last preceding year.

croibde[i]r, co rangatur Cill mic n-Duoc. Annrein  
 táinig Catál carpaé co Connaétauí imaille ppur 7 co  
 pocuirpet caé 7 co romuir ar Shallauí Ulaó 7 Míbe.  
 A 56b 1 bail iprabadur<sup>4</sup> na coic<sup>5</sup> caéa, ní tainig ar aét da éaé  
 oib.—Ceó hUa Heill do aépúgáó la Cenel-n-Eogann | 7  
 B 58a púgáó Concobuir Mes laélaínn doib 7 co n-derma cpeié  
 hi Tir-n-En[n]ai,<sup>6</sup> co tuc bú | diaimúíbe 7 co romairb  
 daine. Annrein táinig Eicneéan hUa Domnall co  
 longair Cemuil-Conaill 7 co n-a plog ar tír, co  
 rogabrát longport ic Gaet-in-cairpigin. Iar rin  
 rangatur Clann-Diarmata co Port-poir do'n le[i]é  
 aile do gabail ppurin loingir. Iar rin poleicéa oppa  
 na tri longa déc lan[a] do rluaé, co romairb ar Clann-  
 Diarmata. Iar rin tainig Mac laélaínn (don,<sup>7</sup> Con-  
 chubhar beacc<sup>8</sup>) i n-a poirúin, co rogonaó a eé 7 co  
 torcair do'n epcar rin la Cenel-Conaill i n-eineé  
 Colum-cille 7 a comairb 7 a rcpune rodomiaóaié.  
 Ocuir<sup>9</sup> triaran mibail cetna<sup>10</sup> romairb Concobur  
 Mupáó hUa Cpuca[i]n, ri hUa-Piaépaé.

(Conchubhar<sup>11</sup> na glairfeme hi Ruairc do bábuó.<sup>12</sup>)

Cal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Hiall hUa Flainn<sup>1</sup> do marbaó do Gallauí Ulaó i  
 meáil.—Maénur, mac Diarmata hUa laélaínn, do  
<sup>4</sup> pua—A. <sup>5</sup> u. (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), A. <sup>6</sup> n-Eua, A.  
<sup>7</sup> id., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>8</sup> ir—*it is*—added, B. The sentence is  
 omitted in D. <sup>9</sup> rin—that—added, B

A.D. 1202. <sup>1</sup> Flainn, B.—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> .i. o, B:  
 that is, 1201; which is also the year in C, D. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> meáil is  
 om. in C, D.

<sup>2</sup> *The place, etc.*—Descendentes  
 ad bellum fuerunt numero 15 millia  
 armatorum, ex quibus 8 millia in  
 eodem bello perierunt, D. This is,  
 no doubt, an exaggeration.

<sup>3</sup> *Dishonoured.* — D adds: Et  
 nihilominus ipse O'Donill cum suis

persecutus est fugam inter Dermi-  
 tios et Eoganenses, quos simul  
 oppressit et tandem rediit cum  
 magna preda et victoria.

<sup>4</sup> *Conchubhar.*—Given in the *An-  
 nals of Loch Ce, ad an.*

<sup>5</sup> *Na Glaisfheine.*—Of the green

Duach. Then came Cathal Carrach with the Connachtmen [1201] along with him and they engaged in battle and the Foreigners of Ulidia and Meath were defeated. The place<sup>2</sup> wherein were the five battalions, there came not therefrom but two battalions of them.—Aedh Ua Neill was deposed by the Cenel-Eogain and the coronation of Conchobar Mac Lachlainn [was effected] by them. And he made a foray into Tir-Ennai, so that he took away cows innumerable and killed people. Then came Eicnechan Ua Domnaill with the fleet of Cenel-Conaill and with their host on land, so that they formed a camp at Gaeth-in-cairrgin. Thereafter came the Clann-Diarmata to Port-rois on the other side, to act against the fleet. After that, there were sent against them the thirteen ships full of the host, so that [the battle] went against the Clann-Diarmata. Thereupon Mac Lachlainn (namely, Conchubhur the Little) came to their aid, until his horse was wounded and he fell of that fall by the Cenel-Conaill, in reparation of [St.] Colum-cille and of his successor and of his Shrine that he dishonoured.<sup>3</sup> And through the same miracle Conchobur killed Murchadh Ua Crichain, king of Ui-Fiachrach.

(Conchubhar<sup>4</sup> na Glaisfheine<sup>5</sup> U[a] Ruairc was drowned.<sup>6</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1202] 1202. Niall Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners of Ulidia in treachery.—Maghnus, son of Diarmait Ua

*militia*; "so called from the colour of their armour or of their standards" (*Pursuit of Diarmuid and Graine*, ed. S. H. O'Grady, *Trans. Ossian. Soc.* iii. 89).

<sup>6</sup> *Drowned*.—In the Erne, near Belleek, flying from a battle gained over Ualgarg O'Rourke and himself by O'Donnell. (*F. M.* A.D. 1200 and O'D.'s note *k.*)

ἡαῖβαθ̃ το Μαιρσεπαθ̃ ἡἡα<sup>d</sup> ἡεἡἡ. Μαιρσεπαθ̃ ἡἡα ἡεἡἡ ὄνοο το μαῖβαθ̃ ἀνν.

(1<sup>st</sup> τ-εαρεῦθ ἡἡα Μεἡἡαῖξ̃ ἡνεἡετ.—Iohannep, ppey-  
biter Captoinaly το Monte Celio et legatur  
Αποστολῖ[α]θ̃ Σεοἡ, ἡν ἡἡεἡἡἡἡἡἡ ὑεἡετ. Σεἡἡἡ  
ḗἡεἡεαḗ̃ Εἡεἡἡ, ἡἡἡ ἡἡἡἡἡἡ 7 ἡἡεἡḗἡεἡἡἡἡ, 1 n-Ἀḗ  
ḗἡἡἡ ἡἡἡ Captoinal cetna ἡἡ. Σεἡἡἡ Chonnaḗ̃, ἡἡἡ  
ἡἡḗἡἡ 7 ḗἡεἡḗἡἡ, ἡἡ Ἀḗ-ἡἡἡ ἡἡ ḗἡἡ ḗἡεἡḗἡἡ ἡἡἡ  
Captoinal cetna.—Τοἡἡḗἡἡἡἡἡ, mac Ruἡḗἡἡ, ἡἡ  
Τḗἡἡḗἡἡἡἡἡ ἡἡἡ Conḗἡἡἡἡ, το ḡἡἡἡ ἡἡ Caḗἡ  
ḗἡἡḗἡἡἡ, ἡἡ ἡἡ Connaḗ̃. Oḗἡ ἡἡ ἡἡ ἡḗḡἡἡἡἡ ἡἡ  
ἡἡἡ, Ḍḗἡḗἡἡ ἡἡἡ Ḍḗἡἡἡ, ἡἡ ἡἡἡ-n-Ἀἡἡἡἡἡἡ 7  
Conḗἡἡἡἡ ḡḗἡ ἡἡἡ ἡḗἡἡἡ, ἡἡ ἡἡḡἡἡ Connaḗ̃ 7  
Ḍἡἡἡἡἡἡ, mac Ruἡḗἡἡ ἡἡἡ Conḗἡἡἡἡ, ἡἡἡ, mac ἡ  
ἡḗἡ ἡἡἡ 7 Ḍἡἡἡἡἡἡ, mac Μαḡἡἡἡἡ, ἡἡἡ, mac  
ḗἡḗἡἡἡἡ ἡ ἡḗἡἡ.—Caḗἡ<sup>1</sup> ḗἡἡἡἡ, mac Conḗἡἡἡἡ  
Μḗἡἡἡἡἡḡἡ, ἡἡἡ Τḗἡἡḗἡἡἡἡḡἡ ἡἡἡἡ, ἡἡ Conḗἡἡἡἡ, το  
μαῖβαθ̃ ἡἡ ḗἡἡἡἡ ἡἡ.)

[Cal. 1an. 111.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. x, u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>  
Mael-Coluim<sup>o</sup> ἡἡἡ Ḃἡἡἡἡἡἡ, ἡἡḗἡἡἡἡἡ Ḍḗἡἡἡἡ, ἡἡ  
pace ἡἡἡἡἡἡ.—Ḍḗἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ ḗἡἡἡἡ ἡἡἡ Ḍḗḗἡἡἡἡḡἡ, ἡἡ  
Ḍḗἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ, το μαῖβαθ̃ το Μḗἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ<sup>1</sup> ἡἡ n-  
ἡḡἡἡἡἡἡ cell<sup>2</sup> n-ἡἡḗἡἡ 7 ἡἡἡἡἡ.—Mael-Finnen Mac  
Colmaḡἡἡἡ, ἡἡḗἡἡἡἡἡ ἡḡἡἡἡἡἡ,<sup>3</sup> ἡἡ pace ἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ.—  
Ḍḗἡἡἡἡἡ ἡἡἡ Ḃἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ, ἡἡἡἡἡ [1ἡ,<sup>d</sup>] ἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ

<sup>d</sup> Repeated, doubtless by oversight, B. <sup>e</sup> Partly on text space, partly on  
margin, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup> r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1203. <sup>1</sup> Ḃḗἡḡἡἡ, B. <sup>2</sup> ḗἡἡἡ, B. <sup>3</sup> ἡḡἡἡἡἡ, A.—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h. on  
blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> (1202), B; followed by C, D. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C, D.  
The order of the entries in B, C, D is: Mael-Finnen—Ḍḗἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ  
—Ḍḗἡἡἡἡἡ ἡἡἡ Ḃἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ. <sup>d</sup> blank left for name of Community, A, B.  
Not supplied in C, D. For the reading 1ἡ, see Adamnan, p. 409, n. o.

1202. <sup>1</sup> At the same time.—Et  
propterea eodem instanti ipse  
Mauricius similiter interemptus  
fuit, D.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Mellaigh*. — Conn O'Mel-

laigh, bishop of Annaghdown, co.  
Galway, according to the *Four  
Masters*.

All the added entries are given in  
the *Annals of Loch Ce* at this year.



Lachlainn, was killed by Muircertach Ua Neill. Muircertach Ua Neill, however, was killed at the same time.<sup>1</sup> [1202]

(The bishop Ua Mellaigh<sup>2</sup> rested.—John,<sup>3</sup> Cardinal Priest of Monte Celio and Legate of the Apostolic See, came into Ireland. A Synod of the clergy of Ireland, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, [assembled] at Ath-cliaith under that same Cardinal.—A Synod of Connacht, both laics and clerics, [assembled] at Ath-luain at the end of a fortnight under the same Cardinal.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal Red-hand, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And it is these captured him,—namely, Donnchadh Ua Dubda, king of Ui-Amhalgaidh and Conchubhar Ua Eadhra the Stammerer, king of the Luighni of Connacht and Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to wit, the son of his own father, and Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, that is, the son of the brother of his father.—Cathal Carrach,<sup>4</sup> son of Conchubhar Maenmuighe, son of Toirrdelbach Mor, king of Connacht, was killed in this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1203]  
1203. Mael-Coluim Ua Bronain, herenagh of Toraidhe, rested in peace.—Domnall Carrach Ua Dochartaigh, king of Tir-Conaill<sup>1</sup> was killed by Muinnter-Baighill after pillaging many churches and territories.—Mael-Finne Mac Colmain, arch-senior select, rested in peace.—Domnall Ua Brolchain prior [of Iona], eminent senior select for

<sup>3</sup> John.—On August 15 of this year, King John renewed (by Letters) an appeal before the Legate against the bishops of Clogher, Clonmacnoise, Kells and Ardagh, the archdeacon of Armagh and others, who had shown a manifest desire to work against the king's right respecting the then vacant

church of Armagh (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, vol. I. No. 168).

<sup>4</sup> Carrach.—Scabidus, D: correctly. For different accounts of his death, see *Annals of Loch Ce* 1202 F. M.; 1201.

1203. <sup>1</sup> King of Tir-Conaill.—Regius professor Ardmoighair! D.

toḡaḡe ar<sup>c</sup> ceill, ar cruḡ,\* ar<sup>c</sup> deilb, ar duḡcur,<sup>c</sup> ar mine, ar moḡḡaḡt, ar<sup>c</sup> míḡcaire,<sup>c</sup> ar<sup>c</sup> cḡabaḡ, ar eena[1],<sup>c</sup> poḡt magnam tribulationem<sup>4</sup> et optimam penitentiam<sup>5</sup> in quinto<sup>6</sup> Calenḡar Maḡi, inḡḡep[r]ur<sup>c</sup> ep<sup>c</sup> uiam uniuersae carniḡ.<sup>c</sup>

(Conḡuḡar<sup>b</sup> ruḡḡ, mac Domnall hḡa ḡḡian, do māḡḡaḡ l'a ḡeapḡḡaḡair fein, ion, la Muḡḡeapḡḡaḡ, mac n-ḡhomnall, mic ḡhoḡḡḡealbuḡ hḡi ḡḡian.—ḡoḡḡḡealḡaḡ, mac Ruḡḡḡ hḡi Conḡuḡair, ḡ'etluḡ ar a ḡeḡḡiul 7 ḡiḡ do ḡenum do Chaḡal cḡoiḡḡeapḡ ḡur 7 ḡeḡann du ḡaḡairt ḡo. ḡoḡḡḡealḡaḡ ḡ'innarba[ḡ] do Chaḡal cḡoiḡḡeapḡ 7 ḡiḡ do ḡenum ḡur ḡo ḡeḡoir ḡḡe impiḡ na n-ḡall, ion, Maḡḡep 7 Uaḡep.<sup>b</sup>)

[ḡir.] Cal. 1an. u.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. xx. ii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> ḡoḡḡ<sup>1</sup> do loḡḡaḡ | o ḡa ḡeliḡ<sup>2</sup> Maḡḡ[a]n<sup>3</sup> co ḡibḡairt ḡḡoḡḡna[1]n.—ḡiarḡairt, mac Muḡḡeḡḡaiḡ hḡi loḡḡainn,<sup>4</sup> co ní do ḡhallaiḡ do ḡiaḡḡain ar cḡeiḡ i ḡir-n-ḡoḡain, co ḡoḡḡḡepet in Scḡin Coluim-cille, co ḡ'ucḡat oppa ḡḡem do Cemul-ḡoḡain, co ḡemaḡ ḡoḡ ḡallaiḡ, co ḡomaḡḡaḡ ḡiarḡairt ḡḡa míḡḡaiḡ na Scḡine.—ḡloḡaḡ la mac Uḡa de-lacḡ co ní do ḡhallaiḡ na Míḡe i n-ullḡaiḡ, co ḡoḡḡḡiḡeḡur Sheoan do-Chuḡḡ<sup>5</sup> a hḡullḡaiḡ.—Maḡḡḡḡ<sup>d</sup> do ḡenum do Celluḡ . . . <sup>a</sup> ar laḡ cḡoi

A.D. 1203. <sup>4</sup>—cionem, B. <sup>5</sup>penetenciam, B. .u.ḡar, A; .u.ḡa, B. <sup>a</sup>ar cruḡ, ar ceill, B; followed by C, D. <sup>1-4</sup>ar eacna, ar apḡ-cḡabaḡ—for wisdom, for exalted piety, B (C, D). <sup>5-6</sup>om., B; uiam ḡḡiuit, C, D. <sup>h-h</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1204. <sup>1</sup>ḡoḡḡ, A. <sup>2</sup>ḡeliḡ, A. <sup>3</sup>Maḡḡḡ, A. <sup>4</sup>laḡḡainn, B. <sup>5</sup>Chuḡḡ, with no ḡo Cuḡḡ—or (the name is not *Do Churt*, but) *Do Cuirt*—itl., t. h., B.—<sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.xx., t. h.; .ii. added, n. t. h., A. c.iii.<sup>o</sup> (1203), B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>e</sup>blank=space for about 8 letters left in MS. (A). The missing words, there can be little doubt, are *abbas la*—*abbot of Iona*.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1202) he is called king of Ard-Midhair (Ardmire, co. Donegal), which

shews that the translator of D consulted other authorities.

<sup>2</sup>April 27.—It fell on Sun-

intelligence, for form, for appearance, for disposition, for gentleness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for piety, for wisdom, entered the way of all flesh, after great suffering and most excellent penance, on the 5th of the Kalends of May [April 27<sup>2</sup>].

[1203]

(Conchubhar<sup>3</sup> the Red, son of Domnall Ua Briain, was killed by his own brother, namely, by Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Toirrdhealbudh Ua Briain.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, escaped from his captivity and peace was made by Cathal Red-hand with him and land was given to him. Toirrdhealbach was expelled by Cathal Red-hand and peace was made with him immediately through intercession of the Foreigners, namely, Meyler<sup>4</sup> and Walter<sup>5</sup> [De Lacy].)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1204. Doire was burned from the Cemetery of [St.] Martin to the Well of [St.] Adomhnán.—Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, with a force of Foreigners came on a foray into Tir-Eogain, so that they plundered the Shrine of [St.] Colum-cille, until a party of the Cenel-Eogain overtook them [and] defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners [and] Diarmait was killed through miracles of the Shrine.—A hosting by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy with a force of Foreigners of Meath into Ulidia, so that they expelled John De Courcy out of Ulidia.—A monastery<sup>1</sup> was built by Cellach, [abbot of Iona] in the centre of the

[1204 Bis.]

day in the present year. This goes to prove that the *Annals of Loch Ce* (followed by the *F. M.*) err in assigning the obit to 1202; in which the 27th fell on Saturday, a day of no particular note. For Ua Brolchain, see *Adamnan*, p. 409, note *o*.

<sup>3</sup> *Conchubhar*, etc.—The additions

are given (the last entry with greater detail) in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>4</sup> *Meyler*.—Meyler Fitz Henry (illegitimate son of King Henry I.), Justiciary of Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> *Walter*.—Son of Hugh De Lacy. 1204. <sup>1</sup> *Monastery*.—See *Adamnan*, p. 412.

1a gan nač oligeð, tar paruiðuð muinnter 1a, co nomill in baile co mór. Slogað dono la cleiréið Erenn, ionn, la flogint húa Cephalla[i]n, la erpuic Típe-hEogain 7 la Mael-Íru húa n-Doirí, ionn, erpuic Típe-Conaill 7 la abao reiclea Poil 7 Petair i n-Áro-Mača 7 la hÁmálgaib húa Pērgail, abao reiclea Doirí 7 la hÁinniríe húa Coðéaí 7 ročairí mór do muinnter Doirí 7 ročairí mor do cleiréið in Tuairce[i]re, co porcalret in Mainirter do reir oligeð na hecalirí. In t-Ámálgaib reirairí rin do šašail aboaine 1a tre toša Šall 7 Šairēl.<sup>d</sup>

(Muirceartac<sup>1</sup> Teatāc, mac Concušair Maenmūige, mic Ruairí húi Concušair, do marbað do Dhiarmuid, mac Ruairí 7 do Áed, mac Ruairí, ionn, dá deardra-čair a atar fein.—Maíom ría n-Óhonnall, mac Mhecc Carrčaiš 7 ría n-Dearmūmneacāib for Šalluib, ubi ceciderunt centum pexaginta uiri, uel amplius.<sup>2</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. un.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> L. un., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> b. Sitruic húa Spuitēn,<sup>1</sup> aircinneč na Congšala, ionn,<sup>c</sup> cenn húa-Murčele 7 toireč Clainni-Snerōgile ar tošučt, porc optimam penitentiam feliciter finiuic (uitam<sup>d</sup>) et repulstur ert in templo quod factum ert apud íppum.<sup>e</sup>—Mael-Đrište<sup>o</sup> húa hErapa[i]n do čoga[ð] i comurbur Đpenaínn do lap Dairíe Coluim-cille.<sup>o</sup>—hEoan do-Chuir, innreðac ceall Erenn 7 tuac, do innarba[ð] do mac Uga de-laci i Tír-n-Eogain<sup>f</sup> ar comuirce Ceniul-Eogain.

A.D. 1204. <sup>f</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1205. <sup>1</sup>Spuitēn, B.—<sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b-.iiii.<sup>o</sup></sup> (1204), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>o-o</sup>om., B, D; which have queunt after Congšala. "Died," C. <sup>d</sup>itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). <sup>o-o</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup>-n-Eogain om., probably from oversight, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Muircertach*.—This and the following entry are given in *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1205. <sup>1</sup> *By himself*.—*Apud ipsum* in the original,—a literal Latin rendering of the Irish *lais fein*.



enclosure of Iona, without any right, in dishonour of the Community of Iona, so that he ~~wrecked~~ the place greatly. [1204] A hosting, however, was made by the clergy of Ireland, namely, by Florence Ua Cerballain, bishop of Tir-Eogain and by Mael-Isu Ua Dorig, that is, bishop of Tir-Conaill and by the Abbot of the Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha and by Amalgaidh Ua Fergail, abbot of the Monastery of Doire and by Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh and a large number of the Community of Doire and a large number of the clergy of the North, so that they razed the monastery, according to the law of the Church. That Amalgaidh aforesaid took the abbacy of Iona by selection of Foreigners and Gaidhil.

(Muircertach<sup>2</sup> of Tethbha, son of Conchubhar Maenmhuighe, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by Diarmuid, son of Ruaghri and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, two brothers of his own father.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall, son of Mac Carthaigh and by the Desmonians upon the Foreigners, where fell one hundred, and sixty men, or more.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1205] 1205. Sitriuc Ua Sruithein, herenagh of the Congbail, namely, head of Ui-Murthele and chief of Clann-Sneidhgile for ability, after most excellent penance felicitously finished (his life) and was buried in the church that was built by himself.<sup>1</sup>—Mael-Brighte Ua Erarain was chosen into the succession of [St.] Brenann<sup>2</sup> from<sup>3</sup> the Community of Doire of Colum-cille.—John De Courcy, destroyer of the churches and territories of Ireland, was expelled by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy into Tir-Eogain, to the protection<sup>4</sup> of Cenel-Eogain.

<sup>2</sup> Succession of [St.] Brenann.—That is, very probably, was made bishop of Cloufert.

<sup>3</sup> From.—Literally, from the centre: meaning that he had no previous

connexion with the see over which he was placed.

<sup>4</sup> To the protection.—The passage is thus translated in D: In eorum protectione receperunt per nomen

Cal. 1an. 1.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> L. xiiii, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>  
 maḡnur húa Caṡa[i]n, mac riḡ Ciannaṡt<sup>1</sup> 7 Pēr-na-  
 Craibe, tuir ḡairciḡ 7 beoḡaṡta in Tuairce[i]r, do  
 ṡuitim le ḡuin roigṡoi.—Soerḡreṡaṡ húa Doirio,  
 arpcinneṡ Domnaig-moir, in pace quieuir.—Patraic<sup>c</sup>  
 húa<sup>2</sup> Moḡra[i]n quieuir in pace.

A 56d

Cal. 1an. ii.<sup>a</sup> p., L. xx. ix, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>  
 Doḡnall<sup>o</sup> húa Muirpeṡaiḡ, arḡpēleiḡinn Doirē  
 Colum-cille, poṡt maḡnam<sup>1</sup> tribulationem [uitam]  
 pēliciteṡ piniuit. Ocuṡ poṡoḡaḡ Muirpeṡtaṡ O  
 Milluḡa[i]n (no<sup>d</sup>, O Maelaḡa[i]n<sup>d</sup>) 'n-a inaḡ.<sup>c</sup>—Mael-  
 peṡair húa Calma[i]n, comarba<sup>2</sup> Cainniḡ, tuir epabaḡ  
 7 eimḡ Thuairce[i]r Epenn, in pace quieuir. Ut  
 doirē poeta<sup>o</sup> :

ḡairbaḡ húa Calma[i]n 'n-a cill,  
 Olc 'n-a aḡaḡ ní airimim :  
 1ta raḡnuḡ<sup>3</sup> o 'an roṡt rin,  
 'Noṡt ḡan epabaḡ 'n-a caṡraiḡ.

A.D. 1206. <sup>1</sup> Ciannaṡta, B. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b-u</sup>.<sup>o</sup> (1205),  
 B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-o</sup>om., C, D.

A.D. 1207. <sup>1</sup> maḡnum, MS. (A). <sup>2</sup> comarba, A. <sup>3</sup> raḡnaḡ, B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h.  
 on blank space, A. <sup>b-u</sup>.<sup>o</sup> (1206), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-o</sup>om., B, C,  
 D. The Pēatēpeṡaṡ entry is also omitted in D. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., MS. (A).  
<sup>o</sup> om., A.

*Cumarky!* *Comuirce* is rendered  
*safe-conduct* in C.

1206. <sup>1</sup> *Fell*, etc.—*Percussus sa-  
 gitta cecidit mortuus*, D.

1207. <sup>1</sup> *Cainnech*.—*Laygnii* in D.  
 On the margin, another hand  
 placed: In alio manuscripto  
*Cainech*; q. *Achad*. ("The other  
 MS." is probably C, which has  
*Caynech*.) The query refers to St.  
 Canice's foundation of *Ached-bo*  
 (plain of cows), i.e., Aghaboe,  
 Queen's county. But the context  
 shews that a church in the north

of Ireland is intended. This was  
 Dromachose, in the native place of  
 St. Canice, barony of Keenaght,  
 co. Londonderry. See O'Donovan  
*F. M.*, iii. 149; *Adamnan*, p. 121.

<sup>2</sup> *Loss*.—The C-version of this  
 entry may be quoted in full, as  
 typical of the translator's non-ac-  
 quaintance with the old language.  
 The omission of the third quatrain,  
*tareis* in the second and "giveth"  
*(dobeir, a reading which, it has to  
 be noted, is erroneous)* in the fourth  
 shew that the B-text was his

why?

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1206]  
 1206. Maghnus Ua Cathain, son of the king of Cian-  
 nachta and Fir-na-craibhe, tower of championship and  
 courage of the North, fell<sup>1</sup> by the wound of an arrow.—  
 Soerbhrethach Ua Doireidh, herenagh of Domnach-mor,  
 rested in peace.—Patrick Ua Moghrain rested in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1207]  
 1207. Domhnall Ua Muiredaigh, chief lector of Daire  
 of Colum-cille, after great suffering felicitously finished  
 his life. And Muircertach O'Millugain (or O'Maelagain)  
 was chosen in his stead.—Mael-Petair Ua Calmain,  
 successor of [St.] Cainnech,<sup>1</sup> tower of piety and hospitality  
 of the North of Ireland, rested in peace. As the poet  
 said :

Loss<sup>2</sup> [is] Ua Calmain in his church,  
 Evil in comparison therewith I reckon not ;  
 There<sup>3</sup> is a community silent [with grief] thereat,  
 That to-night there is no piety in his abbey.<sup>3</sup>

original. The egregious mistake  
 of *easpadh*, loss, for *espoe*, bishop, is  
 specially significant. (In the MS.  
 the lines and verses are written  
 continuously.)

“Mael-Peter O'Calman, coarb of  
 Caynech, a man full of liberality  
 and goodness of all the North [of  
 Ireland], in pace quievit. Ut poeta  
 dixit :

Cappadh, etc. : in English :

Bishop O'Colman in his church,  
 To which I compare noe other evill ;  
 There is a sanctuary which that hurteth,  
 That this night there is noe prayer in  
 his city.

[Capey, etc. :] signifying :

After Caineagh of chast body  
 Untill he arise over his alter,  
 [Third line is not translated.]  
 None shall tye cap on him so good.

Though noe man under heaven  
 Saved his church from demons,  
 Who is hee sanctified  
 That might but O'Colman ?

Co[m]apba, etc. : thus :

The coarb of Caineagh of churches,  
 A want to all in common,  
 Giveth lamentacion to all the poore,  
 His death is a great evill.”

The author of D merely gives  
 the substance of the first quatrain  
 (in which he shews he understood  
 the meaning of *easpadh*) : De quo  
 dictum fuit, quod eo deficiente,  
 religio deficit in eius ciuitate.

<sup>2,3</sup> There—abbey.—Literally,

There is a community to which silence  
 [is] that,  
 [Namely] to-night without piety in his  
 abbey.

Աբբայ<sup>4</sup> Կաննիճ in շարք օրճ  
 No co. p'eyiճ uar al'tōir,  
 Nī çall danurpāca<sup>5</sup> in plaite,  
 Nī juað cába pa čomaitē.

Robo<sup>6</sup> jai rpubinn pçiamglain,  
 Maite pocongbað coempriaճail,  
 Rojpecaib tapba i n-ճač tan,  
 Rob' eacnaib ampa, uaral.<sup>7</sup>

Ճen<sup>8</sup> co raepað neč po nim  
 In<sup>7</sup> duþreicler ar deññaiþ,  
 Ճia naemčar | cen<sup>8</sup> ločt ar lap,  
 Ծoþaerpað corp hūi Calma[i]n.

B 58c

Comarba<sup>2</sup> Կաննիճ na cell,  
 Ir dič do cač i coitčenn,  
 Ir bpon do ճač bočt dočir,<sup>9</sup>  
 Ir mór in t-olc a eapbaib.  
 Eapbaib h. C.—

Ծիչ mop ar ծանիճ 7 ar inniLiճ րրin blicaðain րi.—  
 [Ph]laitebertach hūa [Ph]laitebertaiճ, ppioir Duine-  
 Ճéimin, in pace quieuit.—Ճilla-patpatic<sup>6</sup> hūa Palačtariճ,  
 arpcinneč Duin-Çruiteñe, mopu[u]r ert.—Muipceptač  
 hūa [Ph]laitebertaiճ mopu[u]r ert.—Çpeč mebla la  
 Cenel-Conaill i n-Uib-Pharanna[i]n<sup>10</sup> 7 i Clann-  
 Ծiarмата, co poճabpat bú 7 co romarbrat doine.  
 Rucpat oppa Clann-Ծiarмата 7 hūi- [Ph]aipenna[i]n<sup>11</sup>  
 7 hūi-<sup>12</sup> Ճailmpetaiճ, co romarbað ár diaipmibe 7 co  
 pobaiðeð počaiðe dič.—Տloճað la hūճa de-laci co n-  
 Ճallaiþ Miðe 7 laiճen i Toluč-n-óoc, co poloirčtea  
 cealla 7 apbanna. Ocur ni rucpat zeill na eioipe  
 Աեժa hūi Neill do'n čur րin.—Տloճað la hūճa de-laci

<sup>4</sup> Ծapeir, B. <sup>5</sup> pačca, B. <sup>6</sup> Ճin, A. <sup>7</sup> an, B. <sup>8</sup> ճen, B. <sup>9</sup> dočair, B.  
<sup>10</sup> Eap- (f om.), A. <sup>11</sup> Արինnan, B. <sup>12</sup> Ua, B.

<sup>4</sup> Within it. — Literally, on the  
 centre.

<sup>5</sup> Drowned.—D says the leader  
 was Ua Domnaill and adds: tamen

note.



After Cainnech of the body pure [1207]  
 Until arose [Ua Calmain] above an altar,  
 It is not known whether [one as good as Ua  
 Calmain] saw the [heavenly] kingdom,  
 There went not [monk's] mantle upon one as good.

He was a master scribe of beautiful execution,  
 Well used he keep the fair Rule,  
 He gave useful responses on every occasion.  
 He was a sage, distinguished, eminent.

Although no one under heaven could save  
 His penitentiary from demons,  
 Though he were sanctified without defect within it,<sup>4</sup>  
 [Yet] the body of Ua Calmain would save it.

The successor of Cainnech of the churches,  
 It is injury to every one in general,  
 It is grief to every wretched person,  
 It is a great evil,—his loss.

Loss [is] Ua Calmain, etc.

Great destruction on people and cattle in this year.—  
 [F]laithbertach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, prior of Dun-  
 Geimhin, rested in peace.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Falachtaigh,  
 herenagh of Dun-Cruithne, died.—Muircertach Ua  
 [F]laithbertaigh died.—A treacherous foray by the Cenel-  
 Conaill into Ui-Fhearannain and into Clann-Diarmata,  
 so that they seized cows and killed people. The Clann-  
 Diarmata and the Ui-[Fh]airennain and the Ui-Gailm-  
 redhaigh overtook them, so that a countless number of  
 them were slain and a multitude were drowned.<sup>5</sup>—A  
 hosting by Hugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath  
 and of Leinster into Telach-oc, so that churches and crops  
 were burned. And they took not the pledges or hostages  
 of Aedh Ua Neill on that occasion.—A hosting by Hugo

Conallii cum magna difficultate | runt. Both particulars are found  
 predam in suam patriam adduxe- | in the account given in the *F. M.*

1 Ciannaēt[aiḃ], co roloirḃ cella Ciannaēt uile 7 co roḡaḃ bú co diairimíḃe.—Comarḃa Patraic do ḡul co teḃ riḡ Saxon do roḡur ceall Epenn 7 do éarait ḡall Epenn.

[bṛ.] | Cal. 1an. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. x,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Cpeḃ la hEigneḃan húa n-Domnaill 1 Peraib-Manaḃ, cor'ḡaḃrat<sup>1</sup> bú 7 co rucrat Pír-Manaḃ porra, co romarḃaḃ húa<sup>2</sup> Domnaill, ri Thipe-Conaill, ann, co n-ár diairimíḃe do maiḃiḃ Cenunil<sup>3</sup>-Conaill maile pṛir.

A 57a | Cal. 1an. ii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. xx. i.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Cpeḃrluaḡaḃ la hCeḃ húa Neill 1 n-1uir-n-Eogain 7 ruc O Domnaill pṛir, co tucrat caḃ in ramarḃaḃ ár diairimíḃe daine por ḡaḃ leḃ,<sup>1</sup> baill romarḃaḃ Domnaill, mac Mupḃaḃa, do Chenel-Eogain. Pṛḡal imorpo húa ḃaḡill 7<sup>d</sup> Caḃḃapṛ húa Domnaill<sup>d</sup> 7 Cormac húa Domnaill 7 Oaibḃ húa Doḡurtaiḡ co roḃaḃe do maiḃiḃ Ceneoil-Conaill imaille ruc.<sup>2</sup>—Caḃ tucrat meic | Raḡnaill, mic Somupliḡ, por Pṛaib ḡiaḃ, tó in ramarḃaḃ a<sup>o</sup> n-ár.<sup>3</sup>

A.D. 1208. <sup>1</sup>ḡur'—, A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>Cenel, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.xx., B. <sup>c</sup>.iii.<sup>o</sup> (1207), B (C, D); erroneously.

A.D. 1209. <sup>1</sup>leat, A. <sup>2</sup>maile (aphaeresis of i), B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.x., B. But, to be consistent, it should be i. <sup>c</sup>.iii.<sup>o</sup> (1208) B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> ár diairimíḃe—*slaughter innumerable*, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Successor of [St.] Patrick*.—The archbishop of Armagh. This was Echdonn (latinized Eugenius) Mac Gille-nidhir. On May 4, 1203, King John granted the see of Armagh and primacy of Ireland (cf. A.D. 1202, note 3, *supra*) to Humphrey of Tikehull. On the 22nd of the same month, he notified

the suffragans and subjects of the archdiocese that Eugene, "called the elect of Armagh," had, against the king's consent and after the king's appeal to the Pope, gone to Rome to secure his promotion and commanded them, if he should return, not to receive him as archbishop. Humphrey having died,

De Lacy into Ciannachta, so that he burned the churches of all Ciannachta and seized cows to a countless number.— [1207]  
 The successor of [St.] Patrick<sup>6</sup> went to the court of the king of the Saxons to succour the churches of Ireland and to accuse the Foreigners of Ireland. *battle X!*

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1208. [1208Bis.]  
 A foray by Eignecan Ua Domnaill into Fir-Manach, so that they seized cows and the Fir-Manach overtook them, so that Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed there, with slaughter innumerable of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with him.<sup>1</sup>

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1209. [1209]  
 A foray-hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Inis-Eogain and Ua Domnaill overtook him, so that they gave battle, wherein were killed a countless number of persons on each side. Here was killed Domnall Mac Murchadha of the Cenel-Eogain; also Ferghal Ua Baighill and Cathbarr Ua Domnaill and Cormac Ua Domnaill and David Ua Dochurtaigh, with a multitude of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with them.—A battle was fought by the sons of Ragnall, son of Somurlech, against the Men of *Saye* ~~Sleath~~, wherein slaughter was inflicted upon them.<sup>1</sup>

the king (Feb. 10, 1204) approved of Ralph, archdeacon of Meath, and commanded the clergy and laity to consider him elected and obey him (*Doc. Ire.*, 177, 178, 200).

These letters were disregarded: perhaps, never reached their destination. Echdonn was confirmed by Innocent III. and obtained peaceable possession of the See. We next find the king availing of his services. On July 19 of the present year, he informs the custodians of the See of Exeter that he

sends Eugene, archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, to execute the episcopal office in that diocese and commands them to find him suitable maintenance with six horses (*ubi sup.*, 331).

The visit here mentioned may have been one of the reasons that influenced John to go to Ireland three years later.

1208. <sup>1</sup> *Him.*—D adds: Et eius loco filius succedit in regimine.

1209. <sup>1</sup> *Them.*—D adds: Eodem anno O'Donill fecit exercitum ad-

(Finghin,<sup>f</sup> mac Diarmada, mic Cormaic Mheg Carr-  
tair, pi Dearmušan, interpretatur ert a ruir.—Ualghare  
hila Ruairc d'airiúgadh 7 Airt, mac Domnaill, mic  
Phearúgal hili Ruairc, do ruigadh i n-a inadh.<sup>f</sup>—Anno<sup>f</sup>  
milleprimo ducentesimoque nono (nonono, MS.), Clax-  
ander, Doctor puerpender atque Magister, Doctri-  
nale suum dedit tunc legendum.<sup>g</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. ii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. ii.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup>  
Gilla-Criar hila Cernais, comarba Condepe, in bona  
penitencia quieuit.—Ri Saxon do tairdecht i n-Eirinn co  
longair diarmide, ionn,<sup>c</sup> pecht<sup>1</sup> cet<sup>1</sup> long.<sup>c</sup>

(Airt<sup>f</sup> mac Domnaill, mic Pergusail hili Ruairc, pi  
Dreirne, do marbadh tre meadhail la Cormac, mac Airt  
hili Mhail-Sheaclainn.—Ceile hila Dubhtair, eppcop  
Mhairi-Go na Saxon[an], in Christo quieuit.—Plaitberpach  
hila Plann, ionn, comorba Daonna Garra-mic-n-Eirc,  
[Eirc, MS.] mortuus ert.<sup>d</sup>)

A.D. 1209. <sup>1f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>2c</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A; om.  
B, C, D.

A.D. 1210. <sup>1-1</sup> occ., MS. (A).—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> To be  
in keeping with preceding year, the exact of B should be xxi. c. ix.<sup>o</sup> (1209),  
B (C, D); in error. <sup>d</sup> In B, C, D, this item follows the Ri Saxon entry.  
<sup>ee</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>1f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

versus Hugonem O'Nellium et  
Eogananes et, capta preda magna  
et obsidibus, pax perpetua stabili-  
fuit inter O'Nellium et O'Donill,  
cum promissis de adiutorio hinc  
inde prestando aduersus quos-  
cunque eorum aduersarios, siue  
fuissent Angli, siue Hiberni.

This entry is given in the *F. M.*  
at 1208.

<sup>2</sup> *Finghin, etc.*—This and the  
*Ualghare* entry are in the *Annals of*  
*Loch Ce*, 1209.

<sup>3</sup> *Alexander.*—Alexander de Villa  
Dei, or de Villedieu, a Franciscan

of Dole. Professor of Latin in  
Paris, where his chief work, the  
*Doctrinale Puerorum*, a versified  
Latin Grammar, was composed in  
1209. It held the foremost place  
as text-book for more than two  
centuries. The authors of the *His-  
toire litteraire de la France* (Tome  
xvi., p. 188-9. Paris, 1824) allow  
it no merit.

The Biblical Leonine verses  
attributed to him and which de-  
serve the censure given by the  
Benedictines (*loc. cit.*) are spurious,  
according to some. See Joecher:



(Finghin,<sup>2</sup> son of Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, was slain by his own [people].—Ualgaharc Ua Ruairc was dethroned and Art, son of Domnall, son of Fearghal Ua Ruairc, was made king in his stead.—In the year [of our Lord] one thousand two hundred and nine, Alexander,<sup>3</sup> reverend Doctor [of Theology] and Master [of Arts], then [first] delivered his *Doctrinal* to be read.) [1209]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1210. Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh, bishop<sup>1</sup> of Conderi, rested in good penance.—The king<sup>2</sup> of the Saxons [John] came into Ireland with a fleet hard to count, namely, seven hundred ships. [1210]

(Art,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall, son of Ferghal Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed through treachery by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn.—Ceile Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop of Magh-Eo of the Saxons, rested in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Flainn, namely; successor of [St.] Dachonna<sup>4</sup> of Eas-mic-Eirc, died.)

*Allgemeines Gelehrten Lexicon*, p. 260 (Leipzig, 1750).

1210. <sup>1</sup> *Bishop*.—Literally; successor (of the founder, Mac-Cnise; [only] son of [his mother] Cness: L. L. 369 f, 372 b).

<sup>2</sup> *The king, etc.*—For the itinerary of John, from “Crook near Waterford” [June 20] to “The mead near Dublin” [Aug. 24th], see *Doc. Ire.* 401—9.

<sup>3</sup> *Art, etc.*—These three items make up all the entries given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

<sup>4</sup> *Dachonna*.—O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii., p. 162) and Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 281) fell into an unaccountable

error in making Dachonna the son of Erc. According to the *Genealogies of Saints* (L. L., p. 348b) and the *Nemsenchas* (versified Genealogies: L. Be. [Book of Ballymote], p. 230a ll. 40, 41), Dachonna and Lugaid and bishop Cormac were sons of Echaid, son of Illand, son of Eogan [a quo Cenel-Eogain] (son, L. L., *loc. cit.*, adds, of Niall of the Nine Hostages).

The son of Erc, from whom the Cataract (*Eas*: at present, Assylyn, on the Boyle, about a mile west of the town) took its ancient name, was probably Echaid, the last of the Firbolgic kings, who was slain in the battle of Magh Tuired, near Cong.

[Cal. 1an. un.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l., xiii.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>]  
 Ἰαλλ το ἑαθεῖτ co Caeluirzi, co potinoil Aeð hlla  
 Heill Conaill 7 Eozan 7 Oirziallu,<sup>1</sup> co romaibað leir.

(Toirrdhealbhaç,<sup>d</sup> mac Ruadhru hll Choncuibair, do  
 denum ðpeirce i Mað-Luirz, zu ruiz leir irin séðar hi  
 docum Diarmoda, a bratár 7 do lean Aeð, mac Caðail,  
 he zu n-ðeaðað ir Tuairzipt ar teircað penne.—  
 Úraiðoe Chonnaçt do ðoirseçt i n-Éunn, ionn, Diarmado  
 mac Concuibair, Concuibair hll Eazira 7 Finn hlla  
 Capmacan 7 Toibearo, mac ḡall-ḡaioðil.—Aipeaçtaç  
 Mac Donncað [occirur ept].<sup>d</sup>)

[bry.] [Cal. 1an. i. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> n.<sup>o</sup>]  
 Siçruac hlla Iazena[i]n, comarba Comḡaill, do éç 7  
 Aengur Mac Cormaic do oirðneð i n-a mað.—Cairtel  
 Cluana-Éoir doðenan do ḡhallaið (7<sup>b</sup> do'n ḡalleppco<sup>b</sup>)  
 7 cpeçrliuazað<sup>1</sup> do ðenum doib<sup>d</sup> i Tir-n-Eozan. (Ocu<sup>c</sup>  
 tuḡrao Fir-Mhanaç ár mo<sup>r</sup> op<sup>r</sup>a ann.<sup>c</sup>)—Aeð hlla  
 Heill, pí Conaill 7 Eozan 7 Aipziall, do bpeit op<sup>r</sup>a<sup>a</sup> 7  
 maotm po<sup>r</sup> ḡhalluið, oú in romaibað ár oiaimniðe  
 oib.—Tomar, mac Uçtpaiz, co macaib Raðnaill, mic  
 Somarlið, do ἑαθεῖτ do Thape Colum-cille co p<sup>e</sup><sup>3</sup>  
 longaið p<sup>e</sup>çtmoḡa<sup>4</sup> 7 in baile do m<sup>i</sup>lluið doib co mó<sup>r</sup>  
 7 Im<sup>r</sup>-Eozan co huiliðo do m<sup>i</sup>lluið doib 7 do Chemul<sup>5</sup>-  
 Conaill.

A.D. 1211. <sup>1</sup> Aipziallu, A.—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> xiii., B.  
 The scribe mistook ð. for u. <sup>c</sup> cc. x. (1210), B (C, D); erroneously.  
<sup>d</sup> d n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1212. <sup>1</sup> aiazò, B. <sup>2</sup> po<sup>r</sup>pa, B. <sup>3</sup> ui., A, B. <sup>4</sup> .lxx.ao, A, B. <sup>5</sup>—  
 neol, A.—<sup>a</sup> x. .i. (1211), B (C, D). The ferial and epact (which are  
 given in B also) show that the year is 1212. <sup>b</sup> b itl., n. t. h., A; om., B,  
 C, D. <sup>d</sup> om., B.

1211. <sup>1</sup> *Toirrdhealbach, etc.* —  
 These entries (with the variant  
 Mac Doinnchathaigh in the third)  
 are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*  
*(ad an.)*.

<sup>2</sup> *The pledges.* —They were carried  
 by King John the preceding year  
 to England, according to the *An-*  
*nals of Loch Ce.*

<sup>3</sup> *Foreign-Gaidhel.* —See Vol. I.,

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1211]  
 1211. The Foreigners came to Narrow-Water, until  
 Aedh Ua Neill assembled [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]  
 Eogain and the Airghialla, so that they [the Foreigners]  
 were killed by him.

(Toirrdhealbach,<sup>1</sup> son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair,  
 made a foray into Magh-Luirg, until he brought the  
 spoil with him into the Seghas to Diarmod, his kinsman.  
 And Aodh, son of Cathal, followed him, until [Toirrdheal-  
 bach] went into the North, fleeing before him.—The  
 hostages<sup>2</sup> of Connacht came [back] to Ireland: namely,  
 Diarmaid, son of Conchubhar [Mac Diarmata], Conchubhar  
 Ua Eaghra and Finn Ua Carmacan and Toibear, son  
 of a Foreign-Gaidhel.<sup>3</sup>—Aireachtach Mac Donnchaidh  
 [was slain].)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1212 Bis.]  
 1212. Sitriuc Ua Laighenain, successor of [St.] Comgall  
 [of Bangor], died and Oengus Mac Cormaic was instituted  
 in his stead.—The castle of Cluain-Eois was built by the  
 Foreigners (and by the Foreign bishop<sup>1</sup>) and a foray-  
 hosting was made by them into Tir-Eogain (And the Fir-  
 Manach inflicted great slaughter upon them there.)—  
 Aedh Ua Neill, king of [Cenel-]Conaill and of [Cenel-]  
 Eogain and of the Airghialla overtook them and defeat  
 [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners, wherein were killed  
 a countless number of them.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach  
 with the sons of Ragnall, son of Somarle, came to  
 Daire of [St.] Colum-cille with six and seventy ships and  
 the town was greatly destroyed by them and Inis-Eogain  
 was completely destroyed by them and by the Cenel-  
 Conaill.

p. 365, n. 10. The *Annals of Loch Ce* state he was one of the stewards  
 of O'Conor.

1212. <sup>1</sup>Foreign bishop.—John de  
 Gray, bishop of Norwich; justiciary  
 of Ireland, 1210-13.

(8107<sup>ea</sup> Le Conna<sup>ca</sup>taib tre <sup>eo</sup>ga<sup>ir</sup>m in Ghaillepp-  
coib 7 Gillebert Mic Ghoirdealb su hEap-puaib, su n-  
deapnao cairlen Chailurige Leo.)

A 57b

B 59a

[Cal. 1an. 111.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>ob</sup> 111.<sup>ob</sup>  
Don<sup>ca</sup> Mac<sup>ca</sup> Cana,<sup>1</sup> toirpe<sup>ca</sup> Ceneoil-<sup>ca</sup>en<sup>ca</sup>gura, do <sup>ec</sup>.—  
Cpe<sup>ca</sup> do denam do Ghilla p<sup>ca</sup>acle<sup>ca</sup> h<sup>ca</sup>ua <sup>ba</sup>igill 7 do  
o<sup>ca</sup>rim do Ceniul-Conaill ap Ceniul-n-<sup>ca</sup>ogain 7 p<sup>ca</sup>at ap  
e<sup>ca</sup>ne<sup>ca</sup> Ceneoil-Conaill uile 7 h<sup>ca</sup>ui Tairce[1]p<sup>ca</sup>t<sup>ca</sup> co ron-  
pa<sup>ca</sup>da<sup>ca</sup>. | Ruc imop<sup>ca</sup>ro h<sup>ca</sup>ua Tairce[1]p<sup>ca</sup>t<sup>ca</sup> p<sup>ca</sup>op<sup>ca</sup>ia 7 p<sup>ca</sup>ep<sup>ca</sup>at<sup>ca</sup>  
deba<sup>ca</sup>ro p<sup>ca</sup>uu.<sup>ca</sup> Ma<sup>ca</sup>rb<sup>ca</sup>ta<sup>ca</sup> imop<sup>ca</sup>ro in Ghilla p<sup>ca</sup>at<sup>ca</sup>ba<sup>ca</sup> h<sup>ca</sup>ua  
Tairce[1]p<sup>ca</sup>t<sup>ca</sup>, ionn, p<sup>ca</sup>ig<sup>ca</sup>toirpe<sup>ca</sup> Clainni-Sneib<sup>ca</sup>gile 7 Cl-  
inni-Pin<sup>ca</sup>gin, i cor<sup>ca</sup>num a <sup>em</sup>ig. — O<sup>ca</sup>uim-<sup>ca</sup>ain co n-a tem-  
pall do l<sup>ca</sup>orca<sup>ca</sup> do Ceniul-<sup>ca</sup>ogain san ceat do<sup>ca</sup> h<sup>ca</sup>ua<sup>3</sup>  
Neill.—Pep<sup>ca</sup>gal h<sup>ca</sup>ua Ca<sup>ca</sup>ta[1]n, p<sup>ca</sup>i Cianna<sup>ca</sup>et 7 p<sup>ca</sup>ep-  
na-<sup>ca</sup>Crat<sup>ca</sup>he, do ma<sup>ca</sup>rb<sup>ca</sup>at<sup>ca</sup> do Ghallaib.—Domnall h<sup>ca</sup>ua<sup>4</sup> Oa<sup>ca</sup>min  
do ma<sup>ca</sup>rb<sup>ca</sup>at<sup>ca</sup> do ma<sup>ca</sup>caib Me<sup>ca</sup>g La<sup>ca</sup>clainn i<sup>ca</sup> n-to<sup>ca</sup>pur p<sup>ca</sup>erclera  
Daipe Colum-cille.

(Cairlen<sup>a</sup> Chluana-<sup>ca</sup>oir do l<sup>ca</sup>orgu<sup>ca</sup>.—Gillebert Mac  
Coirdealb do ma<sup>ca</sup>rb<sup>ca</sup>at<sup>ca</sup> i Cairlen-an-<sup>ca</sup>cal 7 in cairlen  
do l<sup>ca</sup>orga<sup>ca</sup> p<sup>ca</sup>or ann.—Donn<sup>ca</sup>ca<sup>ca</sup> h<sup>ca</sup>ua h<sup>ca</sup>er<sup>ca</sup>oin do <sup>ca</sup>alla<sup>ca</sup>  
le h<sup>ca</sup>Ac<sup>ca</sup>, mac Ca<sup>ca</sup>ta<sup>ca</sup>il ep<sup>ca</sup>oib<sup>ca</sup>de<sup>ca</sup>rg.—Ma<sup>ca</sup>ro<sup>ca</sup>m Chaille-na-  
cra<sup>ca</sup>nn do <sup>ca</sup>at<sup>ca</sup>airt do Co<sup>ca</sup>rmac, mac A<sup>ca</sup>irt h<sup>ca</sup>ui Mha<sup>ca</sup>il-  
Shea<sup>ca</sup>clainn, ap Ghallaib.<sup>a</sup>)

X

[Cal. 1an. 111.<sup>a</sup>, p.<sup>a</sup>, l. x. u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>ob</sup> 111.<sup>ob</sup>  
Donn h<sup>ca</sup>ua<sup>1</sup> <sup>ba</sup>reip<sup>ca</sup>len do ma<sup>ca</sup>rb<sup>ca</sup>at<sup>ca</sup> o'a ap<sup>ca</sup>u<sup>ca</sup>et p<sup>ca</sup>em i  
A.D. 1212. <sup>ca</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1213. <sup>1a</sup> Macana, A. <sup>2</sup> Tirc—, B. <sup>3a</sup> o<sup>ca</sup>l [= do <sup>ca</sup>], A. <sup>4</sup> O, A.  
<sup>5</sup> a, B.—<sup>ca</sup>n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>. x.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> (1212), B (C, D); erro-  
neously. <sup>ca</sup> p<sup>ca</sup>ep<sup>ca</sup>at<sup>ca</sup> de<sup>ca</sup>ba<sup>ca</sup>ro p<sup>ca</sup>op<sup>ca</sup>u—An attack is delivered upon them, B.  
<sup>a-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1214. <sup>1</sup> O, A. B. <sup>ca</sup>n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> (1213),  
B (C, D); erroneously.

<sup>2</sup> A hosting.—Given in the *Annals*  
of *Loch Cs* (ad an.)

1213. <sup>1</sup> Protection.—Here and  
lower down, *comuirce* is rightly



(A hosting<sup>2</sup> by the Connachtmen, through summons of [1212] the Foreign bishop and of Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh, to Eas-ruadh, so that the castle of Narrow-Water was made by them.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1213] 1213. Donnchadh Mac Cana, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, died.—A foray was made by Gilla Fiachlach Ua Baighill and by a party of the Cenel-Conaill upon the Cenel-Eogain, who were all under the protection<sup>1</sup> of the Cenel-Conaill and of Ua Tairchert in particular. Howbeit, Ua Taircheirt overtook them and [his force] gave battle to them. However, the Gilla Riabhach Ua Taircheirt, namely, royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghille and Clann-Finghin, is killed in defence of [those under] his protection.—Druim-cain with its church was burned by the Cenel-Eogain without permission from [the king] Ua Neill.—Ferghal Ua Cathain, king of Ciannachta and Firna-craibhe, was killed by the Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Daimin was killed by the sons of Mac Lachlainn at the door of the Monastery of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille.

(The castle<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-Eois was burned.—Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh was killed in the castle of the Narrow [-Water] and the castle was also burned at the time.—Donnchadh Ua Eidhin was blinded by Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchubair].—The defeat of the Wood of the [High] Trees was given by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn, to the Foreigners.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1214] 1214. Donn Ua Breislen was killed by his own council

rendered *patrocinium* by the translator of D.

<sup>2</sup> The castle.—These four items

are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad. an.*). The castle, they state, was destroyed by O'Neill.

meðail.<sup>2</sup>—Tomár, mac Uétreas<sup>3</sup> 7 Ruadór, mac Rašnaill, do aršann Dairi go huihí<sup>4</sup> 7 do bpeit<sup>5</sup> íet Muinntere Daire 7 Tuairce[í]it Érenn arčena do lár tempall in peicle[í]a ímač.—hlla<sup>1</sup> Cačá[í]n, 7 Éir-na-Črače do čiač-tann co Daire do šabail taš<sup>6</sup> 'mo macač meš lač-lann, co<sup>3</sup> pomarbrat<sup>3</sup> celloir mop peicle[í]a Daire etpora. Dorona Dia 7 Colum-cille tra mibail moir annem: ion, in pep tinoil 7 točartail, ion, Mač-šannan Maš Čične,<sup>4</sup> do marbač i n-eineč Colum-cille po cetoir i n-dorur in dubpeicle[í]a Colum-cille.—Činnipe hlla Čoččas, ab peicle[í]a Daire, uaraleipeč tošarče ar<sup>c</sup> črabač, ar duččur, ar mine, ar mořđač, ar močaire, ar móřđerč, ar ecna[í], ar šač mač[í]ur arčena,<sup>c</sup> porč optimam penitentiam inšep[í]ur ep[í]uam uniuers[í]a] capm[í] i n-dubpeicle[í]a Colum-cille.—Capčel Čula-pačann do šenum le<sup>d</sup> Tomar, mac Uétreas<sup>3</sup> 7 le šallab<sup>7</sup> hllač. Ocu[í] porcaleč peilce 7 člačana 7 X cumčaci in baile uile, cenmoča in tempall amain, cincepem.<sup>e</sup>—Ri Člban do éc, ion, hlliam šarm.—Čeč hlla<sup>5</sup> Heill do čabapč mšačma | ar šhallač 7 veršar šall do čur ann 7 in Čanilongšporč do lořcač ipm loč cetna, eitir čaine 7 innile.

A 57c

(šilla<sup>1</sup>-na-načn hlla Ruadān, episcopur lušne, in Čhupčto quieunt.—Episcopur Čluana-mac-Hoir, ion,

A.D. 1214. <sup>2</sup>meabail, B. <sup>33</sup>šup m—, A. <sup>4</sup>-aične, B. <sup>5</sup>O.A. č om., with exception of ar čena—for wisdom—, which is placed after tošarče, B; all om., C; “*Agnire O Coffey, abbas Derensis, mortuus est,*” D (in which it is the last item). <sup>4</sup>pe, with dot underneath and ł overhead, t. h., A.—a clear proof that the exemplar contained the correct form. <sup>c</sup>cum in capčel<sup>7</sup> ipm—for that castle, B. C follows A; D, B. <sup>14</sup>n. t. h.,

1214. <sup>1</sup>*Manciple*. — Literally, great Cellarer (great being redundant).

The original *celloir* is the equivalent of the Latin *cellarius*, whose duties are thus defined in the Rule of St. Isidore: *Iste prebebit heb-*

*domadariis quidquid necessarium est victui monachorum, hospitum, infirmorum. . Is etiam quidquid residuum fuerit pro pauperum usibus reservabit. . . Ad hunc quoque pertinent horrea, greges ovium et pecorum, lana, linum,*

in treachery.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach and Ruaidhri, son of Raghnaill, plundered Daire completely and took the ~~treasures~~ of the Community of Daire and of the North of Ireland besides from out the midst of the church of the Monastery.—Ua Cathain and the Men of Craibh came to Daire to seize a house against the sons of Mac Lachlainn, so that between them they killed the great manciple<sup>1</sup> of the Monastery of Daire. But God and [St.] Colum-cille wrought a great miracle therein: the man that assembled and mustered [the force], namely, Mathgamain Mag Aithne, was killed in reparation to Colum-cille immediately, at the door of the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh, abbot of the Monastery of Daire, eminent cleric select for piety, for disposition, for meekness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for great charity, for every goodness besides, after most excellent penance entered the way of all flesh in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—The castle of Cuil-rathain was built by Thomas, son of Uchtrach and by the Foreigners of Ulidia. And all the cemeteries and fences and buildings of the town, save the church alone, were pulled down for that.—The King of Scotland died, namely, William<sup>2</sup> Garm.—Aedh Ua Neill gave a defeat to the Foreigners and stark slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted therein and Carrlongport was burned, both people and effects, on the same day.

(Gilla-na-naemh<sup>3</sup> Ua Ruadhan, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The Bishop of Cluain-mac-

aviaria sollicitudo ; cibaria ad ministrandum pistoribus, jumentis, bobus et avibus ; industria quoque calciametorum, cura pastorum et pisetorum (*Concordia Regularum*, xl. 3).

The same officer is called *equominus* (*oeconomus*) at 781 (=782) *supra* = Irish *Fertighe*. The *Four Masters*,

not understanding the term, equate it with Prior! The rendering in D is original: Magnus exorcista! C gives "the great Caller."

<sup>2</sup> William.—Died and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II., in December, 1214.

<sup>3</sup> Gilla-na-naemh.—(*Servant* (devotee) of the saints). This and the

hlla Muiricean, quieuit.--Muirceaptač, Mac Driain, do marbað do Shallaib.—Irin bliadain [ri] dobi in τ-Αεθ. breicci, fup a paitea an Caſaptač.<sup>1</sup>—Iohanneſ,<sup>2</sup> tunc Anſli[a]e rex, tuc re Saxana 7 Epe do'n Papa, iſon, Innocentiuſ tertiuſ, 7 tuc an Papa do fein aruſ iſo 7 mile mapſ doſan 7 poſtepuſ gača bliadain : iſon, pečt ceo ex Anſlia 7 tpi ceo ex hiberia.<sup>3</sup>)

B 59b

Καλ. Ian. u.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> L. xx. un., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> b Cpeč do ſenum o'Αεθ, mac Mail-Sečlann<sup>1</sup> Meic Ločlann, poſ comapba Colum-cille 7<sup>c</sup> caun ſpeizi do arſain do<sup>c</sup> 7 a marbað fein do Shallaib irin bliadain cetna, tpi a mupail Colum-cille.—Dean-Miđe, ingen hli Eigniſ, ben<sup>2</sup> Αεθa hli Heill, piſ<sup>3</sup> Αiliſ, in bona penitentia quieuit.—Sluaſað la hΑεθ hli Heill i n-ulltaib 7 tuc maſom moſ poſ<sup>4</sup> Šallaib ulað.—Uiliam, pi Alban, do ec 7<sup>c</sup> Αλαxanðeſ, a mac, do oiponeð i n-a inað.—[Geneſ]ale<sup>1</sup> Concilium [pub] Innocentio Papa.<sup>1</sup>

A; om., B, C, D. <sup>1</sup>n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A. D. 1215. <sup>1</sup>Maiełeč—(ſ om.), B. <sup>2</sup>bean, B. <sup>3</sup>pi, A. <sup>4</sup>ap—on, B.—<sup>a</sup>n. t. h. on blank ſpace, A. <sup>b</sup>b. x.<sup>o</sup> m.<sup>o</sup> (1214), B (C, D); erroneouſly. <sup>c</sup>c om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f</sup>l. m., t. h., A; om., B,

three next items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>4</sup>*Aedh*.—Of this person I have found no account elsewhere.

<sup>5</sup>*John*.—The author of D mistook the meaning : Papa ipsa redonauit regi una cum mille marchia, etc. It is open to doubt whether it was understood by the translator of C : "The Pope surrendered them againe to himſelfe and a 1000 marcks to him and after every yeare 700," etc.

The history of the donation and re-donation is ſufficiently well known. (For an abstract of the Charter, St. Paul's, London, Oct. 3, 1213—not 1214, as in the text—(see *Doc. Ir.* I 489. Cf. *ib.* s. vv.

Pope, I; Tribute, II, III, IV.) Of the money, one-half was to be paid on Sept. 29; the other, on the Eaſter following. By public ſcript, made at Avignon, April 1, 1317, four delegates (deputed *ad hoc* by Letters of Edward II., given Dec. 16, 1216) agreed, on behalf of the king, to diſcharge the arrears of Henry and Edward II., amounting to 24,000 marks, by yearly payments of one fourth on the feſtival of St. Michael, commencing with the feaſt next enſuing.

Two receipts of John XXII., in the form of Letters to Edward III., have been preſerved. The firſt bears date April 7 [1330] and is



Nois, namely, Ua Muiricean, rested.—Muirceartach, son of Brian, was killed by the Foreigners.—In this year appeared Aedh<sup>4</sup> “of the deceit,” who was called “The Helper.”—John,<sup>5</sup> then king of England, gave Saxon-land and Ireland to the Pope, namely, Innocent III. And the Pope gave them back to him again, and 1000 marks [were to be paid] to him [the Pope] and to [his] successors every year: to wit, 700 from England and 300 from Ireland.) [1214]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1215. A foray was made by Aedh, son of Mael-Sechlainn Mac Lochlainn upon the successor of [St.] Colum-cille and a herd of cattle was carried off by him. And himself was killed by the Foreigners in the same year through miracle of Colum-cille.—Bean-Midhe, daughter of Ua Eignigh, wife of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Ailech, rested in good penance.—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Ulidia and he inflicted great defeat upon the Foreigners of Ulidia.—William,<sup>1</sup> King of Scotland, died and Alexander, his son, was inaugurated in his stead.—A General Council<sup>2</sup> [was held] under Pope Innocent. [1215]

for the year ending Sept. 29, 1329 : Cum pro regno Anglie et terris Hibernie census mille marcarum sterlingorum annis singulis Romane ecclesie solvere teneris, etc. (Manner of payment set forth.), Nos solutionem et assignationem approbantes easdem, te ac heredes et successores tuos, necnon regnum et terras predictas de dictis mille marchis sic solutis absolvimus et quitamus.

The second, of July 5, 1333, is for the year ending Sept. 29, 1330, and the half year up to Easter [March 31], 1331. The 1,500 marks were paid in 6,000 gold

florins, “singulis marchis pro quatuor florenis auri computatis.”

This was apparently the last payment. In a Brief, Avignon, June 6 [1365], Urban V. reminds Edward III. that he made no remittance since July, 1333, and states that bearer was empowered to treat of this and other pressing matters. But, with respect to the arrears, the mission seems to have proved fruitless. See Theiner: *Vet. Mon. Hibern. et Scot.*, Romae, 1864, pp. 193, 253, 259, 329.

1215. <sup>1</sup> William.—This entry is misplaced. See 1214, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> Council.—The 12th Ecumenical

(Cath.<sup>a</sup> mac 'Οιαρμονα, in Chyrto quieuit.<sup>e</sup>—Orto<sup>b</sup> Minorum confirmatur hoc anno.—Αρδοζαρ hlla Con-  
 συβιαρ, επρεcopur Shil-Muireτῶαζ, in Chyrto quieuit.—  
 Comthail επρεcob na Cypρωαῶαῶτα co Roim i n-aimyir  
 Innocent[u] Pap[a]e terci. Ir i nuimyr na n-επρεcob  
 βαδαρ ann: quatoringenti quindecim, inter quos puer-  
 unt reptuaginta unuy archieprecopi et pymater.  
 Et octingenti abbatery 7 ppuoper. Ocur i peil Mapitain  
 do bi in comthail rin.<sup>b</sup>)

[b. r.]

Kal. Ian. m.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> L. ix, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> m.<sup>ob</sup>  
 Mael-poil hlla Muireτῶαζ, ppuoir Duine-ḡeinn, do  
 éc.—Oengur<sup>c</sup> hlla Capella[i]n, toireτῶ Clann-ḡiar-  
 mata, do marbaτῶ d'a bpaτῶrῶ fein.—Donnyleib hlla  
 Mail-Mlena do marbaτῶ do ḡhal-Αραδε.<sup>c</sup>—ḡrao hlla  
 Mail-ḡaḡaill, toireτῶ Ceneoil-ḡepḡura, co n-a bpaτῶrῶ  
 7 co<sup>1</sup> n-ár moy, do marbaτῶ do Muireδαῶ, mac Mór-  
 maip Leinnac.—Donncaτῶ hlla Duibdoipma, toireτῶ na  
 ḡpeoḡa, do éc i n-duibpeiclep ḡaire.—Murcaτῶ Mac  
 Caḡmail, piḡtoireτῶ Cheneoil-ḡepaḡaḡ, do éc ḡria mίr-  
 bail Colum-cille.—Ruacḡrῶ hlla ḡlann, pi ḡairlaip,  
 do éc.—Mac Cana, toireτῶ Cenu[i]l-Oengura, do marbaτῶ  
 d'a bpaτῶrῶ fein.<sup>c</sup>—ḡionir[i]uy hlla Longarḡa[i]n, ar-  
 deppuc Cairil, moipḡu[i]y epḡ Rom[a]e.—Eḡdonn Mac  
 ḡille-uoir, comariba Paḡraic 7 ppuiaḡe<sup>2</sup> Epenn, poḡḡ  
 ḡenepale Concilium<sup>3</sup> Lateranenḡe Rom[a]e peliciter  
 obḡoḡmuit.—Concobur hlla hEnne, επρεcop Cille-ḡa-  
 lua, poḡḡ idem Concilium<sup>3</sup> peueḡteny in uia quieuit.

C, D. Underneath is another item, now illegible. <sup>a</sup> = itl., at end of first  
 entry, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>b</sup> = n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1216. <sup>1</sup>su, A. <sup>2</sup>ppuḡaḡ, B. <sup>3</sup>conḡilium, A, B.—<sup>a</sup> = n. t. h.  
 on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> = u. o (1215), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c</sup> = om., B, C,  
 D. In addition, the Mael-poil entry is omitted in D.

and 4th General of Lateran. Held  
 from Nov. 11 to Nov. 30.

<sup>2</sup> Cathal.—This and the other

native item are found in the *Annals  
 of Loch Ce (ad an.)*.

<sup>4</sup> Confirmed.—In the Lateran

(Cathal<sup>3</sup> Mac Diarmoda rested in Christ.—The Order of [Friars] Minors is confirmed<sup>4</sup> this year.—Ardghar Ua Conchubhair, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh, rested in Christ.—A Synod<sup>5</sup> of the bishops of Christendom [was held] at Rome in the time of Pope Innocent III. This is the number of bishops that were therein, 415 ; amongst whom were 71 archbishops and primates. And 800 abbots and priors. And on the festival of [St.] Martin [Nov. 11] this Synod took place.) [1215]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1216 Bis.] 1216. Mael-Poil Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-Geimhin, died.—Oenghus Ua Cairrellain, chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Donnsleibhi Ua Mail-Mena was killed by the Dal-Araidhe.—Trad Ua Mail-fhabhaill, chief of Cenel-Ferghusa, along with his kinsmen and with great havoc, was killed by Muiredach, son of the Great Steward of Lemhain.—Donnchadh Ua Dubdirma, chief of the Bredach, died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—Murchadh Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, died through miracle of [St.] Colum-cille<sup>1</sup>.—Ruaidhri Ua Flainn, king of Dairlas, died.—Mag Cana, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Dionysius Ua Longargain, archbishop of Cashel, died in Rome.—Echdonn Mac Gille-uidhir, successor of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, felicitously slept in Rome after the Lateran General Council.—Conchobur Ua Enne, bishop of Cell-da-lua, returning after the same Council, slept on the way.

Council. Wadding: *Ann. Min.*, *ad an.* 1215, p. 161.

<sup>5</sup> A Synod.—Given in substantially the same terms in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1216. <sup>1</sup> Colum-cille.—*Cuius sanctuarium antea inuaserat* is added in D; from what source I know not.

(Iohoner<sup>d</sup>, rex Anglie, mortuus est.—Annus hila Muiretair, episcopus Conmaicne, in Christo quiescit.<sup>d</sup>—Obiit Innocentius papa. Succedit [Honor]ius.—[O]p[er]o p[re]dicatorum confirmatur.<sup>e</sup> A.D. 1216. As po an bliadain arais Comarlla Generalta 'ra Roim, roon, Lateran, ann arais mile tri cet epoc.<sup>f</sup>)

A 57d [Cal. Ian. 1. p., l. xx., Anno Domini m.° cc.° x.° un.<sup>ca</sup> Maegam|am hila [Ph]laibertair, pu Clainni-Domnall, mortu[u]r est.

(An<sup>b</sup> τ-αρθεppocob hila Ruanaða do gabail do Mail-lpu hila Choncuðair.—Gilla-Clrnan hila Martain, ollum Epenn i m-breiteamnaet, mortuus est.<sup>b</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. 11. p., l. 1., Anno Domini m.° cc.° x.° un.<sup>cb</sup> Gilla-Tigernair, mac Gilla-Rona[i]n, episcopus Arghiall 7 cenn Canonac Epenn, in bona penitentia quiescit.—Ingantaet Mac Congalaet do ec.<sup>e</sup>

A.D. 1216. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>ca</sup>l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>ca</sup>n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A.D. 1217. <sup>a</sup>-un.<sup>o</sup> (1216), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>b-b</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1218. <sup>ca</sup>n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b-un</sup> (1217), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>ca</sup>om., B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> Died.—On St. Luke's Day, October 18.

<sup>3</sup> Annuañ.—Given in *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad an.).

<sup>4</sup> Died.—July 16. Honorius III. was elected on the 18th.

<sup>5</sup> Confirmed.—By Honorius III. in two Briefs, dated Dec. 22. The title *Friars Preachers* was first given in a third Letter, dated from the Lateran, Jan. 26, 1217: Honorius, etc., Dilectis filiis Priori and Fratibus Sancti Romani Prædicatoribus in partibus Tolosanis, etc. (*Script. Rer. Pred.*, p. 13-4.)

<sup>6</sup> 1216.—The date, of course, is erroneous. It should be 1215.

1217. <sup>1</sup> Died.—After this entry, D gives (1216): Eodem anno Donaldus Magnus O'Donill cum magno exercitu inuasit Clan-Ricard et continuauit ibidem; deuastando patriam, usquedum Mac William prestitit obedientiam et obsides ipsi O'Donill. Et preterea eiecit ex patria Moriachum Lasyn-daylle [O'Daly] propter necem cuiusdam Efyne O'Brologhan: quem dictus O'Donill persecutus est in Tuomoniam et ipso Moriacho per

*Murdoch Almon*



(John, king of England, died.<sup>2</sup>—Annudh<sup>3</sup> Ua Muire- [1216] thaidb, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Pope Innocent died.<sup>4</sup> Honorius succeeds.—The Order of Preachers is confirmed.<sup>5</sup>—A.D. 1216.<sup>6</sup> This is the year in which there was a General Council in Rome, namely, of Lateran, wherein were 1300 bishops.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1217] 1217. Mathgamain Ua Fhlaithbertaigh, king of Clann-Domnaill, died.<sup>1</sup>

(The archbishop<sup>2</sup> Ua Ruanadha was taken prisoner by Mail-Isu Ua Conchubhair.—Gilla-Arnain Ua Martain, ollam of Ireland in jurisprudence, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1218. [1218] Gilla-Tighernaigh,<sup>1</sup> son of Gilla-Ronain,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Airghialla [Clogher] and head of the Canons of Ireland, rested in good penance.<sup>2</sup>—Ingantach Mac Congalaigh died.

Donogho[-um] Caribragh O'Brien exinde fugiendo peruenit Limericum. Et cum ipse O'Donill cum exercitu illum persequendo neniret ad portam Limericensem, homicidam reiecerunt ad mandatum ipsius O'Donill. Et sic ab uno ad alterum delatus fuit Dubliniam, nemine audente eum retinere contra mandatum ipsius O'Donill; qui reuersus [est] cum uictoria, perlustrata hinc inde tota Connacia in illa expeditione.

The foregoing is given with more detail in the *Four Masters* at 1213.

<sup>2</sup> *The archbishop*.—Given in *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1216. The next entry is in the same *Annals* under 1218.

1218. <sup>1</sup> *Tighernaigh*; *Ronain*.—

(*Devotee*) of (*St.*) *Tigernach* (of Clones); of (*St.*) *Ronan* (of Liathross = Fir-roiss, 826-7, 846-7, *supra*?).

<sup>2</sup> *Penance*.—D adds the following: Quo anno O'Donill cum omnibus principalibus totius Ultonie et Conacie generalem expeditionem fecit per Midenses et alias Anglicanas partes comburendo et deuastando, quonsque uenerunt ad Dubliniam; cum quibus iuncta pace condicionali quod illum alias nominatum Moriachum homicidam eiicerent ex regno: quem propterea in Scociam in exilium remiserunt et deinde statim O'Donill, obtenta undique uictoria, rediit in patriam.

This is given at 1213 by the *Four Masters*.

(Պարմատ,<sup>d</sup> mac Conchubair Mic 'Diarmaid, քիչ  
մաշե-Լարչ, մորտաւ Եր. Corumac do gabal քիչ տ'ա  
Եր.—Domnall hԱa հաժրա մորտաւ Եր.—Մոր, անցն  
հԱa Ծրան, bean Chačal քրոյծերչ, մորտա Եր.<sup>d</sup>)

B 59c

Կալ 1an. 11.<sup>a</sup> ք.,<sup>a</sup> Լ. x. 11., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 1x.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>  
Պարմատ<sup>c</sup> հԱa<sup>1</sup> հԱա-Լոմոսե տո մարթած տո Մա  
հԱա-բաած 7 տ'ա Ծրաժրս 1 mebal<sup>c</sup>.—Մարքեթաճ  
հԱa<sup>1</sup> Քառն, քի հԱa-Կարքս, տո մարթած տո հալլաճ.—  
Հոնալաճ հԱa Հանն, Կաննել հարբի 7 Էմիշ<sup>d</sup> Կար-  
Ե[ի]ր Երենն, քիչտուրեճ Մաշի-Լաչա 7 հԱ-Հաւարաշ  
ուե, տո մարթած տո հալլաճ քրո Լոօ Հետա.—հԱա-նա-  
նաեհ հԱa հոյանաե, քապր Կաճա-Լարաշ, 11 քեմ-  
տենտա քուեւտ.—Մաւ-Լրս հԱa Պաշի, արքանեճ  
Պաքս Հոլմ-Ելլե.—տ'աբիւի<sup>e</sup> Ելաճան [sic] տո 1 11-ար-  
Կաննեճ—ար 11-տենն Կաճ<sup>3</sup> մարթա Եր Ելլ 7 Կաւճ,  
1<sup>d</sup> քեւ<sup>d</sup> 11-ո Դեցմբեր, 1<sup>o</sup> 11-Պոհնաճ,<sup>e</sup> 11 Բոնո քրո քուեւտ  
11 քաք.

(Clement,<sup>f</sup> episcopus Լաշիք, 11 Հրիստո քուեւտ.—  
Tempall Մարթաթաճ 11 Ելլա տո Կարքեթաճ.—Hoc  
anno Sanctus Franciscus, a prima conuersione eius-  
dem anno decimo tertio, morit de uoluntate Domini  
rex fratres քր[ա] քանտիտաի 11 քեչնն Մար-  
քոչիոքս, 11 Ելլեւե, քրաթրեմ 11ալեմ, Երալլոքս,  
Օչտոնեմ, Աչքարքսիւմ, քեթրեմ Եւ Հոյաւտ. Quorum  
quinque ultimi anno sequenti puerunt martirizati sub  
rege Marprochiorum, Miramolino nomine.<sup>f</sup>)

A.D. 1218. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1219. <sup>1</sup> O, A, <sup>2</sup> xl., A, B. <sup>3</sup> Կաճա, B. <sup>4-4</sup> 11. 11., A, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t.  
h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-111.</sup> (1218), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> Placed  
last in D. <sup>d</sup> Եղնոմա—*of valour*, B; "*of courage*," C; *strenuitatis*, D.  
C and D, accordingly, follow B. <sup>e-e</sup> 11 քրո քաք—*on the first feria* (the  
week-day name of Sunday), B; om., C; <sup>6</sup> *Idus*, etc., D. Here B un-  
consciously supplies additional internal evidence of the correctness of the  
chronology of A. For Dec. 6 fell on Sunday in 1219; but on Saturday  
in 1218. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

(Diarmaid,<sup>3</sup> son of Conchubhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, died. Cormac took the kingship after him.—Domnall Ua Gadhra died.—Mor, daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair], died.) [1218]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1219. Diarmait Ua Gille-Loinne was killed by Mac Gilla-ruaidh and by his kinsmen, in treachery.—Muir-certagh Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre, was killed by the Foreigners.—Congalach Ua Cainn, candle of championship and liberality of the North of Ireland, royal chief of Magh Lughad and Sil-Cathusaigh, was killed by the Foreigners on the same day [as Ua Flainn].—Gilla-na-naemh Ua Gormghaile, priest of Ragh-Luraigh, rested in penance.—Mael-Isu Ua Daighri, herenach of Daire of Colum-cille—forty years was he in the herenachy—, after doing every goodness to both clergy and laity, by a good ending rested in peace on Sunday,<sup>1</sup> the 6th of the Ides [8th] of December. [1219]

(Clement,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Luigni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The church of the [Cistercian] Monastery of the Buill was consecrated.—This year<sup>3</sup> Saint Francis, in the 13th year from his first conversion, sent by will of the Lord six Friars of marvellous sanctity to the kingdom of Morrocco, namely, Brother Vitalis, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Accuristius, Peter and Adjutus. Of whom the five last were martyred the following year, under the king of Morrocco, Miramolius by name.)

<sup>3</sup> *Diarmaid*.—The three entries are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1218).

1219. <sup>1</sup> *Sunday*.—The *Four Masters* place the obit (which they copy from these Annals) at 1218; omitting the day, which would have shewn that the death must have taken place in 1219.

<sup>2</sup> *Clement, etc.*—This entry is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The next is given in the same Annals at 1220.

<sup>3</sup> *This year, etc.*—Vitalis was the superior. But he fell sick and died at Saragossa. See Wadding, *Ann. Min. ad an.* 1219, p. 213, 237.

[b.p.]

Ícal 1an. 4<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> L. xxiii.<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> Ponačtan<sup>1</sup> O Úrona[i]n, comarba Colum-cille, in pace quieuit. Ocu<sup>d</sup> dorala imperain etep Muinntir n-Daípe 7 Cenel-n-Eogain im tođa i n-a mađ. 1<sup>r</sup> eđ doruđneđ annreim: dođođadur Muinntep Daípe Mac Cačmail irin comurbur 7 dođođ Aeđ O Heill 7 Cenel-n-Eogain Flann hUa Úrolca[i]n. 1ar rin tra dorala imperain etep Muinntir Daípe 7 O Úrolca[i]n 7 docurpeđ O Úrolca[i]n ar in comurbur. 1ar rin tra dođođadur Muinntep Daípe 7 Cenel-n-Eogain Muirceptač hUa Milluga[i]n, ion, pelpiđinn | Daípe, irin comurbur. Ocu<sup>d</sup> dođai in pírurpíđinn 7 in comurbur pí bliadain aigi, uel paulo plúr. Ocu<sup>d</sup> dorala imperain etep Đorppaiđ hUa n-Daiđu, ion, aypcinnec Daípe 7 O Milluga[i]n, ion, in comarba, im an pírurpíđinn, no co n-dečadur dočum bpeici comarba Đatpae, co n-depna ríđ etarpu 7 ġur'tođađ Eoin, mac in pírurpíđinn, irin pírurpíđim, do pelp comarba Đatpae 7 comarba Colum-cille 7 Muinntep Daípe arčena.<sup>d</sup>

(Aeđ<sup>c</sup> hUa Mail-Eoin, eprcob Cluana-mac-Illoir, do bačud.—Mail-Seačnall, mac Concubair Mhaenmuidė, morpuur ept.—Hoc anno quinque pantiyrimy ppatpex Minopey, pailicet, Đepallduy, Octo, Acuppiuy, Petpuy et Aoiutuy, pappi punt pub Mipamolino, rege Map-rochiorum, Ícalenđuy Febpuari, aliar decimo poptimo Ícalenđarum Febpuari, Domini Pap[ae] Honopuy tepen

A.D. 1220. <sup>1</sup> Ponačtan, B.—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; .u., B; <sup>b</sup> .xxiii., B. The scribe probably mistook n for u. <sup>c</sup> .xx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> (1219), B (C, D); in error. <sup>d</sup> om., B (followed by C, D), which has: Flann O Úrolcan do oipneđ i n-a mađ irin comarbur.—*Flann O'Brolchan was appointed in his stead in the succession.* <sup>e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1220. <sup>1</sup> And there ensued, etc.—The *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* omit the important dispute respecting the Lectorship.

After the entry describing the

succession of O'Brolchain, D adds: Eodem anno O'Donill cum exercitu inuasit asperam illam tertiam partem Conacie, quo comuniter dicitur Gururtrian, siue Aspera Tertia,

abbaey &



Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1220. [1220 Bis.]  
 Fonachtan Ua Bronain, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in peace. And there ensued<sup>1</sup> contention between the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain, respecting the selection in his stead. It is this was done then: the Community of Daire chose Mac Cathmail into the succession and Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain chose Flann Ua Brolcain. After that, moreover, there ensued contention between the Community of Daire and O'Brolcain and O'Brolcain was put out of the succession. After that, moreover, the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain chose Muircertach Ua Millugain, namely, lector of Daire, into the succession. And he had the lectorship and the succession for a year, or a little more. And there ensued contention between Geoffrey Ua Daighri, namely, herenagh of Daire and O'Millugain, that is, the abbot, respecting the lectorship, so that they appealed to the judgment of the successor of Patrick and he made peace between them. And John, son of the [late] Lector, was chosen into the lectorship, according to the successor of Patrick and the successor of Colum-cille and the community of Daire besides.

*The archbishop  
 held this family  
 allan from 1188  
 until he was bishop*

(Aedh<sup>2</sup> Ua Mail-Eoin, bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, was drowned.—Mail-Seachnaill, son of Concubhar Maenmhuidhe [Ua Concobhair], died.—This year five most saintly Friars Minor, namely, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Acursius, Peter and Adjutus, suffered [martyrdom] under Miramolinus, king of Morrocco, on the Kalends [1st] of February, or on the 17th of the Kalends of February

Conaght, nempe patrias O'Royrek et O'Really; a quibus habita ad vota obedientia et obsidibus, rediit per Fermanagh, quam similiter undique, pro maiori saltem parte, deuastauit.

An entry the same in substance is given in the *Four Masters* at 1219.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh*.—This and the following item are in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

anno quarto, pope septem annis ante mortem Sancti  
Francisci.)

[Cal. Ian. p. iii.,<sup>a</sup> l. iii. Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> b 1.<sup>o</sup> b  
(Diarmuid,<sup>c</sup> mac Ruairdri, do marbað.—Iacobus, Peni-  
tentialis et Capellanus Domini Pap[ae] et Legatus  
totius Hiberni[ae], in Hiberniam uenit.—Mael-  
ruanaird húa Duída do báirb —Sanctus Dominicus  
obijt hoc anno.—Primus Conuentus predicatorum  
uenit in Angliam.)

A.D. 1221. <sup>a</sup>.u., n. t. h. on blank space, A; .u., B. <sup>b</sup>.xx.<sup>o</sup> (1220),  
B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. Three lines of  
text-space are left blank for entries in B.

<sup>3</sup>[*Jan.* 18].—The 17th of Jan.,  
according to Wadding, (*ubi sup.*, *ad*  
*an.* 1220, p. 237).

1221. <sup>1</sup>*Diarmuid; Maelruanaird*.  
—The two native items are in the  
*Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), with  
greater detail.

<sup>2</sup>*James*.—Said to have been Canon  
of St. Victor, Paris. Sent as Legate  
to Ireland (and Scotland) by Hono-  
rius III. The Brief of appointment,  
dated Civita Vecchia, July 31  
(1220), was superscribed: Regibus  
Ultonie, Corcaie, Limrith, Conatie,  
Insularum [of the Isles], cuilibet per  
se (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 15, 16).

Respecting the Irish Legation,  
three Papal commissions are extant  
in the first (Civita Vecchia, Aug.  
6 [1220]), instructions were given  
to abrogate the custom [introduced  
by King John, Jan 14, 17, 1216;  
*Doc. Ireland*, I. 736, 739] that no  
Irishman should receive church  
preferment (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p.  
16). But they do not appear to  
have been carried into effect. The  
abuse was abolished by Honorius in  
a Brief addressed to the Irish clergy

(Lateran, Ap. 26 [1224]; Theiner,  
*Vet. Mon.*, p. 23).

In the second (Civita Vecchia,  
Aug. 8 [1220]), the Legate was  
directed to remove the grievance  
reported by the archbishop of  
Cashel: namely, when an English-  
man lost anything and got six other  
English to swear they believed his  
oath that the property was taken  
by an Irishman, the native, though  
guiltless and of good name and life  
and prepared to establish his  
innocence by thirty or more sworn  
witnesses, was nevertheless com-  
pelled to restitution (Theiner, *Vet.*  
*Mon.*, pp. 16, 17). In this matter  
likewise no action was taken. After  
an interval of more than thirty  
years, the "damnable custom" was  
condemned by Innocent IV. in a  
Brief (Perugia, July 20 [1252]) to  
the archbishop of Cashel (Theiner,  
*Vet. Mon.*, p. 56).

In the third (Lateran, March 19  
[1221]), he was enjoined to adjudicate  
upon four complaints of the  
same archbishop and the king's re-  
ply thereto, touching church lands

[Jan. 18<sup>2</sup>], in the 4th year of the Lord, Pope Innocent [1220] III., nearly seven years before the death of Saint Francis.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1221] 1221. [No original entry].

(Diarmuid,<sup>1</sup> son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobhair], was killed.—James,<sup>2</sup> Penitentiary and Chaplain of the Lord Pope and Legate of all Ireland, came into Ireland.—Maelruanaidh<sup>1</sup> Ua Dubhda [king of Ui-Amalghaidh] was drowned.—Saint Dominick died this year.<sup>3</sup>—The first Convent of Preachers came into England.)

(Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 18, 20). Nothing, however, was done. Fourteen years later, Gregory IX. (Perugia, Jan. 4 [1235]) commanded the archbishop of Dublin to report upon the matters in question, mentioning that James had been empowered by his predecessor to decide them; but, on account of his departure, no process, it was reported, took place (sed, propter eius recessum, nullus, ut dicitur, fuit processus. Theiner, *Vet. Mon.* p. 30).

From Letters of Henry III. to the archbishop of Dublin (Jan. 7, 1222 : *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1026) and Geoffrey De Marisco (June 26, 1222 : *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1037) we learn that the Legate deposed and sent to the Curia the bishops of Killaloe and Ardferth [Travers and John of Limerick, intruded by De Marisco, whilst he was Justiciary]. In a Brief of Honorius III. (Lateran, May 9 [1226]), we read that James imposed perpetual silence upon Travers and caused another to be consecrated in his place (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 26).

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*),

James is charged with gross simony and said to have left Ireland in the year of his arrival. The second statement is confirmed from independent sources. On Nov. 20, 1220, Henry III. commanded the Justiciary, magnates (archbishops and bishops) and others in Ireland to receive honourably Master James, the Pope's Chaplain and Penitentiary, sent as Legate and, should anything new arise touching the state of the country, to have recourse to his counsel and aid (*Dec. Ireland*, I. 978). On Nov. 1 of the following year, he was one of the witnesses at Westminster to the surrender of Irish castles by deputies, on behalf of Geoffrey De Marisco, late Justiciary (*Doc. Ire.* I., 1015).

That on his departure he ceased to be Legate, may be inferred from his being merely styled "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope" in the document last referred to, and "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope and late Papal Legate of Ireland" in Henry's Letters (already mentioned) of Jan. 7 and June 26, 1222.

<sup>3</sup> This year.—On Aug. 6. The feast is held on Aug. 4.

[Cal. 1an. p., iii.<sup>a</sup> l. xu., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>  
 Mac Uga de<sup>c</sup> laoi do tairdecht i n-Epinn da inndeoin  
 rui<sup>g</sup> Sathan, co tainic<sup>1</sup> co hAed O Neill, co n-deatour  
 'maile i n-a<sup>g</sup>aid<sup>o</sup> Gaill Epenn 7 co pomillret mór i Míde  
 7 i Laignib 7 i n-Ultaib 7 co porcailret cairtel Cula-  
 ra<sup>g</sup>ain 7 co ro<sup>g</sup>imolrat<sup>2</sup> Gaill Epenn ce<sup>g</sup>ri<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>g</sup>a rí<sup>g</sup>et<sup>3</sup>  
 co Delgan, co tainic<sup>1</sup> Aed O Neill 7 mac in<sup>d</sup> Uga<sup>d</sup>,  
 ce<sup>g</sup>ri<sup>4</sup> ca<sup>g</sup>a, 'n-a n-a<sup>g</sup>aid<sup>o</sup>, co tucrac Gaill bre<sup>o</sup> a beoil<sup>o</sup>  
 pein d'O Neill.<sup>f</sup>

(Cormac,<sup>5</sup> abb Comair, occirur ert.—Gilla-Mochoinne  
 húa Ca<sup>g</sup>ail occirur ert.—Mor, ingen húi dhui<sup>g</sup>ill,  
 bean Cmlaib húi dheollan, morua ert.<sup>6</sup>)

B 59d

[Cal. 1an. i.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. xxiii.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>c</sup>  
 Maill O Neill do iaruis<sup>g</sup>aid<sup>o</sup> Daire 'mo ingen húi Ca<sup>g</sup>ail<sup>g</sup> n  
 7 do<sup>g</sup>oine Dia 7 Colum-cille mírbuil, co<sup>1</sup> ro<sup>g</sup>gar<sup>g</sup>oi<sup>g</sup>ge<sup>o</sup>  
 a<sup>2</sup> i<sup>g</sup>na<sup>g</sup>ti.—Ta<sup>g</sup>os O Dai<sup>g</sup>ill, (roon<sup>d</sup>, mac Cealla<sup>g</sup>id<sup>d</sup>) ana  
 Thuairce[<sup>1</sup>]it Epinn [sic], morua[<sup>u</sup>]it ert.

(Mael-l<sup>g</sup>u<sup>o</sup> húa Floinn, puoir Eara-mic-n-Eirc, in  
 Chri<sup>g</sup>to queuit.—Mur<sup>g</sup>aid<sup>o</sup> capra<sup>g</sup> húa Pear<sup>g</sup>ail do  
 mar<sup>g</sup>aid<sup>o</sup> i n-<sup>g</sup>hranar<sup>o</sup>.—Cilbin húa Mael<sup>g</sup>uid<sup>o</sup>, eprcop  
 Pear<sup>g</sup>na, in Chri<sup>g</sup>to queuit.<sup>o</sup>)

A.D. 1222. <sup>1</sup>ta<sup>g</sup>nis, B.<sup>2</sup>—ail<sup>g</sup>at, B. <sup>3</sup>.<sup>3</sup> iii. ca<sup>g</sup>a .xx. it, A, B.  
<sup>4</sup>.iii., A, B.—<sup>a</sup>.n. t. h., A; .ii., B. <sup>b</sup>.i.<sup>o</sup> (1221), B (C, D); erroneously.  
<sup>c</sup>om., A. <sup>d</sup>.d Uga laoi, B. <sup>e</sup>.e a bre<sup>o</sup>—his award, B. <sup>f</sup>ann<sup>g</sup>ein—then—  
 added, B. <sup>g</sup>.n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1223. <sup>1</sup>.i su ro<sup>g</sup>gar<sup>g</sup>oi<sup>g</sup>ge<sup>o</sup>. A. <sup>2</sup>.2 a n-[<sup>g</sup>]na<sup>g</sup>ti, B. <sup>a</sup>.a 7 p., n. t. h.,  
 on blank space, A; 4 p., B. <sup>b</sup> 23, B. Scribe, no doubt, took the u in  
 the xxiii of his original for n. <sup>c</sup>—ii.<sup>o</sup> (1222), B (C, D); erroneously.  
<sup>d</sup>.d itl., t. h., B; om., A. <sup>e</sup>.e n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1222. <sup>1</sup>Four and twenty battalions.  
 —D renders: numerati 24 completa  
 bella, qui faciunt Hibernica nume-  
 ratione 72 millia armatorum.

<sup>2</sup>Four battalions. — 12 millibus  
 armatorum, numeratione supra-  
 scripta, D.

<sup>3</sup>Cormac. — Given in the *Four  
 Masters* at 1221.

<sup>4</sup>Gilla-Mochoinne; Mor. — Given  
 (the first in more detail) in the  
*Annals of Loch Ce* (ad an.).

1223. <sup>1</sup>Respecting. — That is, as  
 C and D rightly understand, by



Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1222]  
 1222. The son of Ugo De Lacy came into Ireland in despite of the king of the Saxons, until he came to Aedh O'Neill; so that they went together against the Foreigners of Ireland and destroyed much in Meath and in Leinster and in Ulidia and razed the castle of Cuil-rathain. And the Foreigners of Ireland collected four and twenty battalions<sup>1</sup> at [Dun-]delgain, until Aedh O'Neill and the son of Ugo came with four battalions<sup>2</sup> against them, so that the Foreigners gave the award of his own word to O'Neill. *mouth!*

(Cormac,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Comar, was slain.—Gilla-Mochoinne<sup>4</sup> Ua Cathail [king of Cenel-Aedha] was slain.—Mor,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Ua Buighill, wife of Amlaibh Ua Beollain, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on first feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1223]  
 1223. Niall O'Neill profaned Daire, respecting<sup>1</sup> the daughter of Ua Cathain. And God and Colum-cille wrought a miracle, so that his thread [of life] was shortened.—Tadhg O'Baighill (namely, son of Ceallach), splendour of the North of Ireland, died.

(Mael-Isu Ua Floinn,<sup>2</sup> prior of Eas-mic-nEirc, rested in Christ.—Murchadh<sup>3</sup> Carrach Ua Fearghail was killed in Granard.—Ailbin<sup>3</sup> Ua Maelmuidh, bishop of Farna, rested in Christ.)

abduction. She had probably come for devotional purposes and was forcibly carried off whilst thus engaged.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Floinn*.—In the *Four Masters* at 1222.

<sup>3</sup> *Murchadh*; *Ailbin*.—Given (the first at greater length) in the *Annals*

of *Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). For Ua Maelmuidh (O'Mulloy), see O'Donovan's note, *F. M.* iii., p. 202. From a Patent Roll of King John (*Doc. Ireland*, i. 658), we learn that he attended the Council of Lateran, 1215.

A58b[byr.] | Cal. 1an. p. n., l. un., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>a</sup>  
 Caſal epoiſſoerz hlla Concobuir, pi Connaet 7 pi  
 ſaſdel<sup>1</sup> Epenn ap toſuēt, aſbaē i Maimytip Cnuc-  
 muaroe, quinto | Calendarum lunni. In t-aen ſaſdel<sup>1</sup>  
 yr pepp tamiz o byan byrom ahuar ap uarſi 7 ap  
 onoir; togbalaē tpepaſmur, toſuētāē na tuaē; ro-  
 barpanaē ſaſdber, ſuaēniſ<sup>b</sup> roineſail na ričana.  
 X | Ōoiſ yr pe [a] penney do ſabaō dečmarō co ſliſteē ap  
 tūr i n-iaē Epenn. Columain cunnal epaſdber,<sup>2</sup> cep-  
 byaēraē<sup>b</sup> cperiōni 7 cpytaſdeēta; cepwaſčeoip na  
 cīntaē 7 na coibōenaē; muſaiſčeoip na meipleē 7 na  
 malaptaē; cometaiſ coitčenn caēbuaſbaē in pečta  
 poſleraiſ. Ō'a tuc Ōia deſonoip i talſann 7 in  
 plaētiur neſda čall. Ar n-ēſ i n-aibit mānaē ōō, iar  
 m-byeiē buaſa o ōoman 7 o ōeman.—Mačſgamaip, mac  
 Ceičepmaiſ hlii Ceipin, pi Ciapaſde laēa-na-naipne,  
 moptu[u]r ep̄t.—Eypuc Conmaene, ōon, in ſall erpuē,  
 moptuup ep̄t.—Ōomnall hlla Cellaiſ, tanupri hlla-  
 mane, moptu[u]r ep̄t.—Inael-Sečlann, mac Ōaſōſ  
 hlii Cellaiſ, moptu[u]r ep̄t.<sup>o</sup>

(P̄no<sup>d</sup> hlla Cypmacan quieuit.—Mael-lpu hlla Con-  
 čuſaip quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—P̄p̄dicatoip[er]<sup>o</sup> in tpauep̄unt hi[ber]-  
 nam.<sup>e</sup>)

A.D. 1224. <sup>1</sup> ſaer-, B. <sup>2</sup> epaſdber, B. <sup>a</sup>.m.<sup>o</sup> (1223), B (C, D), with  
 uel .m. (or 1224) overhead, B. Over 1223, 1224 is placed by another  
 hand in D. <sup>b</sup> om., B. <sup>c</sup> in Chypto quieuit, B; "died," C; entry  
 om., D. <sup>d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>e</sup> r. m., n. t. h., A; om.,  
 B, C, D.

1224. <sup>1</sup> May 23.—The *F. M.* say  
 Monday. But May 23 fell on  
 Tuesday in this year. The authority  
 they followed forgot that 1224 was  
 Bissextile.\*

\*At Ōoiſ (Seems), etc., c.m., n. t.  
 b., B, is: *receptio decimarum in  
 Hibernia.*

<sup>2</sup> *Foreign-liſhop.*—See O'Donovan  
*F.M.*, iii. 208.

<sup>2</sup> *Died.*—D adds (at 1223, with  
 1224 placed overhead): *Eodem  
 anno O'Donill inuasit Conaciam  
 ex omni parte usque ad Cruaghan  
 et pertransiit flumen Sucka, omnia  
 deuastando. Tamen, habita in-  
 habitantium obedientia et selectis  
 obsidibus, rediit.*

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1224. [1224]  
 Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht and  
 king of the Gaidhil of Ireland for ability, died in the x?  
 [Cistercian] Monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe, on the 5th of  
 the Kalends of June [May 28<sup>1</sup>]. The best Gaidhel that  
 came from Brian Boruma down, for nobleness and for  
 honour; very fortunate and capable preserver of his !!  
 territories; wealthy, well-disposed, excellent auxiliary of x  
 peace. Seems it is in his time tithe was had legally for  
 the first time in Ireland. Fitting, pious, right-judging  
 prop of faith and christianity; punisher of the guilty and  
 of outlaws; destroyer of robbers and of evil-doers; general  
 battle-victorious maintainer of the righteous law. To  
 whom God gave good honour on earth and the heavenly  
 kingdom beyond. He died in the habit of a [Cistercian]  
 monk, after bringing victory from the world and from the  
 demon.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king  
 of Ciaraidhe of Loch-na-nairne, died.—The bishop of Con-  
 maicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop,<sup>2</sup> died.—  
 Domnall Ua Cellaigh, tanist of Ui-Maine, died.—Mael-  
 Sechlainn, son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, died.<sup>3</sup>

(Finn Ua Carmacan<sup>4</sup> rested.—Mael-Isu<sup>5</sup> Ua Conchubhair  
 rested.—The [Friars] Preachers entered<sup>6</sup> Ireland.)

Given in substance in the *F. M.*  
 at 1223.

<sup>4</sup> *Finn Ua Carmacan*.—Given in  
 the *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1223,  
 where he is said to have been  
 steward of the king of Connacht  
 and to have possessed much land.  
 The next item is also given in the  
 same *Annals* at 1223.

<sup>5</sup> *Mael-Isu*.—Prior of Inishmaine,  
 according to the *F. M.* (1223). See  
 O'Donovan's note, iii. 204.

<sup>6</sup> *Entered*.—Quetif and Echard  
 (*Scriptores Ord. Pred.*, Lutetiae  
 Par. 1719, p. 22) merely say under  
 1221: *Ex Anglia nostros in Hyber-*  
*niam trajeciisse non diu postea*  
*constat ex Actis.*

In the Catalogue of Dominican  
 Houses given in Ware's *Irish*  
*Writers*, p. 77 (Ed. Harris; Dublin,  
 1745), the foundation of the Dub-  
 lin House is dated 1224. This  
 list is copied into the *Hibernia*  
*Dominicana*.

B 60a

A 58c

[Cal. 1an. in [i].<sup>a</sup> p., l. [x]un[i].<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini m., cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup> Duarcan hlla hēašpa, pī lūšne, morpuur erc.—Šilla<sup>c</sup>-in-Coimdes Mac Šilla-Capraš, uapal-facart 7 peppun Tišī-Đačīn, queuit in Chpūto.<sup>c</sup>—Dionirur<sup>1</sup> hlla Mael-Chiaraan, arcinneč Arpa-capna, queuit in Chpūto.—Moršluaišēō do đenum do Aēō hlla Neill i Connačtu le macaib | Ruaiōpī hllī Cončubur 7 le<sup>2</sup> tošapm šhil-Muireōaiē ule, ačt Mac Diarmata aīāan, 1oan, Copmac, mac Tomaltaiš, co n-dečaiō ar put Connačt buđey co peđaiō<sup>3</sup> Ača-luain, co poišē ōa aīōē iē Muillib-Ūanač 7 sup'airzeiptar<sup>4</sup> loč-n-én<sup>5</sup> 7 co tuc peoit hllī Concobair leip ar. Tainic 'n-a ōaiš co Capn-ppaiē | 7 ōairzeiptar<sup>6</sup> Tairpōelbač, mac Ruaiōpī, ann. Ocur ōōčuaō 'n-a luatčeim ō'a čiš ar cloiptēčt ōo pluaš moip ōo Šallaiō 7 ōo Mhuim-nečaiē pā Đonnčāō Capēpeč hlla m-Đpīain 7 pā Šheppraiš Mapē aš Aēō hlla Cončōbair 7 aš Mac Diarmata čūge. Ocur, o nač pueratur ar hlla<sup>7</sup> Neill, poleanratup macu<sup>8</sup> Ruaiōpī sup'tairnetup<sup>9</sup> iat a n-učt hllī Neill ap[ē]īpī. Romarbratur Muimniš ōō'n ōul<sup>o</sup> pīn<sup>o</sup> Ečmarcač Mac Đpana[i]n, tairpeč Copco-Ačlānn<sup>10</sup> a Cill-Cellaiš.<sup>11</sup> Ar n-ōičup clānne Ruaiōpī a Connačta[i]b<sup>12</sup> amač, šabair Aēō, mac Cačail cpoibōe[i]pš, pīšī Connačt ō'a n-eip.—Taōš hlla hēašpa ōo ēc.—Etain, ingen Diarmata Mic Đonnaill, queuit in Chpūto.—Šoill 7 Muimniš ōo ōul pā tepmunn Cael-řinn<sup>13</sup> 7 pocuireō āp na n-Šall tpe řiptaiē Cael[ř]īnō.<sup>14</sup> Concobur, mac Taiōš 7 Arōšal, mac Taiōš [occipī

A.D. 1225. <sup>1</sup> Dionir, A. <sup>2</sup> pī, A. <sup>3</sup> pešaiē, A. <sup>4</sup> cop'airget, B. <sup>5</sup> -ne (the horizontal stroke above the e (=n) om., probably by oversight), A. <sup>6</sup> -ap, B. <sup>7</sup> O, A. <sup>8</sup> mic, A, B. <sup>9</sup> -čairpnišēup, B. <sup>10</sup> Copcač-lānn (by syncope), A. <sup>11</sup> Š-Cill-, B. <sup>12</sup> -čtu, B. <sup>13</sup> -elānō, A. <sup>14</sup> Cael-řinnō, B.—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. <sup>b</sup> .m. (1224), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C, D. The Dionirur and Etain entries are also omitted in D. <sup>d</sup> om., B. <sup>e</sup> curup pīn—that expedition, B. <sup>f</sup> hllī add, B.



Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1225]  
 1225. Duarcán Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, died.—  
 Gilla-in-Coimdeg Mac Gilla-carraigh, eminent priest and  
 parson of Tech-Baithin, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua  
 Mael-Ciarain, herenagh of Ard-Carna, rested in Christ.—  
 A great hosting was made by Aedh Ua Neill into Con-  
 nach, by [invitation of] the sons of Ruaidhri Ua Concho-  
 bair and by invitation of all Sil-Muiredhaigh, save Mac  
 Diarmata alone, namely, Cormac, son of Tomaltach, so  
 that he went through the length of Connacht eastwards  
 to the woods of Ath-luain, so that he was a night at the *here night*  
 Heights of Uana. And they pillaged Loch-nen and he  
 brought the treasures of Ua Conchobair with him there-  
 from. He came after that to Carn-fraich and Tairrdhelbach,  
 son of Ruaidhri, was crowned there. And he went on a *? X*  
 quick march to his house, on hearing that a large force of  
 Foreigners and of Momonians [was making] towards him,  
 under Donnchadh Cairbrech Ua Briain and under Geoffrey  
 Mares [De Marisco], [led] by Aedh Ua Conchobair and  
 by Mac Diarmata. And when they [the Foreigners, etc.,]  
 did not catch Ua Neill, they followed the sons of Ruaidhri,  
 until they drove them to the protection of Ua Neill again.  
 The Momonians on that occasion killed Echmarcach Mac  
 Branain, chief of Corco-Achlann, at Cell-Cellaigh. On  
 the expulsion of the sons of Ruaidhri from out Connacht,  
 Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand<sup>1</sup> takes the kingship after  
 them.—Tadhg Ua Eaghra died.—Etain, daughter of  
 Diarmait Mac Domnaill, rested in Christ.—The Foreigners  
 and the Momonians went to the Termonn of [St.] Cael- *into*  
 fhinn and slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted through  
 miracles of [St.] Caelfhinn.—Conchobur, son of Tadhg [Ua  
 Cellaigh] and Ardghal, son of Tadhg [Ua Cellaigh] were

1225. <sup>1</sup> *Red-Hand*.—In the margin | end of folio 23b) is *croð óearg*, the  
 of D, opposite *pugni rubri* (near the | Irish equivalent.

run].—Cp mor do ðainib [i] in blaðain iu.—In  
τ-αrbur 'za buain a haēle na feile ʒuḡṡi 7 in tpeabað  
'za ðenai<sup>15</sup> n-aiḡeēt.

Cal. Ian.<sup>a</sup> u. p.<sup>a</sup> L. xxix, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup>  
ui.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> Perðlimið<sup>1</sup> hīu Concoðair do ḡabail taiḡi ar  
Domnall hīa phlaēbertaē, ḡur'marb 7 ḡur'loipe é  
péin 7 a bratāir.—Cēð hīa phlaēbertaē do ḡabail la  
hCēð, mac Cačail epriobde[i]r<sup>2</sup> 7 a čabairt illam<sup>3</sup>  
ḡhall.<sup>3</sup>—Tigerman, mac Cačail hīu Concoðair, do  
īnarbað la Domnčad hīa n-Duðoi.<sup>4</sup>—Muirḡiur Mac  
Diarмата do marbað.—Conmacc<sup>o</sup> O Tappa, epuc  
Luḡne, in Churto quieuit.<sup>o</sup>—Cairlen Cille-moipe do  
pcailiuð la Cačal O Raiḡillið.

(Cēð<sup>4</sup> hīa Ruairc do marbað la Cačal hīa Raiḡil-  
lið 7 la Cončubar Mac Cormuic.<sup>d</sup>)

B 60b

Cal. Ian. ui.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> L. x, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup>  
ui.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> Uiliam Marer, mac ḡurṡir na hÉpenn, do  
ḡabail do Chormac, mac Tomaltaiḡ, do mḡ na Cairrḡi  
7 o'Cēð hīa Cončobair.—Donnṡleibe O ḡraða (aiar,<sup>c</sup>  
hīa ḡaḡra; ion, iu Sleibe-luḡa<sup>c</sup>) do marbað do mac  
a der[b]bračair fein i pill 7 domarbað e fein mo po  
cetoir, tpe imdell Cēða hīu Cončobuir.—ḡuan<sup>d</sup>, mac

A.D. 1225. <sup>15</sup> α, A.

A.D. 1226. <sup>1</sup>Perðlim, A. <sup>2</sup>α iam, B. <sup>3</sup>n-ḡall, A. <sup>4</sup>-oa, A.—  
<sup>a</sup>a. ui. p., n. t. h., A; .u. p., B. <sup>b</sup>-u.<sup>o</sup> (1225), B (C, D); erroneously.  
<sup>c</sup>c om., D. <sup>d</sup>-d n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1227. <sup>a</sup>a. u. p., n. t. h., on blank space, A; .ui. p., B. <sup>b</sup>-u.<sup>o</sup> (1226),  
B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c</sup>c itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup>-d om., B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> Were slain.—The *Four Masters*  
say they were burned in a house  
which was set on fire by their  
brothers.

<sup>3</sup> Great destruction.—D, perhaps  
correctly, connects this and the fol-  
lowing entry (1224): Fuit enim  
eodem anno maxima mortalitas

hominum, ita ut circa festum  
Sanctae Brigide autumnalia blada  
colligerentur, cum nec tum semina-  
tura futuri anni facta fuisset, oc-  
casione predictarum guerrarum.

1226. <sup>1</sup> Feidhtimidh Ua Conco-  
bhair.—According to the *Four*  
*Masters* (*ad an.*) the deed was done

slain<sup>2</sup>]. Great destruction<sup>3</sup> of people in this year.—The corn [1225]  
was a-cutting on the morrow of the feast of [St.] Brigit  
[Feb. 1.] and the ploughing was a-doing at the same  
time.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1226]  
1226. Feidhlimidh Ua Concobhair<sup>1</sup> seized a house upon  
Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, so that he killed and burned  
himself and his kinsman.—Aedh Ua Flaithbertaigh was  
taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Cathal Red Hand<sup>2</sup> and  
given into the hand[s] of the Foreigners.—Tighernan, son  
Cathal Ua Conchobair, was killed by Donnchadh Ua  
Dubhdai.—Muirghius Mac Diarmata was killed.—Conn-  
mac O'Tarpa, bishop of Luighni,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—  
The castle of Cell-mor was razed by Cathal O'Raighillaidh.

(Aedh<sup>4</sup> Ua Ruairc was killed by Cathal Ua Raighillidh  
and by Conchubhar, son of Cormac [Ua Maelruanaigh].)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1227]  
1227. William Mares, son of the Justiciary of Ireland,  
was taken prisoner by Cormac, son of Tomaltach,<sup>1</sup> king of  
the Rock and by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Donnsleibhe  
O'Grada (otherwise, Ua Gadhra; namely, king of Sliabh-  
Lugha) was killed by the son of his own brother in  
treachery and he [the slayer] himself was killed therein  
immediately, through device<sup>2</sup> of Aedh Ua Conchobair.—

by the sons of Murtough O'Flaherty, aided by O'Conor. The entry in the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes no mention of Feidhlimidh.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal Red-Hand*.—That is, O'Conor, King of Connaught.

<sup>3</sup> *Luighni*.—That is, Achonry.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh, etc.*—Given in the *Four Masters*. It is there stated that O'Rourke was slain on Lough Allen (co. Leitrim).

1227. <sup>1</sup> *Tomaltach*.—Mac Dermot. His residence was the *Rock* of Lough Ce. A full account of the transaction is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, whence it has been copied by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>2</sup> *Device*.—"Devise," C; industria, D. The account in the *Four Masters* states that the nephew seized a house upon the uncle.

A 58d Concoḅair hūi n-Ṭiarmata, do marbað.<sup>4</sup>—Ṭioniriur<sup>1</sup> hūa<sup>2</sup> Moṛḃa do cpoṛaḃ ḏ'erruc Oil-pino.—Cumapa hūa Ṭomnalla[ī]n do marbað i n-ḡeimil do Ruaiḏri Mac Ṭuinnyleiḃe, a n-ḡiḡail a aṭar 7 ré cpoṛta.

[Dir.] Kal. Ian. un.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> L.<sup>b</sup> xx. i.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Ṭomini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> Cēḃ, mac Caṭail cpoibde[ī]nḡ hūi Concoḅair, do marbað do ḡallaiḃ i meḃail, iar<sup>1</sup> n-a ḡiḡur do Chon-naṭtaiḃ uaiṭiḃ.—ḡiurṭipeḗt na hEṛenn do ḡaḃail do mac Uilliam ḡurc (iḡon,<sup>d</sup> Ricarḡ<sup>d</sup>)—Cēḃ, mac Ruaiḏri, do ḡabail nḡe Connaṗt 7 rohaiṛḡeḃ cealla 7 tuāta Connaṗt leó 7 roḡiḡureḃ<sup>o</sup> a cleiṛḡ 7 a luṗt elaiḡna arḗena a tiṛiḃ comaiḡḡiḃ,<sup>2</sup> ar' n-a cup nḡ ruāṗt 7 nḡ ḡoṛta.—Muirceṛtaḗ, mac Flaiṭberṭaiḡ hūi Phlanna-ḡa[ī]n, do marbað la macaiḃ hūi ḡhaḡra.<sup>1</sup>—Peṛḡal, mac Siṭiuca hūi Ruaiṛc, do marbað do macaiḃ Neill, mic Congalaiḃ hūi Ruaiṛc.—Miall, mac Congalaiḡ hūi

A.D. 1227. <sup>1</sup>Ṭioniriur, B.<sup>2</sup> O, B.—<sup>o</sup> The Ṭioniriur and Cumapa entries are given under 1225 (=1226) in D.

A.D. 1228. <sup>1</sup>ar (an), B. <sup>2</sup>-ḡci, A.—<sup>a</sup>n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. <sup>b</sup>-ḡ om., B. <sup>c</sup>.un.<sup>o</sup> (1227), B (C, D). B (followed by C and D) has no entry under this year. There is a blank space of four lines. Then:—

Kal. Ian. [blank for ferial and epact] CC.O. m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> The entries follow as in A. The year in advance, caused by the omission of 1192, being thus abandoned, B (as well as C and D) comes into harmony with the chronology of A. <sup>d</sup>-ḡ itl., n. t. h., A: om., B, C, D. <sup>e</sup> After this word, cell was written, but subsequently deleted by having a dot placed under each of the letters, A, <sup>f</sup>-ḡ om., B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> Crossed as a Crusader.—Literally, signed; the native equivalent of *cruce-signatus*. "Crucified," C; over which another hand wrote *abdicavit*! *Excommunicatus fuit*, D; in which the entry is given under 1225.

As O'More resigned in 1229 and died in 1231, his object apparently was not to go in person to the

Holy Land, but to gain the indulgence by contributing to the Crusade. In reference to the request of the king of Scotland regarding: *Nonnulli milites et alii de regno suo propter paupertatem, alii ob senectutem, quidam vero propter debilitatem, quamplures etiam ob infirmitatem nequeunt personaliter exequi votum, quod*



Dionysius Ua Mordha was crossed as a Crusader<sup>3</sup> from [1227] 773  
[being] bishop of Oil-finn.—Cumara Ua Domnallain was  
killed in captivity by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe, in  
revenge of his father, he [Cumara] being crossed [as  
a Crusader].

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1228 Bis.  
1228. Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair,  
was killed by the Foreigners in treachery, after his being  
put away by the Connachtmen from themselves.—The  
Justiciate of Ireland was assumed by the son of William  
de Burgh (namely, Richard<sup>1</sup>).—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri,  
[and his brothers] took the kingship of Connacht and the  
churches and territories of Connacht were pillaged by them  
and moreover its clergy and folk of learning were expelled  
into foreign countries, after being exposed to cold and to  
hunger.—Muircertach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Flann-  
again, was killed by the sons of Ua Gadhra.—Ferghal,  
son of Sitriuc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the sons of Niall,  
son of Congalach Ua Ruairc.—Niall, son of Congalach

assumpto crucis signaculo, de  
transeundo in eiusdem Terre sub-  
sidium emiserint, a Brief of Gre-  
gory IX., dated the Lateran, March  
31 (1238), empowers Cardinal Otho,  
the Papal Legate, to absolve such  
from the vow of the Cross: *recepta  
prius ab eis sufficienti et idonea  
cautione (security), quod omnes  
expensas, quas facturi essent in  
eundo, morando et redeundo, in  
manibus tuis assignent: alias  
laborem itineris pietatis operibus  
compensando, illam indulgentiam  
habaturi, qu[a]e transeuntibus in  
ipsius Terre subsidium in Generali  
Concilio est concessa* (Theiner, *Vet.  
Mon.*, p. 38).

Amongst the charges brought  
against the bishop of Ardagh,  
which Innocent IV. (Lyons, Feb.  
13, 1245) appointed judges to in-  
vestigate, was: *pecuniam, quam  
crucesignati decedentes relinquunt  
in subsidium Terre Sancte, in usus  
proprius et illicitos . . . con-  
vertit.*

1223. *Richard.*—On Feb. 15 of  
this year, Henry III. notified to  
the citizens of Dublin, Limerick,  
Drogheda, Waterford, Cork and to  
"Duncan Carbry" (Donnchad  
Cairbrech O'Brien) that Richard  
de Burgh was appointed justiciary  
of Ireland. (*D[ocuments]*. [relating  
to] *I[r]land*], I. 1573.)

Ruairc, do marbað do Airt, mac Airt hili Ruairc 7 Amlaim ferp, mac Heill, do marbað du<sup>3</sup> Amlaim, mac Airt, i patrugad.—Ma[c] Craic<sup>5</sup> hila Mallaeta quieuit in Churto.<sup>6</sup>

(Dauid<sup>b</sup> O Flainn, cairc<sup>c</sup> Sil-Mairuanair<sup>d</sup>, o'héc.—Aeð, mac Donncað 1 Perçail, do marbað la hAeð, mac Amlaim 1 Perçail.<sup>h</sup>—Cairlen<sup>i</sup> Chuil-raðain do venum in bliaðain ri.—San Prouriar o'onopugad marçad naeñ in bliaðain ri leirin Pára, ion, le Spegopur nonur, peilicet, decimo reptimo Kalendar Augur<sup>i</sup>.)

[Cal. 1an. 1[1].<sup>a</sup> p., L. 11.,<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Dumberra, ingen Ruair<sup>o</sup>, ben Caðal Mic Diarmata, do éc i n-a callið duib.—Diarmait Mac<sup>1</sup> Carrtaic, ri Der-Muman, quieuit in Churto.—Dionir<sup>b</sup> hila Morða, erpuc Sil-Muireðaiç, do cup a erpucoide uaða.<sup>b</sup>—B 60c Siarpo hila Caða[1]n, canonac | i<sup>r</sup> eolca dobi<sup>2</sup> i<sup>r</sup>in Opo Canonac [in Churto quieuit].—Diarmait<sup>b</sup> Mac Fiaic, abb Reiglera Gilla-Molairi hila[1] Gillaupa[1]n i Tuam, in Churto quieuit 7 a adnucal i n-Aro-ðarna.<sup>b</sup>—Muireðac hila Soruðale, prioir reiglera Inoir-mic-neirio (no,<sup>c</sup> n-erun<sup>e</sup>), duine<sup>d</sup> i<sup>r</sup> egnaiðe 7 i<sup>r</sup> craib-ðigi[u]<sup>3</sup> dobi do Coiceð Con[n]aet, in Churto quieuit.—X Diarmait Mac Gilla-Charric, airçinneð Tiçi-ðaiçin 7 uaraljacar 7 duine rob'ferp ðeirc 7 einae<sup>c</sup> dobi i cennur<sup>4</sup> Connaet, in Churto quieuit.

A.D. 1228. <sup>3</sup> do, B.—s<sup>c</sup> om. D. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>11</sup> r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1229. <sup>1</sup> Maç, B. <sup>2</sup> roboi, B. <sup>3</sup> -tiçe, B. <sup>4</sup> -carp, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C, D. The Siarpo entry is omitted in D. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> o is doubled by mistake, B. <sup>e</sup> oenaet—humanity, B.

<sup>2</sup> Amlaim the Short.—Auly Carr [Garr]; alias, curtus filius, D.

<sup>3</sup> David — Asdh — the castle. —

These three native items are given in the *Four Masters* under this year.

Ua Ruairc, was killed by Art, son of Art Ua Ruairc and Amlaim the Short,<sup>2</sup> son of Niall, was killed by Amlaim, son of Art, in bathing.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Mallachta rested in Christ. [1228]

(David<sup>3</sup> O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailruanaidh, died.—Aedh,<sup>3</sup> son of Donnchadh O'Ferghail, was killed by Aedh son of Amhlam O'Ferghail.—The castle<sup>3</sup> of Cuil-rathain was built this year.—Saint Francis was honoured<sup>4</sup> like every saint this year by the Pope, namely, by Gregory IX., that is, on the 17th of the Kalends of August [July 16].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1229. Duibessa, daughter of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], wife of Cathal Mac Diarmata, died a nun.—Diarmait Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua Mordha, bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], put his bishopric away from him.—Girard Ua Cathain, the most learned Canon that was in the Order of Canons [rested in Christ].—Diarmait Mac Fiaich, abbot of the Monastery of Gilla-Molaisi Ua Gillurain in Tuaim, rested in Christ and was buried in Ard-carna.—Muiredach Ua Gormghaile, prior of the Monastery of the Island of Mac-nErind (or, [Mac]-nErin), the most erudite and pious person of the Fifth of Connacht, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Mac Gilla-Charraigh, herenach of Tech-Baithin and eminent priest and the person of best charity and hospitality that was in this side<sup>1</sup> of Connacht, rested in Christ. [1229]

<sup>4</sup> Was honoured, etc.—He was canonized in the church of St. George, Assisi.

1229. <sup>1</sup> This side of Connacht.—That is, the eastern portion, where the compiler lived. The expression is incorrectly rendered "in those parts" in C. The entry in the

Four Masters states that Mac Gillacarry was interred in the (Premonstratensian) monastery of Trinity Island (Loch Ce), after the body lay unburied for three nights in the (Cistercian) abbey of Boyle, the monks of which attempted to retain it.

A 59a [Cal. Ian. pop<sup>a</sup> Maip<sup>a</sup>, l. x. m.,<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> Silla-lyu h-ua Cleisg, eppcop luisne, quieuit in<sup>b</sup> [Chpurto<sup>b</sup>].—Silla-Cappai<sup>c</sup> hua helgiura[i]n, canona<sup>c</sup> 7 anscapre, quieuit in [Chpurto].<sup>c</sup>—Donnrlerbe hua Innuine,<sup>1</sup> mana<sup>c</sup> naem 7 maisirter ræp, quieuit in<sup>b</sup> [Chpurto<sup>b</sup>].—Mael-Muire hua Mail-Eoin, abb Cluana-mac-Noir, in Chpurto quieuit.—Mael-Seclann<sup>e</sup> Mac Fhipeidind, uapalpacapt 7 maisirtir leiginn, quieuit in [Chpurto], i n-a noibyrō i Mainirtir na Duille.<sup>e</sup>—Silla-in-Coimde<sup>b</sup> hua Duillenna[i]n, comarba Peidin 7 abb peiglepa Canona<sup>c</sup> Era-dara, in Chpurto<sup>d</sup> quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—Sluaiged<sup>e</sup> la hiliham Dure i Connacta,<sup>2</sup> sup-mill[eo] moran leir<sup>f</sup> do Chonna<sup>c</sup>ctai<sup>b</sup>.<sup>f</sup> Donn óg Mag Oipe<sup>c</sup>ctai<sup>g</sup> do marba<sup>b</sup> doib<sup>g</sup> 7<sup>g</sup> Ec<sup>c</sup>ta<sup>g</sup>sern, mac in bpeit-e<sup>h</sup>man, hua Minca<sup>c</sup>ain do marba<sup>b</sup> doib<sup>g</sup>.—Apt, mac<sup>h</sup> Apt hui Ruape, do marba<sup>b</sup> do Ra<sup>h</sup>gnall hua Pind i me<sup>h</sup>ba<sup>l</sup>.—Ma[c] Cra<sup>h</sup> Mac Sheppai<sup>g</sup>, eppuc Con-

A.D. 1230. <sup>1</sup> Inishamen, B. <sup>2</sup> ctat<sup>b</sup>, B. —<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; m. p. (the Latin equivalent), B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> quieuit in, A. <sup>e</sup> This and the Apt-Aeo-Silla-lyu- and Macpant entries are the only items given (in the foregoing order) in D. <sup>f-f</sup> do Chonna<sup>c</sup>ctat<sup>b</sup> leir, B. <sup>g-g</sup> om., A. <sup>h</sup> mac mic—grandson, A.

1230. <sup>1</sup> *Mac Craith — Joseph.*—Much light is thrown on these obits by the plaint made in person by bishop Jocelin and embodied in a Brief of Gregory IX. (Perugia, April 8, 1235; Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 30), appointing judges to examine whether the diocese of Ardagh belonged to Tuam, or to Armagh. The archbishop of Tuam consecrated the prior of Inismor (most probably Inishmore—*great island*—in Lough Gamna, co. Longford) bishop of Ardagh. Afterwards, Joseph (Mag Theichidhain), the archdeacon, who had officiated as such at the function, falsely repre-

sented to the primate [Luke Netterville], that himself had been elected. Thereby he obtained confirmation, caused himself (non sine symonie vitio) to be consecrated by the authority of Luke's successor (Donatus) and was intruded by lay influence into partial possession of the diocese.

The canonical bishop having died, "Magairy" (=Mac Sherrai<sup>g</sup>h of the text), the new archdeacon, received consecration from the Tuam metropolitan. His death took place within the same year (1230). Whereupon, the intruder obtained total possession and proceeded to



Kalends of Jan. upon Tuesday, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1230] 1230. Gilla-Isu Ua Cleirigh, bishop of Luigni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Gilla-Carrthaigh Ua Elgiusa[i]n, canon and anchorite, rested in Christ.—Donnsleibe Ua Inmhainen, a holy monk and master-wright, rested in Christ.—Mael-Muire Ua Mail-Eoin, abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Fhireidhinn, eminent priest and master of literature, rested in Christ, a novice in the Monastery of the Buill.—Gilla-in-Coimdedh Ua Duillennain, successor of [St.] Feichin and abbot of the Monastery of Canons of Es-dara, rested in Christ.—A hosting by William de Burgh into Connacht, so that much of Connacht was destroyed by him. Donn Mag Oirechtaigh Junior was killed by them and Echtighern Ua Mincachain, son of the Brehon, was killed by them.—Art, son of Art Ua Ruairc, was killed by Ragnall Ua Finn in treachery.—Ma[c] Craith<sup>1</sup> Mac Sherraigh, bishop of Conmaicni

alienate the diocesan property. The prior of "St. John's outside the new gate of Dublin" and his fellow judges (appointed *ad hoc* by the Curia, on the complaint of the prior and canons of Kilbixy (co. Westmeath)) quashed the election of Joseph as uncanonical and unconfirmed by his own (Tuam) metropolitan. The execution of the sentence was intrusted to the primate. He, however (quadam pecunie summa et quibusdam procuratoribus symoniace receptis), for the second time, intruded Joseph.

But the church having been long destitute of a pastor and not free from the danger of an invader, the archbishop of Tuam, to whom the right of election had devolved by lapse of time, consecrated Jocelin, "a monk of St. Mary's near

Dublin." (This took place either at the close of 1232, or in the beginning of 1233. For on March 1 of the latter year, Henry III. commanded the justiciary, Maurice FitzGerald, to give such possession of the see to Jocelin, consecrated bishop thereof, as Robert (sic), his predecessor, had at his death (*D. I., I. 2018*).)

On the other hand, the primate (non sine symonie vitio, ut dicitur) confirmed the election of G[ela]sius = Gilla-Isu], a priest of the diocese, said to have been excommunicated (for whom, see under 1237, *infra*).

A palpable hiatus in the foregoing, namely, the death of Joseph, is supplied by the additional obit of the text. The omission of his demise by the original compiler shows that, in the chronicle from

maicne<sup>3</sup>, tuine ip mo crabað 7 éineð dobi ulle<sup>4</sup> Cuinn. in Chri<sup>5</sup>to<sup>6</sup> quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—Ceð hlla Heill, rí Tuairce[<sup>1</sup>]it (Erenni) 7 rí Leiti Cuinn uile 7 de<sup>7</sup>caðbur ar<sup>8</sup>pa<sup>9</sup> Erenni uile<sup>1</sup> 7 tuine ip mo roma<sup>2</sup>b 7 po<sup>3</sup>ceð<sup>4</sup> Sullu<sup>5</sup> 7 pomill ca<sup>6</sup>ilena do<sup>7</sup>ba<sup>8</sup> do<sup>9</sup> Sha<sup>10</sup>ðe<sup>11</sup>la<sup>12</sup>ib<sup>13</sup>,<sup>4</sup> a<sup>5</sup> é<sup>6</sup>c 7 tuine ip lu<sup>7</sup>zu<sup>8</sup> po<sup>9</sup>ra<sup>10</sup>leð<sup>11</sup> o<sup>12</sup>fa<sup>13</sup>sbail ba<sup>14</sup>ip in<sup>15</sup>nu<sup>16</sup>p aile a<sup>17</sup>ct le<sup>18</sup> Salla<sup>19</sup>ib<sup>20</sup>, quieuit in<sup>21</sup> [Chri<sup>22</sup>to<sup>23</sup>].—Floirí<sup>24</sup>nt<sup>25</sup> hlla Ce<sup>26</sup>rballa[<sup>27</sup>]n, er<sup>28</sup>puc Thire<sup>29</sup>-he<sup>30</sup>osa<sup>31</sup>n, ua<sup>32</sup>ra<sup>33</sup>l<sup>34</sup>ie<sup>35</sup>noir to<sup>36</sup>ga<sup>37</sup>ðe, po<sup>38</sup>nti<sup>39</sup>ri<sup>40</sup>ca<sup>41</sup>tur rui anno qua<sup>42</sup>to<sup>43</sup>ra<sup>44</sup>ge<sup>45</sup>rimo<sup>46</sup> re<sup>47</sup>ato, [a]e<sup>48</sup>ta<sup>49</sup>tur ru[a]e octo<sup>50</sup>ge<sup>51</sup>rimo<sup>52</sup> re<sup>53</sup>ato, in Chri<sup>54</sup>to<sup>55</sup> quieuit.<sup>e</sup>

(Iorep<sup>1</sup> Ma<sup>2</sup>g Thei<sup>3</sup>chidan, epr<sup>4</sup>cob Conmaicne, quieuit.<sup>1</sup>  
 . . . 7<sup>m</sup> corp San P<sup>2</sup>ron<sup>3</sup>per o<sup>4</sup>at<sup>5</sup>pu<sup>6</sup>so do comarba na  
 m-b<sup>7</sup>ra<sup>8</sup>ta<sup>9</sup>r cum easla<sup>10</sup>re do<sup>11</sup>pu<sup>12</sup>gne<sup>13</sup> 'n-a<sup>14</sup>o<sup>15</sup>nóir<sup>16</sup> rem, 8 [Ct.  
 1un<sup>17</sup>m.<sup>18</sup>])

[Cal. 1an. pop<sup>a</sup> Ceatam,<sup>a</sup> L.<sup>b</sup> xxiii.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup>  
 cc.<sup>c</sup> xxx.<sup>c</sup> 1.<sup>c</sup> Pe<sup>1</sup>tr<sup>2</sup>oli<sup>3</sup>z<sup>4</sup> (1<sup>5</sup>ton,<sup>c</sup> ben Muirce<sup>6</sup>pta<sup>7</sup>iz Muir<sup>8</sup>h-  
 n<sup>9</sup>ð, mic Toir<sup>10</sup>pe<sup>11</sup>al<sup>12</sup>ba<sup>13</sup>z moir 1 Concub<sup>14</sup>ur<sup>c</sup>), in<sup>15</sup>gen Con-  
 cob<sup>16</sup>ur Mic Dia<sup>17</sup>rimata, quieuit in [Chri<sup>18</sup>to].<sup>d</sup>—Dub-  
 çab<sup>19</sup>la<sup>20</sup>iz,<sup>d</sup> in<sup>21</sup>gen Conco<sup>22</sup>bur Mic Dia<sup>23</sup>rimata, do é<sup>24</sup>c 1  
 Ma<sup>25</sup>nu<sup>26</sup>itir na ðu<sup>27</sup>ille.<sup>d</sup>—Plann hlla Conna<sup>28</sup>çta<sup>29</sup>iz, er<sup>30</sup>puc  
 na ðre<sup>31</sup>irne, in<sup>32</sup> Chri<sup>33</sup>to quieuit.<sup>e</sup>—Slua<sup>34</sup>z<sup>35</sup>að mo<sup>36</sup>p leir  
 O n-Domna<sup>37</sup>il<sup>38</sup> docum hll<sup>39</sup>z<sup>40</sup> Ra<sup>41</sup>iz<sup>42</sup>lla<sup>43</sup>iz, co<sup>44</sup>puc ben hll<sup>45</sup>z

<sup>3</sup> -m, B. <sup>4</sup> Shaerðealaib B. <sup>5</sup> de (sign of infinitive). B. <sup>6</sup> lu<sup>7</sup>za, B. <sup>8</sup> itl.,  
 n. t. h., A; text, B, C, D. <sup>9</sup> om., B. <sup>10</sup> Sic, A, B. The first u arises from  
 assimilation with the final. It proves that the original contained the  
 proper case-ending. <sup>11</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>12</sup> m t. m., n. t. h., A;  
 om., B, C, D. The beginning of the entry stood on a line that was cut  
 away in trimming the edge.

A.D. 1231. <sup>1</sup> Pe<sup>2</sup>tr<sup>3</sup>oli<sup>4</sup>ze, A. <sup>5</sup> h1, B.—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h., A; .m. p. (the Latin  
 equivalent), B. <sup>b</sup> om., B. <sup>c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> om.,  
 B, C, D. <sup>e</sup> om., A; "dead," C; quieuit in pace, D.

which Maguire copied, Mag  
 Theichidan was passed over as  
 an intruder.

an.), Joseph is given first and  
 quieuit in Christo applied to both.

<sup>2</sup> Christ.—D adds: Eodem etiam  
 anno, O'Donill cum vi armata

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad

[Ardagh], the person of most piety and generosity that [1230] was in the Half of Conn, rested in Christ.—Aedh Ua Neill, king of the North (of Ireland) and king of all the Half of Conn and worthy future arch-king of all Ireland and the person of the Gaidhil that most killed and pillaged the Foreigners and destroyed castles, died. And the person that it was least thought would find death otherwise than by the Foreigners rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Florence Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogain [Derry], eminent senior select, rested in Christ, in the 46th year of his pontificate, the 86th of his age.

(Joseph<sup>1</sup>. Mag Theichidhan, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.— . . . And the body of Saint Francis was removed<sup>3</sup> on the 8th of the Kalends of June [May 25] by the Superior of the Friars to the church that was built in his own honour.)

Kalends of Jan. upon Wednesday, 24th of the moon, [1231] A.D. 1231. Fethfolighi (namely, wife of Muircertach the Momonian,<sup>1</sup> son of Toirrdealbach Mor O'Concubuir), daughter of Conchobur Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Dubchablaigh, daughter of Concobhar Mac Diarmata, died in the Monastery of the Baill.—Flann Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—A great hosting by O'Domnaill against Ua Raighillaigh, so that he took the wife of Ua Raighillaigh away with him,

inuasit Conaciam et, licet multa  
commisit damna, tamen filii Rorici  
I Conchuir non adheserunt eius  
consilio illa uice.

This is given in substantially the same terms by the Four Masters at this year.

<sup>3</sup> *Removed*.—For the unseemly brawl that took place on the

occasion of the translation, see Wadding, *Annal. Minor. ad an.* 1230, p. 414, *seq.*

1231. <sup>1</sup> *Momonian*.—So called from having been reared in Munster. At 1233, D gives *Odo venenosus*, mistaking *Muimnech* (Momonian) for *neimnech* (venomous).

Raíḡillaig leir, ionn, ingin Mes<sup>3</sup> Phiaḡpaḡ 7 co pucraḡ  
reoir 7 innmura 7<sup>d</sup> maḡur<sup>d</sup> in baile uile leó.—Con-  
cobar | got<sup>4</sup> hUa hEaḡra, ri Luḡne, quieuit in<sup>d</sup> [Churto].<sup>d</sup>  
—Dubḡeḡpaḡ,<sup>d</sup> ingen hUa Chuinn, ben [Ph]laḡber-  
taig hUa Phlannaḡa[i]n, quieuit in [Churto<sup>d</sup>].  
—Phlaḡberḡaḡ hUa Phlannaḡa[i]n, tairēḡ Clainni-Caḡail  
7 tuine ir uairle<sup>1</sup> dobi<sup>1</sup> do Shil-Muireḡaig, do<sup>5</sup> éc i n-a  
oilḡri i Mainḡtir na Duille.—Dionḡur<sup>6</sup> hUa Mordha  
erpuḡ Sil-Muireḡaig, quieuit in Churto.<sup>5</sup>

A59b[ḡir.] | Cal. Ian. por<sup>a</sup> Darḡain, L. u.,<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup>  
xxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Ceḡ<sup>b</sup> hUa Perḡail, tairēḡ Muinnḡteri-hAn-  
ḡaile, do marbaḡ o'a bḡairiḡ fein.—Maḡnur, mac  
Aḡlaim, mic Tairḡ Mic Maelpuanaig, cainnel einig 7  
eḡnuma<sup>1</sup> 7 cḡabaḡ, in Churto<sup>c</sup> quieuit.<sup>c</sup>—Sluaḡaḡ la  
hUilliam bupe co cairtel dona-ḡailli,<sup>2</sup> co n-ḡerḡat  
cairtel ann.—Maḡm do ḡabairḡ do na Tuḡaib ar  
Concobar, mac Ceḡa, mic Ruairḡ, cor'marbaḡ Con-  
cobar ann 7 ḡilla-Cḡur, mac Donnḡaḡa et alii mulri.  
—Donnḡaḡ, mac Tomaltairḡ Mic Diarmata, quieuit in<sup>d</sup>  
[Churto<sup>d</sup>].—Mac Neill hUa ḡailmpeḡaig<sup>3</sup> (ionn,<sup>c</sup> Con-  
cobar<sup>c</sup>), tairēḡ Ceniul-Moen, quieuit in [Churto].—  
Coirecraḡ tempail Cille-moire 7 Canonairḡ do ḡenum  
irin baile cetna la Conn hUa Phlannaḡa[i]n.<sup>4</sup>—Sluaḡaḡ<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>3</sup> Meig, B. <sup>4</sup> got, A. <sup>5</sup> a—his (death took place), B. <sup>6</sup> Dionḡ, B. <sup>1</sup>mo  
maḡur dobi—of greatest goodness that was, B. <sup>2</sup> om., D. Churto is  
omitted in A.

A.D. 1232. <sup>1</sup> eḡnuma, B. <sup>2</sup> -ḡaillme, B. <sup>3</sup> ḡairmle- (by metathesis  
of l and r), B. <sup>4</sup> -can, B. —<sup>a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space; om., B. <sup>b</sup> This  
and the following entry are given under 1231 in D. <sup>c</sup> quieuit in,  
A. <sup>d</sup> om., B. This item is the last which D. has in common with  
A, B, C under this year. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>f</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>2</sup> Stammerer. — Incorrectly ren-  
dered mutus in D. “The adjective  
god (got) in medical Irish MSS. is  
used to translate the Latin *balbus*,  
or *balbutiens*” (O'Donovan, *Four  
Masters*, iii, p. 260).

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Mordha*.—The *Annals of  
Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) state that he died  
in the establishment of the Canons  
in Trinity Island (Loch Ce), on  
Dec. 15 and was succeeded by  
Donough O'Connor.



namely, the daughter of Mag Fhiachrach. And they [1231] took away the treasures and valuables and chattels of the whole town with them.—Conchobur Ua hEaghra the Stammerer,<sup>2</sup> king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Dub-themhrach, daughter of Ua Cuinn, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, rested in Christ.—[The aforesaid] Flaithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail and the person that was noblest of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, died on his pilgrimage in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dionysius Ua Mordha,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. upon Thursday, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1232 Bis.] 1232. Aedh Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinnter-Angaile, was killed<sup>1</sup> by his own kinsmen.—Maghnus, son of Amhlam, son of Tadhg Mac Mailruanaigh, candle of generosity and valour and piety, rested in Christ.—A hosting by William de Burgh to the castle of Bun-Gaillbi, so that they built a castle there.—Defeat was inflicted by “the Territories” on Conchobur, son of Aedh, son of Ruadhri [Ua Conchobair], so that Conchobur [himself] and Gilla-Crist son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] and many others were slain there.—Donnchadh, son of Tomadhach Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—The son of Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh (namely, Concobur), chief of Cenel-Moen, rested in Christ.—Consecration of the church of Cell-mor [took place]<sup>2</sup> and Canons were established in the same place by Conn Ua Flannaga[i]n.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn,

1232. <sup>1</sup> Killed.—According to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), he was burned (in an ignited house) in the island of Loch Cuile (in Annaly), co. Longford, the territory of the O'Farrells.

<sup>2</sup> [Took place]. — By Donough O'Conor, bishop of Elphin (*Annals of Loch Ce, ad an.*). O'Flannagan (*ib.*) was prior of Kilmore (about six miles east of Elphin O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 261).

la Domnall hlla Lochlann, la piḡ Cenuil-Eogain, co n-ḡallanb 7 co n-ḡaibelaib. Tír-Conaill d'ar'mill móp i Pánaic 7 i Tír-Chonaill 7 d'a tuc bpaigti Domnall hlla baigill 7 hlla Tairce[i]re lair.—Sluaḡaḡ la hlla n-Domnall ipin bliadaim cetna i Tír-nEogain, co piacḡ Tula[ē]-nóc, d'ar'marb bú 7 d'ar'loire arbanna 7 d'ar'mill móp arḡena ipin tír 7 tainic ar cul co corḡuraē. Ocur ipin bliadaim cetna poarḡ loing[a]ir Cenuil-Eogain Míḡbaḡ 7 Eaḡinír 7 dopala buiden do Chenel-Conaill im mac Heill hlla Domnall cucu 7 d'ar'laḡ ár na loingir 7 d'ar'marbbaḡ mac Heill.<sup>1</sup>

(Feidlim<sup>e</sup> O Concuibair, pí Connaḡt, do ḡabail do Ricapḡ a buir, a Mílic, a pill 7 piḡe Connaḡt do Ceḡ mac Ruairi arir.<sup>2</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [un.<sup>o</sup> p., l. xiii.,<sup>3</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc. xxx.<sup>o</sup> m." Sluaḡaḡ la Feidlimí<sup>1</sup> hlla Concuibair i Connaḡtaib, co n-deḡaib Copmac, mac Tomaltaig i n-a aḡaib,<sup>2</sup> co tuc leir é i Maḡ-Luir, co n-depna longporit ic<sup>3</sup> Opuim-ḡreḡraibḡ 7 co tainic Copmac 7 Concuibair amaḡ 7 na tri Tuatḡ 7 da mac Muirceptaig Mic Diarmata, idon, Donnḡaḡ 7 Muirceptaḡ. Ocur ir i comuirli doponraḡ: toḡt<sup>4</sup> n-diaḡ Ceḡa, mic Ruairi 7 tucraḡ maibm por Ceḡ, mac Ruairi, ann, idon, por

A.D. 1232. <sup>1</sup>om., B, C. <sup>2</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1233. <sup>1</sup>Feidlim, A. <sup>2</sup>aḡaig (metathesis of ḡ and a), A. <sup>3</sup>as, A. <sup>4</sup>a, B.—<sup>a</sup>a blank space, A, B.

<sup>3</sup> Was killed.—The final entry of this year in D is: Eodem anno, pauperimi Fratres, quos Minoritas vocant, venierunt (sic) in Hiberniam.

<sup>4</sup> Feidhlim, etc.—About the end of August of this year, Henry III. wrote to de Burgh, the justiciary, that he had been informed that de Burgh seized, imprisoned, and grievously and shamefully treated Frothelin (Feidhlim), son of a former king

of Connaught. He was commanded to liberate Feidlim, on his finding sureties to abide anything laid to his charge and to certify why he had been imprisoned (*D. I., I. 1975*).

In consequence, doubtless, of this mandate, Feidhlim (according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the initial entry of the following year) was set at liberty. His seizure was perhaps one of the reasons why de

[namely] by the king of Cenel-Eogain, along with the [1232] Foreigners and with the Gaidhil, into Tir-Conaill, whereby he destroyed much in Fanat and in Tir-Conaill and took away the hostages of Domnall Ua Baighill and of Ua Tair-cheirt with him.—A hosting by Ua Domnaill in the same year into Tir-Eogain, until he reached Tulach-oc, whereby he killed cows and burned crops and destroyed much besides in the country and he came back triumphantly. And in the same year the fleet of Cenel-Conaill harried, Midbadh and Eagh-inis and a party of the Cenel-Conaill, under the son of Niall Ua Domnaill, came upon them and thereby was caused destruction of the fleet and the son of Niall was killed.<sup>3</sup>

(Feidhlim<sup>4</sup> O'Concubhair, king of Connacht, was taken prisoner by Richard de Burgh in Milic, in treachery and the kingship of Connacht [reverted thereby] to Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], again.)

Kalends of Jan. on 17th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1233] 1233. A hosting by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair into Connacht, until Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], went to meet him, so that he [Cormac] took him with him into Magh-Luirg and formed a camp at Druim-Gregraidhe and there came out<sup>1</sup> Cormac and Conchobur [his son] and the three Territories and the two sons of Mac Diarmata, namely, Donnchadh and Muircertach. And the counsel they adopted was to go in pursuit of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair]. And they inflicted defeat in that place upon Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, upon the

Burgh was deprived of the office of justiciary in the beginning of the following month (*ib.*, 1977).

1233. <sup>1</sup> *Out.*—*Amach* in the original; the lection followed by C. D has *filius eiusdem*; that is, the

translator's text was a *mhac*, meaning that Conchubar was son of Cormac. The *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* have the same reading.

A 59c púš Connačt, sup'marbað é fein 7 Aeð Muimneč, mac  
 Ruachru 7 a mac 7 Donnčad mori, mac Diarmata, mic  
 Ruachru | 7 daine imða[1] aili,<sup>5</sup> iar rapušuð Tigi-  
 daičin 7 iar<sup>6</sup> n-a rlat d'Aeð Muimneč 7 iar<sup>6</sup> rlat  
 ceall 7 eclur n-imða aile,<sup>7</sup> sup'čaitreč<sup>b</sup> fein i n-eineč  
 čeall 7 naem Connačt.<sup>b</sup>—Cairtel-na-Cailiše 7 cairtel  
 B 61a Đona-na-Đallđi do rđaleđ la řeđlimiđ hġa Con-  
 čobuir.—Uilliam de laci 7 Seplur, mac Cačal hġi  
 Cončobuir 7 Đoil imða[1] | do marbađ la Muinntir-  
 Rađilđi<sup>8</sup> i Monaiđ-cranncain.—Mael-İppu hġa  
 Maenaiđ, uapalřacarť rođabađ a řaltair đad n-aen  
 la[u], adť Dia-Đomnaiđ, quieuť in<sup>b</sup> Čhurťo.<sup>b</sup>—Đoffřaiđ  
 hġa Đaiđřu, airčinneadť Đaire Colum-cille, in Čhurťo  
 quieuť.

(Translatione beati Dominici.)

B 61a [Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxiii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx<sup>o</sup>  
 iii. Cilin, mac Učťraiđ, ři Đall-Đaiđel, morťu[u]ř  
 erť.—Đomnall,<sup>b</sup> mac Aeđa hġi Heill, ři Ceneoil-  
 Eogain 7 adbur púš Epenn, do marbađ do Mhac  
 Ločlainn<sup>1</sup> 7 do Chenel-Eogain řein.<sup>2</sup>—Aeđ hġa hEađřa,  
 ři Łuigne,<sup>c</sup> do mmarbađ le Đonnčad hġa n-Eađřa.—  
 Snečťa mor eter dā Notlaic řřin bliadain řin.<sup>d</sup> Sice  
 mor d'a erť, co n-imťiđťir daine 7 eiđ řo n-eiriđ ar  
 aiđniđ 7 ar ločaiđ<sup>3</sup> Epenn.—Điarmat hġa Cuiňo,  
 taiřeč Muinnteri-hAňđaile, do<sup>e</sup> mmarbađ.<sup>e</sup>—Cač do  
<sup>5</sup> aile, A. <sup>6</sup> ar—upon (temporal), B. <sup>7</sup> ele, A. <sup>8</sup> Rađalđ-, B. <sup>b-b</sup> om.,  
 B, C, D. <sup>c-e</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1234. <sup>1</sup> Ład-, B. <sup>2</sup> řadem, B. <sup>3</sup> Ładaiđ, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> on blank space,  
 A, B. <sup>b</sup> This entry follows the Aeđ item, B, C, D. <sup>c-e</sup> om., A. <sup>d</sup> ři—  
 this, B. <sup>e-e</sup> morťuuy erť, B; "died," C. This and the Đilla-na-naem  
 and Mael-řetair entries are omitted in D.

<sup>2</sup> Castle of the Hag. — Castrum  
 vetule, D.

<sup>3</sup> Monach-cranncain.—Bog of beau-

tiful trees. Grunna crannchayn, D.  
 At 855 [=856] *supra*, *Bellum Grou-*  
*nae magnae* is the Latin rendering



king of Connacht; so that he himself was killed and Aedh [1233] the Momonian, son of Ruaidhri and his son and Donnchadh Mor, son of Diarmait, son of Ruaidhri and many other persons [were killed], after the profaning of Tech-Bathin and after the pillaging thereof by Aedh the Momonian and after the pillaging of many other abbeys and churches; so that they themselves fell in atonement of the churches and saints of Connacht.—The Castle of the Hag<sup>2</sup> and the Castle of Bun-na-Gaillbhi were razed by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir.—William De Lacy and Charles, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and many Foreigners were killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh in Monach-cranncain<sup>3</sup>.—Mael-Isu Ua Maenaigh, an eminent priest that used to recite his Psalter every day, save Sunday, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Ua Daighri, herenagh of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in Christ.

(Translation<sup>4</sup> [of the body] of Blessed Dominick.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon,] A.D. [1234] 1234. Aillin, son of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Gaidhil, died.—Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Cenel-Eogain and future king of Ireland, was killed by Mac Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves.—Aedh Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Eaghra.—Great snow between the two Nativities [Dec. 25—Jan. 6] in that year. Great frost thereafter, so that persons and horses went under burdens upon the rivers and lakes of Ireland.—Diarmait Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-Angaile, was killed.—A battle was

of *Cath Mona-moire* — Battle of Moin-mor (big bog).

<sup>4</sup> Translation, etc.—On May 24, Tuesday in Whitsun week, of this year, during a general Chapter of the Order, the body of St. Dominick was transferred with imposing ceremonial

to a more befitting receptacle in the church of St. Nicholas, Bologna. (See Bzovius in *Ann. Eccl.*, 1233, n. 5; Quetif and Echard: *Script. Ord. Pred.*, tab. chron. inter pp. 84-5.)

ēur do'n Mhaparcal 7 do Gallanb Epenn, zop'marbað  
in Marpargal<sup>4</sup> ann.—Mael-Irru hlla Zopmgaile,  
ppioir Inni-mic-n-Erín, quieuit in Chpirtō.—Cenſur  
Mac Gille Phinnein, pí Pēp-Manač, do marbað la  
hlla n-Domnaill.—Gilla'-na-naem, mac Ccirt hll  
Ůrain, oircinneč Rora-Comain, quieuit in [Chpirtō].<sup>1</sup>—  
Mael-Petair' hlla Capmaca[i]n, maſurtir Rora-  
Comain, quieuit in [Chpirtō].<sup>1</sup>—Eppuc hlla<sup>5</sup>-Piačpač,  
hlla<sup>5</sup> Mailpāſaānair,<sup>6</sup> quieuit in<sup>5</sup> Chpirtō.<sup>5</sup>

A 59d

[Cal. 1an. [ii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. ix.,<sup>3</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ii.<sup>o</sup> ločlann, mac Ečtizepn hll Ceallaiſ, do marbað  
do macaið in Gilla riabaiſ hll Ůaſill.—Sluaſað mōp  
lepin ſiurtir 7 la Mac Ulliam i Connačta, ſur'  
airſetur Maīnurtir na Ůuille 7 co n-depnatur cpeač  
Cpeti<sup>1</sup> 7 docuað iar pin ipin Mumain, ſur'ſað bpaſti  
hll<sup>2</sup> Ůrain 7 tānīc ap[ē]r[i] i Connačta 7 co Calaið  
na-cairſi, ſur'pāſ[b]að in čarpiacc<sup>3</sup> oó 7 ſur'cuir lučt  
coimeta inni 7 ſiðeð<sup>4</sup> ſopāſbað<sup>5</sup> ap[ē]r[i] i 7 ſo-  
leſað.

(1r<sup>b</sup> ap in Kalaino pi tic Domnaill hlla Neill.<sup>b</sup>)

[Ůir.]

B 61b

[Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.,<sup>3</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
Cpeč Sluſið do Ůenam lepin ſiurtir 7 le Ůrain, |  
mac Toirpðelbaiſ, ſur'ſabaatur mná imða bpoirō.<sup>1</sup>—

<sup>4</sup>-cal at first; c was altered to ſ! A. <sup>5</sup>O, A. <sup>6</sup>Mael-, B.—<sup>1</sup> om., B, C. <sup>2</sup> om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1235. <sup>1</sup>Cpeti, B. <sup>2</sup>1, A. <sup>3</sup>-as, A. <sup>4</sup>ſiðeč (that is, the siglum for et with dot overhead, used frequently for eð), B; ſiðeað, A.

<sup>5</sup>-ſað, A.—<sup>a</sup> blank space, A, B. <sup>b</sup>t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1236. <sup>1</sup>bpoirō, B.—<sup>a</sup> blank space, A, B.

1234. <sup>1</sup>Marechal.—Richard, Earl of Pembroke. See the graphic account in Gilbert's *Viceroy*, p. 93, seq.

<sup>2</sup>Ua Domnaill.—D. adds: vide-

licet Donaldum magnum O'Donill, qui tunc sibi subiecit omnes inhabitantes illius patriae, ita ut sibi et eius filio post ipsam in omnibus parerent concorditer ut suae patrie

fought between the Marechal<sup>1</sup> and the Foreigners of [1234] Ireland, so that the Marechal was killed therein.—Mael-Isu Ua Gormgaile, prior of Inis-mic-nErin, rested in Christ.—Oenghus Mac Gille-Fhinnein, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by Ua Domnaill.<sup>2</sup>—Gilla-na-naem, son of Art Ua Brain, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—Mael-Petair Ua Carmaca[i]n, Master [of the school] of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—The bishop of Ui-Fiachrach [Kilmacduagh], Ua Mailfhaghamhair, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. [1235] 1235. Lochlainn, son of Echtigern Ua Ceallaigh, was killed by the sons of the Swarthy Gilla Ua Baighill.—A great hosting by the Justiciary<sup>1</sup> and by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that they plundered the Monastery of the Buill and effected the pillaging of Creit. And he went after that into Munster, until he received the pledges of Ua Briain and he came again into Connacht, to the Ferry of the Rock, so that the Rock was abandoned to him and he placed a party of guards therein. Notwithstanding, it was abandoned again and pulled down.

(It is in [*lit*, on] this year comes [the death of] Domnall Ua Neill.<sup>2</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. [1236 Bis.] 1236. The pillaging of Sligech was done by the Justiciary and by Brian, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Con-

homines; qua conditione O'Donill remisit illis omnes retroactas iniurias et damna quaecunque, pro quorum satisfactione illi suas terras et semet-ipsos eidem perpetuo tradiderunt.

The original of this I have been unable to find.

1235. <sup>1</sup> Justiciary.—Maurice, son of Gerald Fitz Gerald.

<sup>2</sup> Domnall Ua Neill.—He is said in the text to have been killed in the preceding year. This note is intended to be a correction of that statement.

Ἰλλα-Πατραικ<sup>b</sup> Mac Ἰλλα-ποιο, τοιρεῖ Cene[oi]l-Oen-  
gura, mortuus est.<sup>b</sup>

[Cal. Ian. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. i.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup>  
Cpeḥ Rennu-tuin do ḡenum la Perḡlimiḡ hlla Con-  
cobair<sup>1</sup> ocur domarbaḡ Concobur buiḡe, mac Toirp-  
ḡelbaḡ 7 Taḡḡ, mac Copmaic. Ocur tainis in ḡiurp-  
co Termonn-Cailḡinḡ<sup>2</sup> 7 dooirceḡ in baile 7 dooirceḡ  
tempoll imliḡ-U-Rocaḡa.—Maom Cluana-ca[ḡa] tuc  
Perḡlimiḡ<sup>3</sup> ar macair Ruairḡu 7 ar Concobur, mac  
Copmaic.—Tomar hlla Ruaḡa[i]n, erpuc luḡne,  
quieuit in [Chripḡo].—Erpuc Conmaicne, ionn, hlla  
Tormaic, quieuit in [Chripḡo].—Muirceptaḡ Mac  
ḡiarmata (mic<sup>b</sup> Ruairḡu<sup>b</sup>), quieuit in [Chripḡo] (no,<sup>c</sup> do  
marbaḡ<sup>c</sup>).

[Cal. Ian. [ui.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xi.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
un.<sup>o</sup> ḡonnḡaḡ uairneḡ, mac Aeḡa, mic Ruairḡu, do  
marbaḡ do Thaḡḡ, mac Aeḡa, mic Caḡail cpoiḡde[i]rḡ.  
—ḡonnḡaḡ, mac ḡuarcain hlll Eairḡa, do marbaḡ ḡa  
braitḡirḡ.— | Sluaḡaḡ<sup>1</sup> mḡr doḡuatur ḡail<sup>2</sup> i Cenel-

A 60a

A.D. 1236. <sup>b-b</sup> om., C, D.

A.D. 1237. <sup>1</sup> -buir, A. <sup>2</sup> -luann, A. <sup>3</sup> Perḡlim, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space,  
A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., F, C, D.

A.D. 1238. <sup>1</sup> Sluaḡ, B. <sup>2</sup> ḡoil, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B.

1236. <sup>1</sup> *Captive*.—After this entry, D has: Eodem anno Sanctus Francisus mortuus est. I do not know any saint of the name who died in this year.

1237. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Ruadhain*.—O'Ruan, §; O'Ruanj, D. The inflected *d* was omitted in pronunciation.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Tormaidh*.—In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad an.), his Christian name is given as Gilla-Isu. Having obtained confirmation of his appointment from the primate (1230, note 1, *supra*), he, according to bishop

Joelin, collected an armed force and burned the episcopal houses, together with the fort, or close (castrum), of Ardagh church; thereby destroying the stone (round ?) tower of the cathedral (quandam eius turrim lapideam).

Then proceeding against the bishop, who was being vested for celebration of the divine offices, Gelasius would presumably have slain him and his, had they not provided for themselves by flight. Thus expelled, Joelin proceeded



chobair], so that they took away many women captive.<sup>1</sup>— [1236]  
Gilla-Patraic Mac Gillaroid, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1237]  
1237. The pillaging of Rinn-duin was done by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair and there were killed Conchobur the Tawny, son of Toirrdelbach and Tadhg, son of Cormac. And the Justiciary came to the Termon of [St.] Cailfhinn and the town was burned and the church of Imlech-Ua-Rochadha was burned.—The defeat of Cluain-Ca[tha] was inflicted by Feidhlimidh upon the sons of Ruaidhri and on Conchobur, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata]. —Thomas Ua Ruadhain,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], Ua Tormaidh,<sup>2</sup> rested in Christ.—Muircertach (son of Ruaighri) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ (or, was killed<sup>3</sup>).

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon,] A.D. [1238]  
1238. Donnchadh of Uaithne,<sup>1</sup> son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand<sup>2</sup>.—Donnchadh, son of Duarcán Ua Eaghra, was killed by his kinsmen.—The Foreigners went upon a great hosting into Cenel-Eogain.

to the Curia for redress. The judges appointed by Gregory IX. were the archbishop of Dublin, the bishop of Ossory and the prior of All Saints, Dublin. (Theiner, *ubi sup.* p. 30-1.) O'Tormey, it seems probable, died before the proceedings were brought to a close, leaving Jocelin in undisputed possession.

On a review of all the circumstances, it seems impossible to acquit Donatus, archbishop of Armagh, of grave dereliction of duty. A question to be decided amicably

by canonical process he thrice deliberately submitted to the arbitrament of force.

The total silence of the native Annals respecting a contest of such duration and violence is remarkable.

<sup>3</sup> *Was killed*.—This, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*, is the true reading.

1238. <sup>1</sup> *Of Uaithne*. — So called perhaps from having been fostered in Uaithne (Owney and Oweybeg, co. Limerick; O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 45).

<sup>2</sup> *Red-Hand*. — Scabidi, D. The

n-foḡann.—Platēberpaḡ<sup>b</sup> Mac Caṡṡṡail, apotoipeḡ Cen-  
e[oi]l-ḡepaḡaiḡ, bapp ḡairciḡ 7 einiḡ ḡaerḡiul[sic] 7 ap-  
toipeḡ dano Clainni-Connale 7 O-Cennḡoda hi Tir-  
Manac, a inapbaḡ do Donnḡaḡ Mac Caṡṡail, ḡa  
bratḡair ḡein, i meabail.<sup>b</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xiii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup> Caṡ Cairn-Siaḡail<sup>1</sup> tuc Domnall Maḡ Laḡlainn,  
du inap'mapbaḡ<sup>2</sup> Domnall Tamnaḡi O Iléill 7 Maḡ  
Maṡḡaiṡna 7 maṡi Chemuil-Moen<sup>3</sup> uile 7 poḡaḡe aile 7  
ḡoliaṡpiḡaḡ in<sup>4</sup> bliabain ḡeime ḡin é (ḡon, b Domnall  
Maḡ Laḡlainn<sup>b</sup>) 7 ḡoḡaḡ apu[ṡi]r[i] an ḡiḡi cetna a  
haṡli in[ḡ] maḡmu moir ḡin tuc.

B61c[bḡp.] [Cal. 1an. [i.<sup>a</sup> p., l. iii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
ḡeḡḡlimiḡḡ Ua<sup>1</sup> Connobuir do ḡul tairḡ co teḡ ḡiḡi ḡaran  
7 tuc onoir 7 ḡimiaḡ<sup>2</sup> moir leiḡ.—Cormac, mac Tomal-  
taḡi, do aṡḡiaḡ ḡin bliabain ḡin.<sup>3</sup>—ḡeḡḡal, mac Con-  
ḡonnaḡt (1<sup>b</sup> Raḡiiliḡ<sup>b</sup>), do mapbaḡ la Maelpuanaiḡ,  
mac ḡeḡḡail (7<sup>b</sup> la Concubur, mac Cormac<sup>b</sup>).—Donn-  
ḡaḡ, mac Muirceḡtaḡi, do ḡaḡail ḡiḡi<sup>4</sup> na Cairḡḡi.—  
ḡilla-na-naeiḡ O ḡrea[i]n, oirḡimneḡ Aḡḡa-capna,  
ḡuieuit in<sup>o</sup> [Chḡirḡo].

(Dominus<sup>d</sup> Albericus archiepiscopus Aḡḡomachanus,  
in Anglia in Aḡḡomachanum consecratur ep̄ archi-

A.D. 1238. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A ; perhaps, as it was the last item, by oversight.  
Given in C, D.

A.D. 1239. <sup>1</sup> -ṡḡi-, A. <sup>2</sup> ap'mapbaḡ, A. <sup>3</sup> Cenel-, B. <sup>4</sup> an, B.—  
<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A ; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1240. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> ḡiḡimāḡ, B. <sup>3</sup> ḡi—this, B. <sup>4</sup> ḡi, A. (Scribe  
perhaps thought the meaning was that Donnchadh took (captured) the  
king, instead of took (assumed) the kingship).—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B.  
<sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A ; om.,

translator, by a lapse of memory,  
took Cathal *Carrach* for Cathal  
*Croib-derg* (Red-hand).

1239. <sup>1</sup> *Of Tannach*. — O'Neill

was probably reared in Tawny  
(Tannach), co. Fermanagh.

<sup>2</sup> *More*.—Et aliis qui hic non  
numerantur, D.

—Flaithbertach Mac Cathmail, arch-chief of Cenel- [1238]  
 Feradhaigh, crown of championship and generosity of the  
 Gaidhil and arch-chief, moreover, of Clann-Conghaile and  
 Ui-Cennfhoda in Tir-Manach, was killed by Donnchadh  
 Mac Cathmail, by his own kinsman, in treachery.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. [1239]  
 1239. The battle of Carn-Siadhail was fought by Domnall  
 Mag Lachlainn, wherein was killed Domnall O'Neill of  
 Tamnach,<sup>1</sup> and Mag Mathgamna and the nobility of all  
 Cenel-Moen and a multitude more<sup>2</sup> [were slain]. And he  
 (namely, Domnall Mag Lachlainn) had been dethroned  
 the year before<sup>3</sup> that and he assumed the same kingship  
 again, on the morrow of that great defeat he inflicted. X after

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. [1240 Bis.]  
 1240. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir went across to the house  
 of the king of the Saxons and brought [back] great honour  
 and respect with him.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac  
 Diarmata], was dethroned in that year.—Ferghal, son of  
 Cu-Connacht (O'Raighaillaigh), was killed by Mael-  
 ruanaigh, son of Ferghal (and by Conchubur, son of  
 Cormac [Mac Diarmata]).—Donnchadh, son of Muircer-  
 tach [Mac Diarmata] took the kingship of the Rock.—  
 Gilla-na-naemh O Drea[i]n, herenagh of Ard-carna, rested  
 in Christ.

(The Lord Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Ard-Macha,  
 was consecrated in England<sup>1</sup> into the archbishopric of

<sup>3</sup> *The year before.*—That is, by the  
 force mentioned in the second entry  
 of the preceding year.

1240. <sup>1</sup> *Consecrated in England.*—  
 This can only signify that Albert  
 (of Cologne) was in England when  
 appointed primate. On Jan. 3.  
 1241, Henry III. granted him  
 letters of protection in going to  
 Ireland. (*D. I., I. 2503.*)

He had been bishop of Bremen.  
 Albertus, Livoniensis episcopus,  
 obiit. Et Bremensis ecclesia, iure  
 suo potita, Albertum, Bremensem  
 scholasticum, in episcopum elegit;  
 qui postea factus est Primas in  
 Hibernia (*Annal. Stadenses* A.D.  
 1228-9. *Mon. Germ. Hist.*—  
*Script. xvi. 360*). Subsequently he  
 became a Dominican and was Pro-

episcopatum.—Sasb, ingen 1 Chemneoiḡ, ben Donn-  
ēaḡa Cairppriḡ Uḡ ḡrian, thec.—Aeḡ, mac ḡilla-cruim  
1 Shechnuraisḡ, [ḡo marbaḡ la] Concūḡar, mac Aeḡa,  
mic Caḡail cpoibḡerḡ.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [m.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xu.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
Domnall mór hila<sup>1</sup> Domnall, m̃ Thipe-Connall 7  
Peḡ<sup>b</sup>-Manac 7 Cairppu 7 Cairḡiall o Chlar anuar,<sup>b</sup> a ēḡ  
pe haḡarḡ iar m-bpeit buaiḡe o ḡoman 7 o<sup>c</sup> ḡeḡan 7 a  
aḡnacal a Manurḡer. Eḡa-ruaiḡ.—Caḡ Cairmeirḡi tuc  
ḡrian O Neill 7<sup>d</sup> Mael-Seḡlainn O Domnall, m̃  
Cemuil-Conaill, ḡo Domnall maḡ laḡlainn, ḡo m̃ḡ  
Tipe-hEogain, ḡur'marbaḡ Domnall m̃aḡ loḡlainn ann  
7 ḡeicnebur<sup>2</sup> ḡ'a ḡerḡḡine f̃em ime 7 cairḡiḡ Cemuil-  
Eogain uile 7 ḡaine maḡi imḡa[1] aili rór 7<sup>e</sup> m̃ḡi ḡo  
ḡabail ḡo ḡrian O Neill ḡ'a eir.<sup>e</sup>

(Murcāḡ' O Plaitḡerḡarḡ, erpuḡ Eanaḡḡ-ḡuinn, 7  
ḡiarḡait, mac Maḡnura mic Toirḡḡelḡaiḡ 7 Taḡḡ,  
mac Ruaiḡu 1 ḡaḡra, in Churḡo quieuerunt hoc anno.)

B, C, D. The words in square brackets, being illegible in the MS.,  
are supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

A.D. 1241. <sup>1</sup> O, B. <sup>2</sup> -neabur, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A. In  
the MS., a blank space=8 letters is left. Given in B, C, D. <sup>c</sup> om., A. <sup>d</sup> ḡo  
—to, with no, 7—*or, and*—overhead, t. h. (signifying that Mael-Seḡlainn  
was the ally, not opponent, of Brian), B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om.,  
B, C, D.

vincial in England at the date in  
the text. (See the additional  
entries respecting him under 1242,  
1246, *infra*.)

<sup>2</sup> *Sadh* ; *Aedh*.—Given in the  
*Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-crom*.—*The stooped gillie*.

1241. <sup>1</sup> *Domnall mor*.—D adds :  
filius violentis O'Donil. The trans-  
lator perhaps took *Egnachlan*, which  
was the name of his father, to  
signify *violent*.

<sup>2</sup> *The Plain*.—"The plain here

referred to is Machaire Oirghiall,  
or the level part of the county of  
Louth, which was then in the pos-  
session of the English" (O'Donovan,  
*F. M.* iii. 302).

<sup>3</sup> *On the pillow*.—That is, a peace-  
ful death from natural causes. D  
gives : mortuus est in habitu cani  
monachi. Illeque Donaldus magnus  
diminuit extorsiones aliaque onera  
suis subditis, et omnia tam perfecte  
in sua patria in ciuili gubernacionis  
forma reducta et certis utilibus



Ard-Macha.—Sadhb,<sup>2</sup> daughter of O'Ceinnedigh, wife of [1240]  
Donnchadh Cairpredh Ua Briain, died.—Aedh,<sup>2</sup> son of  
Gilla-crom<sup>3</sup> O'Shechnusaigh [was killed by] Conchubhar,  
son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair].)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. [1241]  
1241. Domnall Mor<sup>1</sup> Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill  
and Fir-Manach and Cairpri and Airghialla from the  
Plain<sup>2</sup> downwards, died on the pillow,<sup>3</sup> after bringing  
victory from the world and from the demon and he was  
buried in the Monastery of Es-ruadh.—The battle of Cam-  
eirghi was given by Brian O'Neill and Mael-Sechlainn  
O'Domnaill, king of Cenel-Conaill, to Domnall Mag  
Lochlainn, [namely] to the king of Tir-Eogain, so that  
Domnall Mag Lochlainn was killed therein and ten of his  
own tribe around him and all the chiefs of Cenel-Eogain  
and many other good persons likewise. And the kingship  
was taken by Brian O'Neill after him.

(Murchadh<sup>4</sup> O'Flaithbertaidh, bishop of Eanadh-duin,  
and Diarmait, son of Magnus, son of Toirrdelbach [Ua  
Conchobair], and Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, rested  
in Christ.)

constitutionibus de consilio pro-  
cerum eiusdem pro communi usu  
inter dominos et subditos tenentes  
factis et confirmatis in sua vita  
egit, ut communi hominum estima-  
tione nemo ex eius generatione a  
tempore Odonis Mac[-ic] Aynmeragh  
tam bene rexit ita ut similis  
*Cowyn centum bellorum* in bellis ex-  
tirpandis ac *Cormaco*, filio eiusdem,  
in equitate iudiciorum ac *Arthur*  
*Hymir* in extirpandis et rejiciendis  
foraneis et dignus socius *Brian*  
*Boravo* in bellicosus actibus et re-  
ligione retinenda diceretur. Cuius  
honorum operum fructu regnum  
Connallie vicit et reliquit suis

posteris. Cui successit filius eius,  
Moelseaghlin.

The original of the foregoing I  
have not found. His death as a  
Grey (Cistercian) monk and the  
comparisons, with exception of the  
first, are given in the *Annals of*  
*Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). Aed, son of  
Ainmire, was slain in 597(-8), *supra*.  
Conn of the hundred battles, Art  
Aenfhir (the lonely), his son and  
Cormac, son of Art [not of Conn, as  
in D], were kings of Ireland who  
lived in the second century (A.D.).  
Brian Boruma was slain in the  
battle of Clontarf, 1014, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Murchadh, etc.—These three

A 60b [Cal. 1an. [111.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Donnchadh Carbrech hua Briain 7 a mac, Toirprelbae,<sup>1</sup> do éis 1 n-aen bliadhain.—Briain hua<sup>2</sup> Duibha, rí hua<sup>2</sup>-Fiačpač 7 hua<sup>2</sup>-nallaia<sup>3</sup> do éis 17 bliadhain cetna.—Sluaighe<sup>4</sup> mór Iepin Siurtir 7 le Feidlimi<sup>5</sup> hua<sup>2</sup> Conchoir 1 Tir-Conaill 1<sup>3</sup> n-dea<sup>4</sup> do Thaid<sup>5</sup> hui Conchoir, sup'gabrat bria<sup>6</sup> hui<sup>5</sup> Domnaill do'n eir rin.—Tad<sup>7</sup> hua<sup>2</sup> Conchoir do gabail le Coin-Chon-naet hua<sup>2</sup> Račallai<sup>8</sup> tre fupail Feidlimi<sup>5</sup> in bliadhain cetna rór.

(Allibara,<sup>b</sup> airdeppoc Arta-Mača, do buil a Sax-anai<sup>c</sup>.—Ugo de Laci, 1apila ula<sup>d</sup>, quereit.<sup>b</sup>).

B 61d [Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 5, l. 7<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc. xl.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Copmac, mac Tomalta<sup>8</sup>, do gabail le Tad<sup>7</sup> (mac<sup>b</sup>

A.D. 1242. <sup>1</sup>-deat-, A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>a, A. <sup>4</sup>-oe, A. <sup>5</sup>1, A.—<sup>a</sup>blank space, A, B. <sup>b</sup>n. t. h., A; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1243.—<sup>a</sup>n. t. h., on blank space left by first scribe, A; om., B. <sup>b</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

obits are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1242. <sup>1</sup> *Donnchadh*.—Thus in D: Donatus Carribragh O'Brien, rex Momonie ac legitimus heres Brien Borui[mh]e in defendendo et retinendo nomen, dignitatem, fidem et famam Momoniensium et principale sustentaculum gubernacionis Hibernie, una cum filio suo, Terlagh, qui expectatus rex erat Momonie, mortuus est.

The foregoing is apparently expanded from the obit in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), in which Donnchadh is called the supporter of the faith and fame of the Half of Mogh and tower of splendour and pre-eminence of the South of Ireland.

Donnchad's zeal once produced

an unexpected result. In a Letter addressed to the bishops of Annagh-down and Clonfert (dated Jan. 10, 1244), Innocent IV. appoints them judges in a complaint made by the bishop of Killaloe against the archbishop of Cashel. After his consecration, Richard de Burgh, the Justiciary, retained the regalia, refusing to give them up, except on payment of a sum of money. Whereupon the bishop threatened to excommunicate any one paying the mulct. Verum quia tandem, ipso penitus ignorante, a nobili viro, D. Carbrech, domino Tuadomonie, Laoniensis diocesis, contra inhibitionem huiusmodi dicta fuit persoluta pecunia, et per consequens prefata regalia eidem episcopo restituta, idem archiepiscopus,

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. [1242]  
 1242. Donnchadh<sup>1</sup> Cairbrech Ua Briain and his son, Toirrdhelbach, died in the same year.—Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Amhalgaidh, died in the same year.—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Connaill, in pursuit of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, so that<sup>2</sup> they received the hostages of Ua Domnaill on that occasion.—Tadhg Ua Conchobhair was taken prisoner by Cu-Connacht Ua Raghallaigh, by direction of Feidhlimidh, this year also.

(Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Armagh, went into Saxon-land.<sup>3</sup>—Hugh De Lacy,<sup>4</sup> Earl of Ulster, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 7th of the moon,) A.D. [1243]  
 1243. Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], was

contra eum [episcopum] ex alia causa rancore concepto, ipsum ex hoc respersum labe symoniaca reputat et multiplici molestatione perturbat. (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 43.)

<sup>2</sup> So that, etc.—In D: Et licet multa damna intulerunt patrie, tamen defecerunt ex desiderio, quia Thadeus eis traditus non fuit. Sed postea Connassius O'Raylie eundem Thadeum ad requisitum Fielmei I Conor in vinculis detinuit.

The last sentence is the rendering of the textual *Tadhg* item.

<sup>3</sup> Went into Saxon-land.—The object of this journey appears from a mandate of Henry III. (St. Sever, May 6, 1243) to the justiciary of Ireland. A[lbert], archbishop of Armagh, had lately come to the king in Gascony, demanding, in right of his church, restitution of Drogheda, Louth and other vills, and of the manor of Nobber (co. Meath), this last having belonged to Hugh de

Lacy, late Earl of Ulster. Fitz Gerald was commanded to take with him the treasurer of Ireland and the Seneschal of Meath and enquire into the archiepiscopal rights; which the king neither will, nor ought to, subtract from. (*D. I.*, I. 2618).

<sup>4</sup> *Hugh de Lacy*.—Erroneously given under next year in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. Henry III. wrote to the justiciary of Ireland (Bordeaux, Feb. 8, 1243) that, by law and custom of Ireland, the king may distrain widows by their lands to take husbands of the king's choice, provided the widows be not disparaged. Fitz Gerald is commanded that, if A[melina], widow of Hugh de Lacy, will not marry Stephen Longespee, as the king had requested her, he shall distrain her to do so, according to the custom of Ireland. (*D. I.*, I. 2600). De Lacy must accordingly have died in the preceding year.

Αεῶα, mic Caṭail cpoibḃeipḡ<sup>b</sup>) O Conḃobair<sup>1</sup> ic<sup>2</sup> Manir-  
tir na Duille 7 a bean, ingen Meḡ Carrṭaiḡ, do ḡabairṭ  
do Choin-Connaḡt O Raiḡillaiḡ, ionn, maṭair Taiḡḡ  
rein.—Taiḡḡ O Conḃobair do ḡallaḡ 7 do rḃoḡaḡ do  
Coin-Connaḡt O Raḡallaiḡ (rḃe<sup>b</sup> fupail ḡhall ir  
ḡaorḡeal<sup>b</sup>).—Aeḡ<sup>o</sup> O ṬhuiṬoiruma, oux na ḃrḡeḡa,  
morṭuir epṭ<sup>o</sup>

(ḡilla-Ṭatpaz<sup>a</sup> hlla hḂlucan, ri Oirḡiall, do  
marbaḡ le raiḡḡeoir Connaḡtaḡ arḃo claiṭeaḡ.—  
Ruairi, mac Aeḡa, mic Caṭail cpoibḃeipḡ, do baṭaḡ  
inrin τ-ḡinoimn, az Aeḡ-liaḡ.—Conḡuṭar, mac Aeḡa, mic  
Caṭail cpoibḃeipḡ, ḡ<sup>ec</sup>.<sup>d</sup>—ḡluazao<sup>o</sup> [la] ri Saṭan cum ri  
[Ṭranc] an bliatoin ri.<sup>o</sup>)

[ḃir] ] Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 6, l. 18<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
Concobur, mac Aeḡa hlll Conḃobuir, quieuit in  
[Chriṭto].—Ruairi, mac Aeḡa, a rḡe[rḃ]braṭair, do  
baṭuḡ inrin τ-ḡinoimn.—Ṭonnḡaḡ hlll Conḃobair, epṭcop  
Oil-rinn,<sup>1</sup> in Chriṭto quieuit.—Cormac, mac Ṭomaltaiḡ,  
quieuit in<sup>b</sup> Chriṭto.<sup>b</sup>

(Cairlen<sup>o</sup> Ṭhomnaiḡ-ḡaiḡean do ḡuḡḡaḡ do ḡloḡaiḡ  
hoc anno.<sup>o</sup>)

Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 1, l. 29<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
Cazaḡ mor epṭer ri Saṭan 7 ḃreṭain<sup>1</sup> in bliatoin ri.

A.D. 1243. <sup>1</sup> buir, A. <sup>2</sup> iḡ, A.—<sup>oo</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D.  
<sup>44</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>oo</sup> r. m., n. t. h. (the words in square  
brackets are illegible), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1244. <sup>1</sup> Oilḡimn, A.—<sup>aa</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B.  
<sup>bb</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>oo</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1245. <sup>1</sup> ḃrear, B.—<sup>aa</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B.

1243. <sup>1</sup> By direction, etc.—Iussu  
supradicti Feilmei, D.

<sup>2</sup> Died.—D adds: O'Donill, Moel-  
seaghlin, cum suo exercitu multa  
damna Tirione intulit et magnam  
predam exinde abduxit. The ori-  
ginal is not known to me.

<sup>3</sup> Ruaidhri.—This and the follow-  
ing item are found in the *Annals of  
Loch Ce* under the ensuing year.  
They seem misplaced here, being  
found in the text at 1244. Or per-  
haps the interpolator considered this  
to be the true year.



taken prisoner by Tadhg (son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand) O'Conchobair, at the Monastery of the Buill and his wife [Etain], daughter of [Finghin Mor] Mag Carrthaigh, was given to Cu-connacht O'Raighillaigh. [She was,] namely, the mother of Tadhg himself.—Tadhg O'Conchobair was blinded and emasculated by Cu-Connacht O'Raghallaigh by (direction<sup>1</sup> of Foreigners and Gaidhil).—Aedh O'Duibhdirma, chief of the Bredach, died.<sup>2</sup> [1243]

(Gilla-Patraig Ua Anluain, king of Oirgialla, was killed by a Connacht archer . . . . .—Ruai[dh]ri,<sup>3</sup> son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, was drowned in the Shannon at Ath-liag.—Conchubhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, died.—A hosting by the king of the Saxons against the king of the Franks this year.<sup>4</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. [1244 Bis.]  
1244. Conchobur, son of Aedh Ua Conchubuir, rested<sup>1</sup> in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, his brother, was drowned in the Shannon.—Donnchadh Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.

(The castle of Domnach-Mhaighean was covered [roofed] with stone this year.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria, 29th of the moon,) A.D. [1245]  
1245. Great war<sup>1</sup> between the king of the Saxons and

<sup>4</sup> *This year.*—Given also in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* under 1243; but erroneously. Henry III. was in Portsmouth on May 5, 1242 (*D. I.*, I. 2564); in Saintes, June 8 (*ib.*, 2565); in Bordeaux, Sept., 6, 1243 (*ib.*, 2638), and in Westminster, Oct. 12 (*ib.*, 2639).

1244. <sup>1</sup> *Rested.*—A (Cistercian) monk in the abbey of Boyle, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

1245. <sup>1</sup> *Great war.*—Maxima gurrarum (sic) comotio inter regem Anglie et Brittones, unde vocati fuerunt a rege Justiciarius et Fielmeus O'Conchuir in Angliam et iverunt, D.

In Súrtair do bual tairur 7 Ferðlímið<sup>2</sup> (ídon,<sup>b</sup> a cabair  
rið Saxan<sup>b</sup>) irin bliadain ri<sup>c</sup> fórf.—Cairlen Sligið<sup>3</sup> do  
ðenam le Mac Muirur (Mic<sup>d</sup> Seairle<sup>d</sup>) irin bliadain ri.  
(Muircáð<sup>e</sup> húa hCnluain d'eloð o inir loðá-an-  
torcádo tpe mairbuilb patorais.)

A 60c {Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 2, l. 10<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
Mac Comarba Moéua do šabail erpocorde Shil-  
Muircáð 7 nírlaigeð a bec d'a amirur do ne polla-  
nušúð. —Tairis Súrtair nua tairur 7 rohačraigeð<sup>1</sup> Mac  
Muirur.—Dotožáð | Tomaltač húa<sup>2</sup> Cončobair<sup>3</sup> docum  
erpocorde Oil-rinó.—Cepball buiðe O Dalacš quieuit  
in Churto.—Muircáð<sup>b</sup> O hCnluain, ri Oirpcep, do  
marbað tpe epail brian hui Neill.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Ferðlím, A. <sup>3</sup> Sligið, B.—<sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.  
<sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., B; om., A; given in D. "The castle of Sligo was made  
this year," C. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1246. <sup>1</sup>ro čapraigeð, B. The contraction ȝ = eð is here  
employed in A and B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>—bair, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space,  
A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> *The Justiciary.*—On Jan. 30, 1245, Henry III. wrote to Maurice Fitz Gerald that David, son of Llewellyn, late prince of North Wales, broke the treaty of peace with the king, invaded the king's land of Wales, slew his subjects, and tried to seduce the Welsh barons from their allegiance. The king prays the justiciary, magnates and subjects of Ireland (which he wishes to share in his conquest) to join him in revenging such treachery. Fitz Gerald is commanded, amongst other matters, to certify what provision and force he can despatch to the king's aid and to confer with the magnates thereupon (*D. I.*, I. 2733).

<sup>3</sup> *Feidhlimidh.*—On March 29, 1245, letters of safe conduct for one year were issued for him, in coming to the king. On Oct. 21, 1245, letters of protection, dated from the camp at Gannoc (Carnarvonshire), were granted to him until the king's arrival in Ireland (*D. I.*, I. 2738–78).

<sup>4</sup> *This year.*—D adds: Eodemque anno, Moelseaghlen O'Donill, facto magno exercitu, invasit Anglos et Hibernios inferioris Conacie, a quibus multas vaccas aliaque innumera bona asportarunt.

This is given in the *Four Masters* under the present year.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchadh.*—See the last (original) entry of the following year.

the Britons this year. The Justiciary<sup>2</sup> and Feidhlimidh<sup>3</sup> [1245]  
[Ua Conchobair] went across (that is, in aid of the king  
of the Saxons) in this year<sup>4</sup> also.—The castle of Sligeach  
was built by Fitz Maurice (Fitz Gerald) in this year.

(Murchadh<sup>5</sup> Ua hAnluain escaped from the Island of  
Loch-an-Drochaid,<sup>6</sup> through miracles of [St.] Patrick.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1246]  
1246. The son of the successor of [St.] Mochua<sup>1</sup> took  
[possession of] the bishopric of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin]  
and not [even] a little of his time was left him to govern  
[it].—A new Justiciary<sup>2</sup> came across and Fitz Maurice was  
deposed.<sup>3</sup>—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair was raised<sup>4</sup> to the  
bishopric of Oil-finn [Elphin].—Cerball O'Dalaigh the  
Yellow rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'hAnluain, king of  
the Oirrthir, was killed by direction of Brian Ua Neill.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-an-Drochaid*.—Lake of the  
Bridge. See 1053, note 10, *supra*.

1246. <sup>1</sup> *Successor of [St.] Mochua*.  
—That is, abbot of Balla, co. Mayo.  
His name was John O'hUghroin.  
On the death of Donnchadh in  
1244, *supra*, John, the archdeacon  
and Thomas O'Cuinn, abbot of  
Roscommon, were elected by the  
dignitaries and the junior canons  
respectively. Both appealed by  
procuration to Innocent IV., who  
was then in Lyons. In a Letter  
addressed to the archbishop of  
Tuam, dated July 3 (1245), the  
Pope decided in favour of John and  
gave a dispensation in the defect  
arising from his having been *de*  
*solutus genitus et soluta*. See *Annals*  
*of Loch Ce*, 1244-5; to be supple-  
mented and corrected by the Papal  
text in Theiner (*ubi sup.*, p. 44).

<sup>2</sup> *New Justiciary*.—John Fitz  
Geoffrey. See Gilbert's *Viceroy*,  
p. 102.

<sup>3</sup> *Deposed*.—Literally, *unkinged*.  
“*Drawne*,” C; D renders: *executus*  
*fuit per regis ministros*,—which is  
not alone incorrect in the rendering,  
but a gross historical error. In this  
(D) Translation his death is rightly  
given under 1257.

<sup>4</sup> *Was raised*.—On Aug. 26, 1246,  
the royal assent to his election was  
notified to the archbishop of Tuam  
(although, it was added, the dean  
and chapter made the selection  
without first obtaining the king's  
license). (*D. I.*, I. 2844.)

He was consecrated, according to  
the *Annals of Loch Ce*, on the Sun-  
day before Septuagesima (Jan. 20)  
of the following year.

(Ἀλλίβιρ<sup>ο</sup> Ἀλμᾶνεᾶ, ἀρθερρορ Ἀρθ-Μᾶα, ὁ αὐ-  
ρῆσι<sup>ο</sup> ἔμ na ἡνῆαιρε.—Ἐρρορ Ραῖα - Ἰυρῆ<sup>ς</sup> το  
ῶλουῖα<sup>ο</sup> ἔμ ἀρθερρορροῖοις Ἀρθ-Μᾶα.<sup>ο</sup>)

B 62a

Καλ. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 3, l. 21<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
un.<sup>o</sup> Mael-Seclainn hUa Doimnail, pī Tīpe-Conaill  
7 in Silla muinelaē hUa<sup>1</sup> b̄uigill 7 Mac Somairli<sup>ς</sup> do  
marba<sup>o</sup> le Mac Muirir i<sup>2</sup> m-Deil-aēa-rena<sup>ς</sup> 7 rogab-  
rat Cenel-Conaill pē pēctmain comlain in τ-αē, nap-  
leisret Sall na S̄aibēl tairir oib, no sup'imir Cormac  
hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobair ceal<sup>ς</sup> pā d̄eipe<sup>o</sup>: ion, doēua<sup>o</sup> Cormac,<sup>b</sup>  
marcrlua<sup>ς</sup>, ap pat<sup>3</sup> in muig<sup>ς</sup> riap 7 doinoto iar rin ap  
put in muig<sup>ς</sup> cetia, ruar co bop<sup>o</sup> in moirtig<sup>ς</sup> 7 doēua<sup>o</sup>  
laim pū rair co paimic Ἀē-cuil-uaine ap in Eirne.  
Ocur nīr'airigret Cenel-Conaill, co pacatur in marc-  
rlua<sup>ς</sup> mor ēuca do'n tair<sup>4</sup> ὁ'a pabatur do'n abainn.  
Ocur mar<sup>5</sup> do<sup>o</sup> bī Cenel-Conaill 7 a n-aipe ap a marc-  
rlua<sup>ς</sup> leit ὁ'a eul, doleisret<sup>7</sup> na S̄oill 'ran<sup>ς</sup> aē, co  
tapla Cenel-Conaill 7 in Silla muinelaē hUa<sup>2</sup> b̄uigill 7  
Mac Somairli<sup>ς</sup><sup>9</sup> pē Mac Muirir i<sup>2</sup> m-Deil-aēa-rena<sup>ς</sup>,  
cop'ōitret<sup>ο</sup> ann.<sup>ο</sup>—Cairlen Mic S̄oirde[i]l<sup>ς</sup> do leḡa<sup>o</sup>  
le macaib Ἀēa hU<sup>1</sup> Concobair.—Caga<sup>o</sup> mōr do denam  
do Toirpdelbaē (mac<sup>d</sup> Ἀēa hU<sup>1</sup> Chonēua<sup>o</sup><sup>d</sup>) 7 do na  
macaib pū<sup>ς</sup> (pē<sup>d</sup> Sallai<sup>ς</sup> in bliadain p<sup>d</sup>) 7 baileā  
imā[i] do lorca<sup>o</sup> 7 S̄oill imā[i] do marba<sup>o</sup> leō.—

A.D. 1246.—<sup>οο</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1247. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>α, A. <sup>3</sup>put, B. <sup>4</sup>ταιβ, B. <sup>5</sup>mur, A. <sup>6</sup>Re-  
peated by mistake, A. <sup>7</sup>sup'leisretur (*so that, etc.*), B. <sup>8</sup>ipm, B.  
<sup>9</sup>Somairli<sup>ς</sup>, B.—<sup>αα</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. <sup>b</sup>om, A.  
<sup>οο</sup> sup'marba<sup>o</sup> leir iat—*so that they were killed by him*, B; followed  
by C. <sup>4d</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>5</sup>[*Albert*], *etc.* — Postea, idem  
Albertus, scilicet anno 1246, Papa  
Innocentio IV., apud Lugdunum,  
civitatem Galliae, tunc morante,  
legatus in Pruciam et Livoniam est  
transmissus. Et sequenti anno,

defuncto Iohanne episcopo, residen-  
tiam obtinuit in sede Lubicense et  
demum factus archiepiscopus  
Rigonsis (*Ann. Stad., ubi sup.*, p.  
360-1).

His departure took place early in



(Alberic [Albert]<sup>5</sup> the German, archbishop of Ard-Macha, proceeded to Hungary [Prussia].—The bishop of Rath-Luraigh was chosen<sup>6</sup> to the archbishopric of Ard-Macha). [1246]

Kalends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 21st of the moon,) A.D. [1247]  
1247. Mael-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and the [Wry-]necked<sup>1</sup> Gilla Ua Baighill and Mac Somairligh were killed by Fitz Maurice in Bel-Atha-Senaigh. And the Cenel-Conaill held the Ford for an entire week, so that they allowed neither Foreigner nor Gaidhel across, until Cormac Ua Conchobair played a ruse in the end. That is, Cormac went with the horse-host throughout the length of the plain westwards and he turned after that upwards, throughout the length of the same plain, to the edge of the morass and went close thereby eastwards, until he reached the Ford of Cuil-Uaine on the Erne. And the Cenell-Conaill noticed not until they saw the great horse-host [advancing] to them, on the side of the river on which they were. And whilst the Cenel-Conaill had their attention upon the horse-host on their rear side, the Foreigners plunged into the Ford, so that the Cenel-Conaill and the [Wry-]necked Gilla Ua Baighill and Mac Somairligh met Fitz Maurice in Bel-Atha-Senaigh [and] fell there.—The castle of Mac Goisdeldbh was pulled down by the sons of Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Great war was made by Toirrdelbach (son of Aedh Ua Conchubhair) and by the sons of the kings [of Connacht] (against the Foreigners this year) and many towns were burned and many Foreigners slain by them.—

the present year. On March 3, it having been intimated to the king that Armagh was vacant by resignation, the justiciary, Fitz Geoffrey, was commanded to take possession of and keep until further orders all the

archiepiscopal land and chattels. (*D. I.*, I. 2812.)

<sup>6</sup> Was chosen. — See note on *Raighned* under next year.

1247. <sup>1</sup> Wry-necked. — *Collo Torturatus*, D.

Eačmarcač<sup>e</sup> hUa Cačā[ī]n, m Cianačt 7 Pēr-na-Craiše, do māpbač la Mačnup hUa Cačā[ī]n, ar n-tul dō ar cpeič ēunge, co hCīpčēr-muži, i n-Dal-puatai.—Ruaižm hUa Cananna[ī]n do žačal mže Tipe-Conail.—Aeč Mac Cončailleač, abb Cluana-Čoir, quieuit.—Raižned do oip[ō]neač i n-ardēpcooioi[ī] Arda-Mača ipm Roim.—Murčāč hUa hCnluain, m Oipčēr, do marbač an blačain [r].<sup>f</sup>

[bir.] Kal. 1an. p.<sup>a</sup> [4], l. 2,<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> Ruaičm hUa Cananna[ī]n do marbač la Šorpač,<sup>1</sup> mac Domnail moir hU,<sup>2</sup> Domnail 7 daine imōa[ī] eile arāen m 7 Šorpač<sup>3</sup> do gabal mži,<sup>4</sup> Tipe-Conail o'a eip.—Raižned,<sup>b</sup> ardepcop Arda-Mača, do čeačt o'n Roim cum pallio 7 a[ī]p[ī]m do pačā dō leip i feil Peatair 7 Poill innArda-Mača.<sup>b</sup>

(A)

(B)

1upoir na hEipenn do Složeb<sup>c</sup> la Šallab Eipenn  
tul, pluač, hu Cuil-pačain co Cuil-pačain co n-dear-

A.D. 1247.—<sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f</sup> om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1248. <sup>1</sup> Šorpač, A. <sup>2</sup> h, A. <sup>3</sup> Šorpač, B. <sup>4</sup> mže, B. <sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>c</sup> This follows the *longa* entry in B. It is the text of C and D.

<sup>2</sup> *Raighned*.—The apparent inconsistency of this and the final (additional) entry of the preceding year is explained by the Letter, dated Lyons, Oct. 8 (1246), of Innocent IV. directing the Dominican Prior of Drogheda and the Franciscan Guardian of Dundalk to serve citations in the matter of the Armagh succession. When the See became vacant (by resignation of the German, Albert), the Chancellor, against the consent of the rest of the Chapter, postulated

Germanus, bishop of Rathluraigh (Derry). The archdeacon appealed to the Pope, who through the aforesaid Prior and Guardian enjoined all concerned to appear before the Curia on, or before, the next *Letare Jerusalem* Sunday (the fourth Sunday of the following Lent, March 10, 1247). (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 45.) The present entry of the *Annals* shows that the election of Germanus was set aside, and Raighned [Reginald?] made archbishop.

Eachmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta and of [1247] Fir-na-craibhe, was killed by Magnus Ua Catha[i]n, on his going upon a foray to the latter, to Airther-muighi in Dal-riatai.—Ruaighri Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill.—Aedh Mac Conchailleadh, abbot of Cluain-Eois, rested.—Raighned<sup>2</sup> was instituted into the archbishopric of Ard-Macha in Rome.—Murchadh Ua hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed this year.

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1248 Bis.] 1248. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i] was killed by Geoffrey, son of Domnall Mor Ua Domnaill and many other persons [were killed] along with him and Geoffrey took the kingship of Tir-Conaill after him.—Raighnedh, archbishop of Ard-Macha, came from Rome with the Pallium and Mass was said by him in it, on the feast of [SS.] Peter and Paul [Monday, June 29], in Ard-Macha.

(A)

The Justiciary of Ireland  
went [with] a host to Cuil-

(B)

A hosting by the Foreign-  
ers of Ireland to Cuil-

With respect to the bishopric of Rathluraigh (Rathlurensis), valuable information is contained in another Letter of the same Pope, dated Lyons, May 31 (1247), transferring the See therefrom to Derry. From the time of the delimitation of the dioceses, the See was in Derry. Sed postmodum bonae memoriae Ocophtyg [Ua Cobthaigh], predecessor eiusdem (i.e., of the bishop who postulated to have the See moved back to Derry) sedem ipsam ad villam Rathlurensem, de qua idem predecessor originem duxerat, illectus natalis soli dulcedine, a Sede Apostolica non petita licentia nec obtenta, transtulit motu proprie voluntatis.

The Ua Cobhthaigh (O'Coffey) here mentioned was, no doubt, the bishop of that name who died in 1173, *supra*. The foregoing is strong confirmatory evidence that the *Bishop's Chair* offered to the Abbot Ua Brochain in 1158 meant the dignity of mitred abbot. It seems incredible that an abbot-bishop of Derry should remove the See from there to Maghera (Rathluraigh).

1248. <sup>1</sup> *Craft*.—"These were cots, or small boats, which were carried by land on the shoulders of men, to be launched on lakes for plundering islands" (O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 330).

7 cairlen 7 πορϊεαο το ναουρ πορϊεα να θanna 7  
 ðenum ðοιϑ̃ ας Όρυιμ- cairtel Όρομα-ταιρριϑ̃ 7  
 τ̃αιρριϑ̃. α̃τρεβαϑ̃ in πορομα.<sup>ο</sup>

Longa<sup>d</sup> το τ̃αβαιρ λα θριαν hlla Neill, la hairτοριϑ̃  
 τυαιρριτ Erenn, το λοϑ̃-ρεαβαι 1 μαϑ̃-niϑ̃α, ταρ  
 Termonn-Όabeo[i]c, ιλλορεc, co ραινιc λοϑ̃-n-Ειρνε, co  
 n-οερνα cρειϑ̃ n-οιαρηι̃τ̃ι 7 ϑυρ'βριρ cairtel ann.<sup>d</sup>

B 62b | Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 6, l. 13<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>

A 62d | Όα βλιαϑ̃αν dec 7 ρεϑ̃ cet βλιαϑ̃αν ο ðοϑ̃υαιϑ̃ Colum-  
 cille co h1 ϑυρ an βλιαϑ̃αν ρι.<sup>b</sup>—Mac hCnry | το  
 μαρβαϑ̃ λα hCϑ̃ hlla Concobair, ιoon, Cϑ̃, mac  
 ρεϑ̃lιmιϑ̃<sup>1</sup> 7 Όαιβιτ Όριu 7 ϑοιλματ̃ι eile ιmaille<sup>2</sup> ρυ.  
 —Μαιϑ̃m Cϑ̃α-na-ριϑ̃ αρ Τχοιρρδελβαϑ̃ hlla<sup>b</sup> Con-  
 cobuir<sup>b</sup> ο'αρ'μαρβαϑ̃ Cϑ̃, mac Cϑ̃α, ann 7 θριαν in  
 Όοιρε 7 μορान το ματ̃ιϑ̃ Connaϑ̃t.—Sluaig̃eo m̃op̃  
 leip̃in ϑυρτ̃ιρ 7 le Mac Muir̃y (ι<sup>c</sup> Connaϑ̃taiϑ̃<sup>c</sup>), cor'-  
 ιnnarbrat̃<sup>3</sup> ρεϑ̃lιmιϑ̃ αρin τ̃ιρ 7 ροϑ̃αϑ̃ρατ̃ Τχοιρρδελβαϑ̃,<sup>4</sup>  
 mac Cϑ̃α, 1 n-a ιναϑ̃.

(Hiall<sup>d</sup> hlla Canana[i]n το ϑ̃αβαι ριϑ̃ε Thipe-Conaill  
 an βλιαϑ̃αν ρι.—Τορϑ̃ ιmϑ̃α αρ ερannaϑ̃ an βλιαϑ̃αν  
 ρι.<sup>d</sup>)

A. D. 1248. <sup>d-d</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D.

A. D. 1249. <sup>1</sup> -lιmιϑ̃, B. <sup>2</sup> maill̃e (aphaeresis of ι), A. <sup>3</sup> -ραταρ, B.

<sup>4</sup> Ταιρρ-, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A; om., B. (They signify the same down to 1254, inclusive.) <sup>b-b</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C; given in D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1249. <sup>1</sup> *Twelve years and seven hundred years.*—This is a material error. In A. D. 537, St. Columba was in his seventeenth year. He passed over to Iona when he was forty two years old. Perhaps, however, as the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests (*ad an.*), the

meaning is 12 years *less* than 700. (That is, for *ocus*—and, we are to read *o*—from.) This would bring the reckoning within a year of A. D. 562, the true date. (See *Todd Lectures*, Vol. III. pp. 21-2.)

<sup>2</sup> *Them.*—Namely, with the son of Henry Foer and with Drew.



rathain and a castle and bridge were built by them at Druim-tairsech. rathain, so that they built the bridge of the Bann and the castle of Druim-tairsech and the mansion of Druim-[-tairsech]. [1248]

Craft<sup>1</sup> were carried by Brian Ua Neill, [namely] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, from Loch-Feabhaill into Magh-Itha, past the Termon of [St.] Dabeoc, into Lorc, until he reached Loch-Eirne, so that he took away countless spoil and broke down a castle there.

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 13th of the moon), A.D. 1249. Twelve years and seven hundred years<sup>1</sup> [have elapsed] since [St.] Colum-cille went to I[ona] to this year.—[Piers] son of Henry [Poer], was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair, namely, Aedh, son of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh and David Drew and other Foreign nobles [were slain] along with them.<sup>2</sup>—The defeat of Ath-na-righ [was inflicted] on Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, whereby Aedh, son of Aedh, was killed therein and Brian of the Doire and a great many of the nobles of Connacht [were killed].—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Fitz Maurice (into Connacht), until they expelled Feidhlimidh out of the country and left Toirrdelbach, son of Aedh, in his stead.<sup>3</sup> [1249]

(Niall Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year.—Great crop on trees this year.)

<sup>3</sup> *In his stead.*—D adds : Deinde O'Donill Goffredus inuasit Conaciam inferiorem cum magno exercitu et deuastauit totam patriam a monte Corsleau usque ad flumen Moye et tandem rediit cum magna

patrie preda et captiuis ac obsidibus nulla habita resistentia in illa expeditione.

This is given in the *Four Masters* under the present year.

[Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 7, l. 24<sup>i</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> Mael-Muire húa<sup>1</sup> laetna[í]n, ardeppuc Tuama, in Churto quieuit.—Tannic Peiðlim[íð] írri tiri 7 doðeicð Toirpðelbað peime<sup>2</sup> α n-uðt ðall.—Tomar O Meallaið,<sup>3</sup> erpucc Eanáð-tuinn, in<sup>b</sup> Churto quieuit.<sup>b</sup>—Deano<sup>c</sup> ðem-puill moir Othape Colum-cille do ðuntim, ío erc, rexto íour Februaíri.—Seirilín, ingen Mic laðlainn, ruðan Tuarce[í]pt Erenn, moírtua, erc.<sup>c</sup>

(Muirp<sup>d</sup> Mac ðearaile 7 Caðal húa Raðíllaið 7 Caðað Mhað Macðáínn do ðul, rluað, α Tir-Chonaill 7 Híall húa Canannan do ínarbað Leo, íoon, ru Thipe-Conaill.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. (Dominica<sup>a</sup> l. 5<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Floipunt Mac Flainn,<sup>1</sup> do ðoðá[ð] cum ardeppucorðe<sup>2</sup> Tuama 7<sup>b</sup> roba ðingñala cuice he ar með eðna 7 oíðíð.<sup>b</sup>—Arððal<sup>c</sup> húa [Ph]laðbeptaíð, ruðomna Alíð, cáínnel ðaírcíð 7 eínið Thuarce[í]pt Erenn, moírtuup erc.—ðílla-Curp húa Úreipen, toirceð Pana[í]t 7 α bpaðair do marbað la Ceallað m-balð húa m-ðaiðíll.—Doncað Mac Caðínal, toirceð Chene[oi]l-ðeraðaið, do marbað o'Arðíallaið.<sup>c</sup>

(Raðíneo,<sup>d</sup> ardeppucop Arða-Maða, do ðul cum na

A.D. 1250. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> noime, A. <sup>3</sup> Meall (with sign of contraction attached to the final l). Overhead is placed o, n. t. h., in A, to signify that the ending is—arð.—<sup>b-b</sup> ora., B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A.; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1251. <sup>1</sup> Flainn, A. <sup>2</sup> arpo—, B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B (followed by C, D). <sup>c-c</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1250. <sup>1</sup> *Mael-Muire*.—His death, according to the *A. L. C. [Annals of Loch Ce]*, took place “a very short time before Christmas,” 1249. This is confirmed by the letter of the Dean and Chapter of Tuam, about the end of Dec., 1249, praying the king's licence to elect in room of Marianus. The licence

was granted to their proctor, Jan. 16, 1250 (*D. I.*, I. 3028–34).

<sup>2</sup> *O'Meallaidh*.—The election of Concordis (Conchobar ?), his successor, was confirmed by Innocent IV., Jan. 12, 1251 (Theiner, p. 63). The royal assent was given (though the election took place without licence) on May 8 (*D. I.*, I. 3131).

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1250]  
 1250. Mael-Muire<sup>1</sup> Ua Lachtna[i]n, archbishop of Tuaim,  
 rested in Christ.—Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] came  
 into the country and Toirrdhelbach fled before him, into  
 the midst of the Foreigners.—Thomas O'Meallaidh,<sup>2</sup>  
 bishop of Eanach-duin, rested in Christ.—The pinnacle of  
 the great church of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille fell, namely,  
 on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of February.—Cecily,  
 daughter of Mac Lochlainn, that is, queen of the North  
 of Ireland, died.

(Maurice<sup>3</sup> Fitz Gerald and Cathal Ua Raighillaigh and  
 Eachaidh Mag Mathghamna went [with] a host into Tir-  
 Conaill and Niall Ua Canannan, namely, king of Tir-  
 Conaill, was killed by them.)

Kalends of Jan. (on Sunday, 5th of the moon,) A.D. [1251]  
 1251. Florence Mac Flainn was elected<sup>1</sup> to the arch-  
 bishopric of Tuaim, and he was fit therefor by the extent of  
 [his] wisdom and legallore.—Ardghal Ua [F]laithbertaigh  
 royal heir of Ailech, candle of the championship and  
 hospitality of the North of Ireland, died.—Gilla-Crist Ua  
 Breslen, chief of Fanat and his kinsman were killed by  
 Ceallach Ua Baighill the Dumb.—Donnbadh Mac  
 Cathmhail, chief<sup>2</sup> of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by  
 the Airghialla.

(Raighnedh,<sup>3</sup> archbishop of Ard-Macha, went to Rome.

<sup>1</sup> *Maurice*.—Given at greater length in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*)

1251. <sup>1</sup> *Elected*.—This is a year too late. Shortly before May 27, 1250, the Dean and Chapter of Tuam wrote to the king that, having obtained licence, they unanimously elected Florence, chancellor of their church and sub-deacon of the Pope. The royal assent was

given on May 27 (*D. I.*, I. 3044-5). The consecration took place in Tuam on the Christmas day of the same year (*A. L. C.*, A.D. 1250).

<sup>2</sup> *Chief*.—Subregulus, D.

<sup>3</sup> *Raighned*, etc.—These items, with exception of the last, are also given in the *Four Masters* under this year.

Roma.—Innar Maſſinaoſan, tairē Cloinne-Ruaðraē, do marbað.—Da mac Ruaſſu hſi Neill do marbað aſ Cill-móir hſa-Níallain.—Donnēað Mac Caſmāil do marbað.—Cairlen Duin-ēuile do ðenuñ.<sup>d</sup>

[b. p.] Kal. Ian. (p.<sup>a</sup> 2, l. 16<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> n.<sup>o</sup> Sainrað<sup>b</sup> te irin bliaðain rí.—Cairlen Cairl-uirē do denaſ le Mac Muirir. Cairlen Muirſi-coſa do ðenaſ leir (iſon, <sup>c</sup> le ſeaprolt<sup>c</sup>) por.—Mael-m[o]aeðoic hſa ðeolla[ſi]n, comarba Colum-cille <sup>1</sup> n-Oruim-cliaſ, m<sup>2</sup> B 62c t-aen comarba robo mó conaſ 7 robo<sup>3</sup> oirpðercu | eineſ 7 robo mó caður 7<sup>d</sup> onoir<sup>d</sup> roboi re [a] linn fein i n-θpinn o ſallaiſ 7 o ſhaiðelaiſ,<sup>4</sup> in Chpſto qneuit.—Ceð<sup>e</sup> Mac Caſmāil moptuur ep̄t.—Concōbur Mac Caſmaeil riſtōirē Ceniul-ſepaðaiſ 7 tuaſ n-imða apčena, tair einiſ 7 eſnoma Tuairce[ſi]p̄t Epenn, ſep riſa Conaill ip Eogan ip Airſiail, a inarbað do rútaſ ðpian hſi Neill 7 ré i cornum a comairce rpuu 7 re X / fein ap planaður hſi ſailmpeðaiſ 7 hſi Caſa[ſi]n.—Concōbur hſa Dočartaiſ, tairē Airti-míðair re heað, moptuur ep̄t.<sup>e</sup>

(Iurp̄t<sup>f</sup> na hEpenn do ſeačt, rſuað moir, ſo hCp̄t-Maſa 7 ap̄rin i n-On-ſaſač 7 ap̄riſ ap a n-air ſu Cluain-ſiacna 7 ðpian hſa Neill o'a n-oſſp̄ir annp̄in 7 do ſabairt a ðeapðpačar fein, iſon, Ruaſſu hſa Neill, do ðp̄aiſio doib.<sup>f</sup>)

A.D. 1252. <sup>1</sup>a, B. <sup>2</sup>an, B. <sup>3</sup>rob (o om.), A. <sup>4</sup>ſhai—, B.—<sup>b</sup> This item is second in A, B, C. But also (por) shews that the cairlen entries followed each other immediately. <sup>c</sup>c r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C; given in D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>e</sup>om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>f</sup>n. t. h. A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>4</sup> Mac Cathmhail.—The person mentioned in the last original entry of the present year.

1252. <sup>1</sup>Peace-maker, etc.—The meaning is accurately expressed in

D: pacis et concordiae perficiendus auctor singularis inter reges Eoganensium et Connalliae [et Orientalium].



—Imhar Mag Mhadaghan, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, [1251] was killed.—The two sons of Ruaighri Ua Neill were killed at Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain.—Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail<sup>4</sup> was killed.—The castle of Dun-chuile was built.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 16th of the moon,) A.D. [1252 Bis.] 1252. A hot summer in this year.—The castle of Narrow-Water was built by Fitz Maurice. The castle of Magh-Cobha was built by him (namely, [Fitz] Gerald) also.—Mael-M[o]edoic Ua Beolla[i]n, successor of [St.] Columcille in Druim-cliaabh, the superior of greatest substance and of most distinguished hospitality and of greatest esteem and honour by Foreigners and by Gaidhil [of any] that was during his own time in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Aedh Mac Cathmhail died.—Conchobur Mac Cathmhail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of many territories besides, tower of hospitality and valour of the North of Ireland, peace-maker<sup>1</sup> of [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain and the Airghialla, was killed by the routs of Brian Ua Neill, whilst he was defending his protection<sup>2</sup> against them and he himself [was] under the safeguard of Ua Gailmredhaigh and of Ua Catha[i]n.—Conchobur Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-midhair for a time, died.

(The Justiciary<sup>3</sup> of Ireland came [with] a great host to Ard-Macha and therefrom into Ui-Eathach and from here backwards to Cluain-Fiacna. And Brian Ua Neill gave full submission to him then and delivered his own brother, that is, Ruaighri Ua Neill, as a hostage to them.)

<sup>2</sup> *Protection*. — Signifying, by metonymy, those whom he had undertaken to protect. In defensione sui patrocinii, ipso etiam existente sub patrocinio et salvo

conductu I Gorumlea et I Cahan, D.

<sup>3</sup> *The justiciary*. — John Fitz Geoffrey. The entry is given in the *Four Masters* at this year.

Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 4, l. 27<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Sluaḡ moḡ do tínol le Mac Muirḡ, co n-deaḡaib i Tír-  
 n-Eogain 7 níḡḡaib neḡt na tenn<sup>1</sup> innḡi 7 tucad ár moḡ  
 ar na Galluib do'n toirḡ<sup>2</sup> rin.—Mael-Pedair<sup>b</sup> húa  
 Muirḡdaib, pḡoir Duine-géinín, moḡtuḡ eḡt.—Dona-  
 tur, archiepiscopuḡ Mumoni[a]e, quieuit in [Chriḡto].  
 —Sluaḡḡeḡd la ḡḡian húa Neill, la haipḡuḡ Thuaḡ-  
 ce[i]ḡt Eḡenn, co Maḡ-coḡa o'ar'milleḡ leḡ in caipḡel  
 co n-a ḡainib 7 caipḡela imḡa eile i n-ullḡaib 7 daime  
 imḡa do'n tuḡuḡ rin.<sup>b</sup>

(Caipḡen<sup>o</sup> Muḡḡe-caba do ḡḡuḡ la ḡḡian húa Neill,  
 ḡḡ Thipe-heḡḡain.—Mael-Paḡḡaib húa ḡḡannuill do'n  
 Oḡḡ Phḡeipḡuḡ do ḡḡḡa le haḡḡeḡḡoḡ Aḡḡa-Maḡa, a  
 comaiḡle Innocent Paḡa, cum episcopis Raḡa-boḡ. Et  
 idem archiepiscopuḡ coḡḡituit eum uicariuḡ suuḡ in  
 A 61a pḡouincia Armachana, poḡtquam coḡḡecratuḡ fuit in  
 monaḡḡeḡio pḡaḡuḡ | Minoruḡ de Dun-dealḡan in  
 Dominiḡa pḡima Aḡuentuḡ Domini.—Fructuḡ copioḡ-  
 ruḡ in aḡḡoḡibuḡ hoc anno.—ḡauḡ Mhaḡ Ceallḡaib,  
 aḡḡeḡḡoḡ Caipḡil, quieuit in pace.<sup>c</sup>)

Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 5, l. 9<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>

A.D. 1253. <sup>1</sup> tenn, B. <sup>2</sup> toirḡ, A. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D.  
<sup>c-c</sup> Fol. 60d, f. m.; fol. 61a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1253. <sup>1</sup> *Donatus*.—This should be David (see the final additional entry of this year). The choice of his successor, David (Mac Carroll), was ratified by Innocent IV., Aug. 17, 1254. The delay arose from the objection of the suffragan bishops that, having been made by the Chapter and not by themselves, the election was invalid. For the conclusive reply, see the Bull of confirmation (Theiner, p. 61 sq.).

Mac Carroll occupied the See until 1289 (*D. I.*, III. 468). He was succeeded by Stephen O'Bragan, whose election was confirmed by Nicholas IV., Sept. 21, 1290 (Theiner, p. 151 sq.).

<sup>2</sup> *Expedition*.—Dadds: Goffredus O Donill cum magno exercitu intravit terras Eoganenses et illic accepit predas et captivos conduxit multos et Brien O'Neill in persecutione depredantium, cum illos

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. [1253] 1253. A large host was collected by Fitz Maurice [Fitz Gerald], so that he went into Tir-Eogain. And he obtained neither sway nor hold therein and great slaughter was inflicted on the Foreigners on that expedition.—Mael-Pedair Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-geimhin, died.—Donatus,<sup>1</sup> archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Brian Ua Neill [that is] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, into Magh-Cobha, whereby the castle with its people and many other castles in Ulidia were destroyed and many persons were killed by him on that expedition.<sup>2</sup>

(The castle of Magh-Cobha was levelled by Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eoghain.—Mael-Padraig<sup>3</sup> Ua Sgannuil of the Preaching Order was chosen by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, by advice of Pope Innocent, to the bishopric of Rath-both. And the same archbishop constituted him his Vicar<sup>4</sup> in the Province of Ard-Macha, after he was consecrated in the Monastery of the Friars Minor of Dundalgan [Dundalk] on the First Sunday of the Advent of the Lord [Nov. 30].—Copious fruit<sup>5</sup> on trees this year.—David<sup>6</sup> Mag Ceallaigh, archbishop of Cashel, rested in peace.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 9th of the moon,) A.D. [1254]

aggre<sup>di</sup> tentaret, restiterunt fortiter  
Conallienses et occiderunt multos  
ex potioribus Eoganensium.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* under 1252.

<sup>3</sup> *Mael-Padraig*.—The archbishop of Armagh was empowered by Innocent IV. (May 23, 1253) to receive personally or by deputy the resignation of his predecessor (Theiner, p. 57). Having gone to Rome to consult with the Pope on

the state of his diocese, the bishop of Raphoe obtained (March 21, 1255) power from Alexander IV. to excommunicate contumacious persons and permission to avail of two Dominicans of the Irish Province to aid him by counsel and preaching (Theiner, p. 71).

<sup>4</sup> *Vicar*.—The archbishop was absent in Rome at the time.

<sup>5</sup> *Copious fruit*.—Given in the *A. L. C.* under the following year.

Murcāð húa Mael-[Sh]eclann<sup>1</sup> quieuit in [Chriſto<sup>b</sup>].  
 Donnēāð, mac Donnēāða 7 Añhlaim húa Dibrāð ōo  
 marbað la Connaētaib̃.—Añtoile;<sup>c</sup> húa hlñdeir̃ſi, t̃m̃r  
 eñnoma Thuairceir̃t Erenn, moirtuuf̃ ert.<sup>c</sup>—Dedicatio  
 eccleſi[a]e Sancti Patrici Dublini[a]e.<sup>d</sup>

(Teme<sup>o</sup> ðiait̃t aĩðce Donnaið 1 feil na Croiçe in  
 t-Saĩhr̃aib̃ 1 m-ſaile húa-Ruaðagan, 1 iũ Chonail 7  
 nonñuſ ōo l̃orcað a tið ann.<sup>o</sup>)

X Kal. Ian. (p.<sup>a</sup> 6, l. 20,<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
 Innocenciuf̃ Papa quieuit in [Chriſto<sup>b</sup>].—Tómar Mac  
 Diarmata, ar̃c̃roeočan Oil-ſinn<sup>1</sup>, moirtuuf̃ ert.—Donn-  
 pleib̃e<sup>c</sup> húa Flainn, abb reigleſa Poil 7 Beatair̃ 1 n-  
 Aſro-Mača, moirtu[u]ſ ert.<sup>o</sup>

(Donatuf̃,<sup>d</sup> idon, an t-oētiāð abb doib̃i imMannir̃oir  
 Poil 7 Beatair̃ 1 n-Aſro-Mača, quieuit et Patriciuf̃  
 húa Muirēāðaið, idon, p̃rioir̃ an tiðe cetna, ōo t̃oðā  
 cum na habðanne et benedictuf̃ ert per manuf̃ Mael-  
 patrici, epiſcopi Rapotenſiſ.<sup>d</sup>)

B62d[b̃iſ.] Kal. Ian. (p.<sup>a</sup> 7, l. 1<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ruair̃i húa<sup>1</sup> Ġaðra, p̃i Sleib̃e-Luðā, ōo marbað la  
 Ōaib̃ið, mac Ricair̃t Cuir̃in.—Floir̃int Mað Phloiño,  
 ar̃roerpuc Tuama-da-ğualann, quieuit in [Chriſto].—

A.D. 1254. <sup>1</sup>Mael—, B. <sup>b</sup>om., A, B, D; “died,” C. <sup>c</sup>om.,  
 A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1255. <sup>1</sup>Oilſinn, A. —<sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h. on blank space, A; blank left in  
 B (with the same signification to 1260, inclusive). <sup>b</sup>om., B, C, D.  
<sup>c-c</sup>om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1256. <sup>1</sup>O, A.

1254 <sup>1</sup>[*So n, etc.*] — The  
 bracketted words are taken from  
 the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*); according  
 to which Donchadh and Amlaim  
 were defeated and slain by Cathal  
 O'Connor, at Cloone, co. Leitrim.

<sup>2</sup>*Tower of valour.* — “The

threshold of manhood”! C. *Vir  
 magnæ estimacionis!* D.

<sup>3</sup>*Sunday.*—May 3 fell on that  
 day in 1254; which shows that the  
 additional item (not given in the  
*A. L. C.*, or the *Four Masters*) is  
 correctly dated.



1254. Murchadh Ua Mail-[S]echlainn rested in Christ. [1254]  
 —Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, [son<sup>1</sup> of Gilla-Isa, son of  
 Donchadh O'Raighillaigh] and Amlaim Ua Bibsaigh were  
 killed by the Connachtmen.—Aindiles Ua Inneirghi,  
 tower of valour<sup>2</sup> of the North of Ireland, died.—Dedication  
 of the Church of St. Patrick in Dublin.

(Lightning fire [came] on the night of Sunday,<sup>3</sup> on the  
 feast of the Cross in Summer [May 3], in the town of the  
 Ui-Ruadhagan, at the Wood of Conall and nine persons  
 were burned in a house there.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 20th of the moon,) A.D. [1255]

1255. Pope Innocent [IV.] rested in Christ.<sup>1</sup>—Thomas  
 Mac Diarmata, archdeacon<sup>2</sup> of Oil-finn, died.—Donnsleibe  
 Ua Flainn, abbot of the Monastery of [SS.] Paul and  
 Peter in Ard-Macha, died.

(Donatus,<sup>3</sup> namely, the eighth abbot that was in the  
 Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha, rested and  
 Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, namely, prior of the same  
 House, was chosen to the abbacy and he was blessed by the  
 hands of Mael-Patraic [Ua Sgannuil], bishop of Rath-  
 both.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 1st of the moon), A.D. [1256 Bis.]

1256. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was  
 killed by David, son of Richard Cussen.—Florence Mag  
 Floinn, archbishop of Tuaim-da-ghualann, rested in  
 Christ.<sup>1</sup>—The Muinnter-Raghallaigh were killed by Aedh,

1255. <sup>1</sup> Rested in Christ.—This is  
 erroneous; Innocent IV. died in  
 Naples, Dec. 7, 1254. The *A. L. C.*  
 also give his obit under 1255.

<sup>2</sup> Archdeacon.—The *Four Masters*,  
 against A, B, C, D and the *A. L. C.*,  
 call him herenagh.

<sup>3</sup> Donatus.—The *Donnsleibhe* of  
 the preceding entry; *Donatus*  
 being the meaningless Latin alias.

1256. <sup>1</sup> Rested in Christ.—At  
 Bristol, according to the *A. L. C.*  
 (*ad an.*). On June 29, 1256, the  
 Dean and Chapter of Tuam re-

re A.C. 1257

donnsleibhe

rested in Christ

Muinntep-Rağallaiğ<sup>b</sup> do marbāð le hAeð, mac Feið-  
limte<sup>2</sup> hU Concubur (7<sup>c</sup> le Concubur, mac Tigeptain  
hU Ruairc<sup>e</sup>), ion, Cañal 7 Domnaill 7 Cu-Connaet 7 in  
Silla caeð 7 Sappraiğ 7 maiði Muin[n]tepu-Rağallaiğ<sup>3</sup>  
7 hUa<sup>1</sup>-m-ðruim uile ap aen lañap ađ Alt-na-heillti,  
op ðealuñ-na-beithiğe, i cinn Sleibhe-in-iaraion. Doñar-  
badur Muinntep-Rağallaiğ<sup>3</sup> Diarmait hUa<sup>1</sup> Flannas[1]u  
7 Flann Māğ Oipectaiğ 7 Murcāð pinto hUa Feiğail.  
Doğonadur 7 domarðadur ðaone imða[1] eilí nað  
arpuitep<sup>4</sup> funn.

(Raiğneo,<sup>d</sup> arpepp[c]op Airð-Maça, ðh'ec yrn  
Roim.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 2, l. 12<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup>  
(A.) (B.)

Muirp Mac Seipailt Ieoan<sup>o</sup> ðirpet, malaptað  
queuit in [Chripito].— ceall 7 Saeiðel, rubita  
Caiplen Cal-uíci do lea- mopte pepit. — Muirp  
ğað le Soppraiğ O n- Mac Seipailt, Iurp  
Domnaill 7 teet ap a aile Epenn pñ heað, ðirpailteð  
ó 7 do Cemul-Conaill Saeiðel 7 ceall n-Epenn,  
ð'innroiğioð Shligiğ 7 do moptuur ep. — Scainner  
compaic pe Sallaiğ in ðaile epōða do ðabairt do Šop-

A.D. 1256. <sup>2</sup>—mūğ, B. <sup>3</sup>Rağallaiğ, A. <sup>4</sup>arpuitep, B.—<sup>b</sup>opposit<sub>o</sub>  
this entry, l. m., n. t. h., is Cað Muğe—Sleet—*Battle of Magh-Slecht*, A  
In B, r. m., t. h., Marbāð Mhumntepu—Rağallaiğ—*Slaying of Muinnter*.  
*Ragallaigh*. <sup>c</sup>itl, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B,  
C, D.

A.D. 1257. \* C and D follow B.

ceived through Reginald, chaplain  
and Maurice Lumbard, clerk, royal  
licence to elect an archbishop.  
The choice fell upon a Franciscan,  
James O Lachtnain. The king  
assented on Oct. 16, and wrote to  
the Pope to confirm the postulation  
(D. I., III. 507-21).

<sup>2</sup> *Allt-na-heillti*.—*Height of the Doe*.

<sup>3</sup> *Belach-na-beithighe*.—*Pass of the birch (tree)*. Apud vallem [!] na Hally, prope viam na bethij, D.

<sup>4</sup> *Sliabh-in-iaraion*.—*Mountain of Iron*.

<sup>5</sup> *Persons*.—The remaining words

son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir (and by Conchubur, [1256] son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc). Namely, [those killed were] Cathal and Domnall and Cu-Connacht and the Blind Gillie and Geoffrey [Ua Raghallaigh] and all the nobles of Muinnter-Raghallaigh and the Ui-Briuin on one spot, at Allt-na-heillti,<sup>2</sup> over Belach-na-Beithighe,<sup>3</sup> in front of Sliabh-in-iarainn.<sup>4</sup> The Muinnter-Raghallaigh killed Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n and Flann Mag Oirechtaigh and Murchadh Ua Ferghail the Fair. They [likewise] wounded and killed many other persons<sup>5</sup> that are not reckoned here.

(Raighned,<sup>6</sup> archbishop of Ard-Macha, died in Rome.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon,) A.D. [1257] 1257.

(A)

Maurice Fitz Gerald rested in Christ.<sup>1</sup> — The Castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey O'Domnaill and he and the Cenel-Conaill came therefrom on the morrow, to attack Sligeach. And he met with the Foreigners of the town and

(B)

John Bisset, destroyer of churches and of Gaidhil, perished by a sudden death. Maurice Fitz Gerald, Justiciary of Ireland for a time, dissolver of the Gaidhil and of the churches of Ireland, died.—A courageous encounter was fought by

are omitted in D, which adds: O Donil Goffredus cum magno exercitu perlustravit patrias de Fearmanagh et Brieni O Roirke, ex quibus predas, redemptiones et obsides accepit et rediit.

This is given in substance by the *F. M.* under the present year.

<sup>6</sup> *Raighned*.—From a charter of assent (Oct. 2, 1254) to the election of the bishop of Meath (inserted in the Papal confirmation), which

begins with *Frater R.*, we learn that he was a friar, probably a Dominican. From the date of the royal licence to elect his successor, Feb. 20, 1257, it may be inferred that he died towards the close of 1256 (*D. I.*, III. 531).

1257. <sup>1</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—In the Franciscan (or south; to distinguish it from the north, or Dominican) Monastery of Youghal. C and D translate the B-text.

7 tuc maíom forpo aḡ Cpe-  
 ṡpan-Cille, íRop-ḡeíṡe,  
 1 Cpic-Cairbhí. Ocur do-  
 ḡonaḡ húa Domnaill ann  
 7 mína ḡabait a ḡona  
 ḡrema ṡe, pobiaḡ maíom  
 forpa co Muiaḡ. Ocur  
 ṡoluirḡḡ ḡligeḡ leo 7  
 ṡohairḡḡḡ (7<sup>b</sup> ṡoḡabaḡ mac  
 ḡurín ann, íṡon, ríṡirḡ  
 maíḡ<sup>b</sup>).—Canḡobur, mac  
 Tíḡernain (húi<sup>b</sup> Ruairc<sup>b</sup>),  
 ṡo marbaḡ le Muinn-  
 tír-Raḡillaíḡ (íṡon,<sup>b</sup> le Maḡa  
 húa Raḡillaíḡ<sup>b</sup>).—Tuc  
 O ḡruain maíom moí ar  
 ḡhallaíḡ írín bliḡḡain rí.

rraíḡ húa Domnaill, rí  
 Thipe-Conaill 7 ṡo ḡhal-  
 laíḡ Connaḡṡ (íṡon,<sup>1</sup> 1 Cpe-  
 ṡpan-cilli, 1 Rop-ḡeíṡi, 1  
 Cpic-Cairppí<sup>1</sup>) 7 maíom ar  
 na ḡallaíḡ 7 tí ríḡṡ,<sup>1</sup> no  
 ní ar mo, ṡo marbaḡ ṡo na  
 ḡallaíḡ. Ocur ṡoḡonaḡ O  
 Domnaill ann 7 Domnaḡḡ,  
 mac Cormaic húi Dom-  
 naill, tíur eíníḡ 7 eḡnoma  
 Thipe-Conaill, ṡo ḡuín ann-  
 reín 7 a éḡ ṡi.—Cairtel  
 Canl-uíreí ṡo leaḡaḡ le  
 ḡoppíraíḡ húa n-Domnaill.  
 —Conḡobur, mac Tíḡer-  
 nain, ṡo marbaḡ le Muinn-  
 tír-Raḡillaíḡ.—Tuc húa  
 ḡruain maíom móí ar ḡhal-  
 laíḡ írín bliḡḡain rí.

(Catál,<sup>c</sup> mac Cḡḡa, míc Catáil epíṡṡṡeḡ, ṡo ḡallaḡ  
 la hCḡḡ O Concuḡair 7 Catál curceec O Concuḡair ṡo  
 ḡallaḡ mar aen rír.<sup>c</sup>—Abraham<sup>d</sup> húa Conallan ṡo ṡul  
 cum na Rómá tarpeir a ḡoḡ[ḡ]a ḡum aírṡeíṡṡoíṡe  
 Cṡṡa-Maḡa.—Macrobíur, ab Cluana-ḡoír, ṡh'ec.—  
 Mael-Muíre Maḡ Murchaíḡ, tarpeḡ Muinntíre-ḡírn,  
 ṡo marbaḡ, íṡon, o n-a bṡaíṡṡíḡ peín, íḡ Cill-íṡṡíll.<sup>d</sup>)

A.D. 1257. <sup>b</sup>ítl., n. t. h., A. <sup>c</sup>l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.  
<sup>d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D <sup>1</sup>r. m., t. h., B; om., C; apud Cpeṡpan, D.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal.* — Given at greater length in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*).

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Conallan.*—According to a royal mandate (about Feb. 6, 1257: *D. I.*, III. 569) regulating the issues and rents of the See during his detention in Rome,

O'Conallan had been arch-presbyter of Armagh.

On Dec. 21, 1258, he obtained permission from Alexander IV. to borrow 500 marks sterling for the use of his diocese (*Theiner*, p. 30-1).

<sup>4</sup> *Macrobius.* — Made into *Mac*



inflicted defeat upon them at Credran-cille, in Ros-cheidi, in the country of Cairpre. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and had his wounds not taken hold of him, there would have been defeat [inflicted] upon them to the [river] Muaidh. And Sligeach was burned by them and pillaged. (And Mac Grifin, namely, a good knight, was taken prisoner there.)—Conchobur, son of Tigernan (Ua Ruairc), was killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh (namely, by Matthew Ua Raighillaigh).—O'Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year.

Geoffrey Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and the Foreigners of Connacht (namely, in Credran-cilli, in Ros-cheidi, in the territory of Cairpre). And defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and three score, or something more, were killed of the Foreigners. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and Donnchadh, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, tower of hospitality and valour of Tir-Conaill, was wounded there and he died thereof.—The castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey Ua Domnaill.—Conchobar, son of Tigernan, was killed by the Muinnter-Raghallaigh. —Ua Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year.

(Cathal,<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, was blinded by Aedh O'Conchubair and Cathal O'Concubair the Long-haired, was blinded along with him.—Abraham Ua Conallan<sup>3</sup> went to Rome after his election to the archbishopric of Ard-Macha. — Macrobius,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchaidh, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was killed, namely, by his own kinsman, at Cell-issel.)

*Robias* by the *Four Masters* (*ad an.*). But such a native name does not exist. The abbot's designation in was religion *Macrobius*, perhaps

the martyr of Nicomedia, who is commemorated in the *Martyrology of Tallaght* at May 7 (*L.L.*, p. 360b).

A 61b

[Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 3, l. 23<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup>]  
 Soppaíḡ húa Domnall, ní Thipe-Conaill, quieuit in  
 [Churto].—Siurpan Saileang do mapbaḡ la Mac  
 Somairliḡ ar oilén mapa i n-lapḡan Connaḡt 7 daine  
 maiḡi imḡa eile arḡen<sup>1</sup> rir.—Sluaḡ<sup>2</sup> mór la hCeoḡ, maḡ  
 Feoḡlimḡe 7 la Taḡḡ húa<sup>3</sup> m-ḡruain i coinne ḡruain húa  
 Heiḡl co Cael-uirce (iḡon,<sup>b</sup> aḡ Leicc húa Maerḡorḡaḡ<sup>b</sup>).  
 Ocur tucatur na maiḡi rin uile arḡcennur do ḡruain húa<sup>3</sup>

B 63a

Heiḡl: iḡon, brāḡḡi mic Fheoḡlimḡe dórōn 7 brāḡḡi |  
 Mhuinntepi-Raḡḡillaiḡ d'Ceoḡ húa Conḡobuir 7 brāḡḡi<sup>c</sup>  
 húa-m-ḡruain uile o Chenannur<sup>d</sup> co 'ḡruim-ḡliaḡ.—  
 Domnall húa Domnall do rḡḡaḡ an tan rin 7 tucḡat  
 Cenel-Conaill uile brāḡḡi 7 tiḡepnur dó.—Mac Craiḡ<sup>d</sup>  
 Máḡ Thḡepnain, tairḡḡ Thellaḡḡ-Dunḡaḡa, do mapbaḡ  
 la Domnall Mac Tiḡepnain.<sup>d</sup>—ḡmlaim, mac ḡrḡ, ní  
 ḡrḡpne, quieuit in [Churto].—In manaḡ húa<sup>3</sup> Cuirḡin  
 quieuit in Churto.

A.D. 1258. <sup>1</sup>parāen, B. <sup>2</sup>Sluaḡaḡ, B. <sup>3</sup>O, A. <sup>4</sup>Chennannur!  
 B. <sup>b-b</sup>itl, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c</sup>om., B. <sup>d-d</sup>om., D.

1258. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Donnall*.—Thus in  
 D: O'Donnill Goffredus[-o] sub  
 curamedicorum toto anno existente  
 in Insula Lochbeatha post bellum  
 Credrayn, Brien O'Neill, collecto  
 magno exercitu ad invadendum  
 Connalliam, missis nunciis ad  
 O'Donill petiit ab eo submissionem  
 et obedientiam, una cum obsidibus  
 ab inhabitantibus Tire Connill pro  
 continuanda obedientia, ipsis tunc  
 non habentibus competentem do-  
 minum ex illa generatione post  
 Goffredum. Et aliquali responso  
 dato nunciis, ipse Goffredus in  
 articulo mortis existens iussit  
 tot quot vixerunt in Connallia viros  
 habiles ad arma gerenda ad eum  
 venire. Quibus ita collectis, ipse  
 Goffredus, cum aliter eos precedere

non posset, iussit corpus suum in  
 feretro cum quo ad sepulturam  
 mortuos ferre solent, poni et sic  
 asportari ad resistendum Brien  
 O'Neill.

Quo facto, exhortavit suos  
 viriliter resistere eorum inimicis,  
 quamdiu spiritus in eius corpore  
 remaneret. Et sic in magna  
 fiducia per gentes obviam dederunt  
 inimicis apud flumen Soilli  
 [Swilly]. Et fortiter hinc inde  
 decertantibus, tandem O'Neil-  
 lius coactus [est] redire, relictis  
 multis occisis cum ingenti numero  
 equorum. Et redeuntibus O'Donill  
 cum suis, adeptā illā fortunatā  
 victoriā, prostrato feretro, in quo  
 Goffredus ad tunc vivens existit,  
 apud Congawill [Conghbhail; Con-

[1258]

Kulends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon), A.D. 1258. Geoffrey Ua Domnaill,<sup>1</sup> king of Tir-Conaill, rested in Christ.—Jordan Gaileang [de Exeter] was killed by Mac Somhairlidh on an island of the sea in the West of Connacht and many other good people [were killed] along with him.—A great host [was led] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] and by Tadhg Ua Briain, to meet Brian Ua Neill, to Narrow-Water (namely, at the Flagstone of Ua Maeldoraigh). And all those nobles gave the arch-headship to Brian Ua Neill: that is, the hostages of the son of Feidhlimidh [were given] to him [Brian] and the hostages of Muinnter-Raighillaigh [were given] to Aedh Ua Conchobair and the hostages of all Ui-Briuin from Cenannus to Druim-cliaabh.<sup>2</sup>—Domnall Ua Domnaill was made king that time and all Cenel-Conaill gave pledges and lordship to him.—Mac Craith Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was killed by Domnall Mac Tigernain.—Amlaim, son of Art, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—The monk, Ua Cuirnin, rested in Christ.

wal, near Letterkenny], in ipso instanti ex convulsione vulneris recepti in bello Credrayn emisit spiritum. Qui in morte, sicuti in vita, fortem et strenuum se mundo ostendit, habita victoria contra suos aduersarios cunctos usque ad horam illam et in ipsa hora.

The original, which is somewhat more diffuse, is given by the *Four Masters* at this year.

<sup>2</sup> *Drum-cliaabh*. — D goes on, omitting the next entry: Tandem O'Neillius petiit subiectionem et obsides ab inhabitantibus Connalliae, qui, obtento certo tempore, consultantes [-tabant] quem eligerent in gubernatorem, quia nullum habuerunt anté dominum a morte

Goffredi. Interim Donaldus Iuuenis O'Donill venit ex Scotia anno aetatis decimo octavo. Cui statim omnes Connalliae inhabitantes voluntariam et promptam suprematatem et obedientiam prestarunt, nemini id admirante, cum ipse Donaldus heres legitimus illius patrie existeret. Et ad inde nullos obsides dederunt O'Nellio, aut alicui, Donaldo veniente. Cuius adventus ita opportunus et necessarius pro tunc assimilatum fuit aduentui *Twowail Teachtmair* ex transmarinis regionibus post dispersionem et anihillationem eius [Tuathalii] gentis. Qui statim accepit totius regni supremam regalitatem; deinceps uniendo et

(Tomaltač<sup>e</sup> hlla Conchubair do tōga cum ardeprcopoide Tuama — Abraham, ardeprcop Arō-Mača, pallium impetratur a Cupia Romana et Myrram cum eo celebrauit, quarto Nonas Iunij, apud Achomacham.<sup>a</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 4, l. 4,<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Cathal Mac Con[-sh]nama do dallač.—Milič Mac Šoirte[il]l<sup>1</sup> quieuit in [Churto].—Šigrač O bačill do marbač d'a braitpib fein.—Dračto hlla<sup>2</sup>-m-druin do dallač la hČeč, mac Fečlimič.<sup>3</sup>—Cormac hlla luimluin erpuč Cluana-ferpa, quieuit in [Churto] (i<sup>b</sup> n-a řeanoir naimeasnač<sup>b</sup>).

(Tomaltač,<sup>b</sup> mac Toirpdealbaič, mic Mhailčreač-lainn hll Čhončubair, do řabail ardeprcopoide Tuama.—Tačš O Ćrian, adbur ri Muman, vč'ec<sup>b</sup>).

A.D. 1258. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1259. <sup>1</sup> Šoirteač, B. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>3</sup> Fečlim, A. <sup>b-b</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

defendendo suam patriam contra  
exteros usque ad finem suae vitae.

The original, which is more prolix, forms in the *Four Masters* a continuation of the account given in the preceding Note. Donal, according to Charles O'Conor, was son of Donal Mor by a daughter of Cathal Red-hand, king of Connaught.

In the second century, the Attacots cut off the Milesian nobility, with the exception of the queen, who was pregnant. She escaped to Scotland, where she gave birth to a son, Tuathal Techtmar, (wealthy). In time he returned; was received favourably and re-established the Milesian dynasty.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Conchubhair*.—On May 29,

1257, Alexander IV. set aside the election of James Ua Lachtnain (1158, note 1, *supra*) and appointed Walter, Dean of St. Paul's, London and Papal Chaplain, to the archbishopric of Tuam. Walter was consecrated by the Pope, most probably in Viterbo, where the Bull is dated. He died at latest early in the following year. On April 22, 1258, the archbishop being deceased, a royal mandate was issued to the escheator of Ireland to take the lands and tenements of the See into possession. (*D. I.*, III. 576.) O'Conor had been bishop of Elphin (*ib.* 621-2-4). He is called *Thomas* (the Latin name which most resembled *Tomaltach*) in the royal documents just referred to, and in



(Tomaltach Ua Conchubhair<sup>3</sup> was elected to the arch- [1258]  
bishopric of Tuaim.—Abraham, archbishop of Ard-Macha,  
obtains the Pallium from the Roman Curia and celebrated  
Mass therewith on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of June,<sup>4</sup>  
at Ard-Macha.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 4th of the moon,) A.D. [1259]  
1259. Cathal Mac Con[-Sh]nama was blinded.—Milidh  
Mac Goisdeilbh rested in Christ.—Sigraídh<sup>1</sup> O'Baighill  
was killed by his own kinsmen.—The hostages of the Ui-  
Briuin were blinded by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh<sup>2</sup> [Ua Con-  
chobair].—Cormac<sup>3</sup> Ua Luimluin, bishop of Cluain-ferta,  
rested in Christ (a holy-minded spiritual director).

(Tomaltach,<sup>4</sup> son of Toirrdhealbach, son of Mael-Seach-  
lainn Ua Conchubhair, assumed the archbishopric of  
Tuaim.—Tadbh O'Briain, future king of Munster, died.) X

a Brief of Alexander IV. (April 29, 1259), empowering him to contract a loan of 2,400 marks for diocesan purposes (Theiner, p. 81). Himself and two of the canons of Elphin were in the Curia at the time. They attended perhaps to procure confirmation of his election to Tuam.

<sup>4</sup>2nd of June.—It fell on Sunday in this year.

1259. <sup>1</sup>Sigraídh.—Thus in D: Sygray O'Broychill, subregulus trium Tuoha [of the three Territories], qui fuit vir bone fame et liberalitatis et summe estimationis in re militari, occisus fuit a propriis germanis fraudelenter.

A similar entry is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>2</sup>Feidhlimidh.—Dadds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis, collecto magno exercitu, hostiliter invasit Tironiam

et ex altera parte Hugo Flavius O'Neill venit in eius occursum cum consimili exercitu. Et insimul devastatâ undique patriâ illâ, progressi [sunt] ulterius devastando usque ad orientales limites Ultonie, habitâ undique victoriâ et obedientiâ, nemo [nemine] eis obsistente, usque dum redierunt.

The original is probably an entry in the *Four Masters* at this year.

<sup>3</sup>Cormac.—He died before July 20 of this year. On that day, royal licence was given to th Dean and Chapter to elect in place of Charles, late bishop of Clonfert (*D. I., III. 620*).

<sup>4</sup>Tomaltach.—This (in greater detail) and the following item are in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*). Assumed means entered into possession of the See.

[bip.] Kal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 5, l. 15,<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> Caē Opoma-de[1]h[2] (in<sup>b</sup> loco qui dicitur Opomma-dep[2]s<sup>b</sup>), a[3] Dun-da-lea[3]glar tuc<sup>1</sup> Drian h[2]la Heill 7 Aeð, mac Peiðlimið, do ðhallanð Tuarce[1]p[2]t Epenn, a[3]t i n-ap-marbað moran do m[2]a[3]ið ða[3]ðeal, roon, Drian h[2]la<sup>2</sup> Heill 7 Domnall h[2]la<sup>2</sup> Cairpe 7 Diarmarc Mac Laclann 7 Maðnur h[2]la<sup>2</sup> Caða[1]n 7 Cian h[2]la<sup>2</sup> hlinneip[2]si 7 Donnpleiðe M[2]ag Cana 7 Concobur O Duibuirma 7 Aeð, a mac 7 Am[2]lam h[2]la<sup>2</sup> ðairmleag[2]að 7 Cú-Ulað h[2]la<sup>2</sup> h[2]Cnluam. A[3]et aen ní, romarbað coic<sup>3</sup> p[2]p[2]r d[2]e[3]g do m[2]a[3]ið Clomne-Ca[3]am ap an<sup>4</sup> la[3]air p[2]n. Romarbað do Conna[3]etaið ann<sup>o</sup>: ðilla Cp[2]rt, mac Con[3]obair, mic Copmaic h[2]li Mairpuana[3]ið,<sup>5</sup> ní Mu[3]i[3]-Luip[2]s 7 Ca[3]al, mac Ti[3]ðernan h[2]li Con[3]obair 7 Maelpuana[3]ið, mac Donn[3]a[3]a 7 Ca[3]al, mac Donn[3]a[3]a, mic Muirce[3]p[2]ta[3]ið 7 Aeð, mac | Muirce[3]p[2]ta[3]ið p[2]no 7 Taðg, mac Ca[3]al, mic Drian h[2]li Mairpuana[3]ið 7 Diarmarc, mac Taiðg, mic Muir[3]eðaið, mic Tomal[3]ta[3]ið h[2]li Mairpuana[3]ið 7 Con[3]obur Mac ðille-Appa[3]i[3]t 7 Taðg, mac Cein h[2]li ða[3]pa 7 ðilla-ðepa[3]ið h[2]la Cuin[3]o 7 daine im[3]da a[3]li.<sup>6</sup>—Domnall, mac Concobur, | mic Ti[3]ðernan, do marbað la Tealla[3]n-Dun[3]a[3]a.—Abra[3]am h[2]la<sup>2</sup> Conalla[1]n, comarba p[2]at[2]a[3]ið,<sup>7</sup> in Chri[3]to quieuit.

(Aeð<sup>d</sup> buiðe h[2]la Heill ou pu[3]að p[2]p[2]r Thip-n-Eu[3]uin.<sup>d</sup>)

Kal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 7, l. 26<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Ma[3]ið cleipeð Cene[1]l-Conall do marbað la Con[3]o-

A.D. 1260. <sup>1</sup>tu[3], B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>.u. (the Latin equivalent), A, B. <sup>4</sup>in, A. <sup>5</sup>Mael—, B. <sup>6</sup>eile, A. <sup>7</sup>p[2]a[3]—, A.—<sup>b-b</sup>itl, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>o</sup>roon--namely—added, B. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1260. <sup>1</sup>Nobles. — "15 of the best," C; quindecim selecti viri, D.

<sup>2</sup>Rested in Christ.—Apparently towards the close of the year. On Feb. 27, 1261, royal licence was given to elect his successor (D. I., III. 702).

D adds: Eodem anno, post Dunense bellum O'Donill cum suo exercitu invasit Eoganenses eosque cum igne et gladio devastavit et per continuas incursiones ferme depopulavit.

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 15th of the moon), A.D. [1260]  
 1260. The battle of Druim-derg [was fought] (in a place which is called Dromma-derg) at Dun-da-leathglas by Brian Ua Neill and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], against the Foreigners of the North of Ireland, wherein were killed many of the nobles<sup>1</sup> of the Gaidhil, namely, Brian Ua Neill and Domnall Ua Cairre and Diarmait Mag Lachlainn and Maghnus Ua Catha[i]n and Cian Ua Inneirghi and Donnsluibhe Mag Cana and Concobur O'Duibhdirma and Aedh, his son, and Amlaim Ua Gairmleaghaidh and Cu-Uladh Ua hAnluain. But one [notable] thing [happened]: fifteen men of the nobles of Clann-Cathain were killed on that spot. There were killed of the Connachtmen there: Gilla-Crist, son of Conchobar, son of Cormac Ua Mailruanaigh and king of Magh-Luirg and Cathal, son of Tighernan Ua Conchobair and Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh [Ua Mailruanaigh] and Cathal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach and Aedh, son of Muircertach the Fair and Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Brian Ua Mailruanaigh and Diarmait, son of Tadhg, son of Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach Ua Mailruanaigh and Conchobur Mac Gille-Arraigh and Tadhg, son of Cian Ua Gadhra and Gilla-Beraigh Ua Cuinn and many other persons.—Domnall, son of Concobur, son of Tigernan [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Abraham Ua Conalla[i]n, successor of Patrick, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>

(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny was made king over Tir-Eoghain.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 26th of the moon), A.D. 1261. [1261]  
 The [most] worthy<sup>1</sup> of the clergy of Cenel-Conaill were

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1261. <sup>1</sup>The [most] worthy.—Literally, the good (clergy), κατ' ἐξοχήν. | They had probably assembled for some ecclesiastical function.

bup hlla Heill 7 pe Cenel-Eogain i n-Doipe Colum-  
cille, im Choncobup hlla Pireil. Concobup hlla Heill  
do marbað dono<sup>b</sup> a cetoir tre mibuil Colum-cille la  
Donn hlla<sup>1</sup> m-ðreipen, taipeð Pána[ι]τ.—Caſal hlla  
heſpa do marbað do ſhallaið.—ſluaſc la hſeð, mac  
ſeolime, 'im m-ðreipne, ſur'loipe baili imða 7  
arhanna. Córtur maðma do ſabairt ar ðréim d'a  
rútaib, ſur'marbað moran ðiſc.—Seón Fú[τ]z Tomar 7  
in ðarrað móp do marbað la Fínſin Maſ Cairſaiſ 7  
la Dearmuimeſaiſ<sup>c</sup> arſena 7 moran do ſhallaið  
aiſc.<sup>2</sup>—Fínſin, Ma[c]<sup>3</sup> Cairſaiſ<sup>3</sup> do marbað la ſallaið.  
—ſeð buiðe hlla<sup>1</sup> Heill expulſur<sup>d</sup> ep<sup>t</sup> 7 Hiall Culanaſ  
O Heill (ſpater<sup>e</sup> Odoni<sup>e</sup>) do riſað.—Hiall hlla<sup>1</sup>  
ſarpmleſað, taipeð Cemul-Moan, morſur ep<sup>t</sup>.—  
Pilib Mac Cinaeſa,<sup>4</sup> taipeð an triſa-cet, occiſur ep<sup>t</sup>  
per ſilla-Mupa hlla<sup>1</sup> Cairpe.

(Patriciur<sup>h</sup> (ron,<sup>i</sup> Mael-Patraig<sup>i</sup>) hlla ſganul,  
epiſcopur Rathpotenſur, electur ep<sup>t</sup> concordiſter in  
archiepiſcopum Ardmachanum et ppoſequutur fuit  
electionem de ſe pactam ad ſedem Apoſtolicam.—  
Cmalſað hlla Ruððagan, riſ hO-ſeatað, do marbað  
per Donatum hlla Cairpe et Donatur hlla Cairpe do  
marbað ar in laſair cetna<sup>h</sup>.)

A.D. 1261. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ii., B; eile, A. <sup>3-3</sup>Maſ C—, B. <sup>4</sup>Cinaeſ, A.  
<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank ſpace (for 26 the MS. has 23, the ſcribe having mis-  
read the *xxvi.* of his text as *xxiii.*), A; blank in B. In B, C, D, the  
ſeð buiðe and Hiall entries are placed after the Maſ item. <sup>b</sup> om., A.  
<sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> In A a blank=two letters is left between Fú and Tomar.  
Seon Fú ocup Tomar—*John Fi and Thomas (Fi)*! B. <sup>e</sup> Oep-Mhumam—  
*Desmond*, B. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h. on blank left by t. h., A. <sup>g-g</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om.,  
B, C, D. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>i</sup> itl. by the hand that wrote the  
additional entry.

<sup>2</sup> *Donn*.—Called *Domnall* by mis-  
take in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*).

<sup>3</sup> *John Fitz-Thomas*.—C, follow-  
ing B, has: "John Fy and

Thomas!" D, however, is far  
worse; Carolus O'Gara occiſus fuit  
per Soen Fith Seon et Thomam  
Fith Thomas; in quo anno Bar-



killed by Conchobur Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain in [1261] Doire of [St.] Colum-cille, around Conchobur Ua Firghil. Conchobur Ua Neill was, however, killed immediately, through miracle of Colum-cille by Donn<sup>2</sup> Ua Breslen, chief of Fanat.—Cathal Ua Eghra was killed by Foreigners.—A hosting [was made] by Aedh, son of Feidlimidh [Ua Conchobhair], into Breifni, so that he burned many towns and the crops. Complete defeat was given to a force of his routs, so that a great number of them were killed.—John Fitz Thomas<sup>3</sup> and the Barrymore were killed by Finghin Mag Carrthaigh and by the Desmonians likewise and a large number of other Foreigners [were killed].—Finghin Mac Carrthaigh was killed by the Foreigners—Aed Ua Neill the Tawny was expelled and Niall Culanach O'Neill (brother of Aedh) made king.—Niall Ua Gairm-legaidh, chief of Cenel-Moain, died.—Philip Mac Cinaetha, chief of the Cantred, was slain by Gilla-Muire Ua Cairre.<sup>4</sup>

(Patrick (that is, Mael-Padraig) Ua Sganuil, bishop of Rath-both, was elected unanimously as archbishop of Ard-Macha and he defended<sup>5</sup> at the Apostolic See the election made of himself.—Amalgaidh Ua Ruadhagan, king of Ui-bhEathach, was killed by Donatus Ua Cairre and Donatus Ua Cairre was killed on the same spot.)

ragh more occisis fuit per Fyninum Makartii et Desmonienses et alios Anglicanos.

The A-text shows that O'Hara (Ua Eagbra) was not killed by John or Thomas; that the slayers in D had no existence; that John Fitz Thomas, as well as Barrymore, was slain by Mac Carthy; finally, that "the other English," instead of assisting to kill Barrymore, were killed themselves.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Cairre*.—D adds: Eodem anno, O'Donill, videlicet Donaldus Oge, obtinuit magnam victoriam

adversus Niellannum Culanagh, O'Neill, in qua non solum multi erant occisi, verum etiam magnus erat numerus captivorum Eoganensium quos O'Donill secum adduxit ex illa victoria, una cum Makawal [Mac Cathmhail], subregulo Generationis Fearai [Cenel-Feradhaigh].

The original is the final entry of this year in the *Four Masters*.

<sup>5</sup> *Defended*.—That is, attended at the Curia to secure confirmation of his election. He was at the Papal Court at the time.

[Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 1, l; 7, aliar 4<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Slua<sup>b</sup> mor le Mac Uiliam i Conna<sup>c</sup>taib, sup' mille<sup>b</sup> moran leir. Peiðlimið hUa Concobuir 7 Ceð, a mac 7 maithi Sil-Muire<sup>c</sup>taiz do dul co hEir-puaio rompo co hupmór bó Conna<sup>c</sup>τ leo ap a ca<sup>a</sup>tað, co n-deru<sup>a</sup>rat rið<sup>b</sup>.—Crea<sup>c</sup> mór do ðenuin la hCeð, mac Peiðlimte,<sup>1</sup> ap Gallaið Sléibe-Lu<sup>a</sup> 7 a Ciaraib<sup>e</sup>, co tuc<sup>a</sup>rat buar imda leo 7 po marb<sup>a</sup>rat ðoil imda.—

A 61d Mael-Sea<sup>c</sup>lainn, mac Tairð<sup>c</sup> hU<sup>i</sup> Concobair, | erpu<sup>c</sup> Oir-  
fint, in Chri<sup>a</sup>to quieuit.—Cormac, mac Do<sup>m</sup>inall  
guio Me<sup>a</sup> Car<sup>a</sup>taiz, do marbuð le Gallaið.

[A.D. m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx. m. ] Domnall hUa<sup>2</sup> Domnall do mar-  
bað (Dhuinn<sup>c</sup>) O<sup>c</sup> [U<sup>i</sup>] ðreir<sup>a</sup>len i<sup>3</sup> cuir<sup>a</sup> in erpu<sup>c</sup> irRa<sup>a</sup>-  
bo<sup>c</sup>.—Da<sup>a</sup>ib<sup>e</sup> hUa f<sup>a</sup>int, ab na ðuille, in Chri<sup>a</sup>to quieuit.  
—Dia<sup>a</sup>rmair, mac Cormac, quieuit in [Chri<sup>a</sup>to].—  
Cengur hUa<sup>2</sup> Clumain, erpu<sup>c</sup> Lu<sup>a</sup>gne, quieuit in  
[Chri<sup>a</sup>to].—Tomar hUa<sup>2</sup> Ceallaiz, erpu<sup>c</sup> Cluana-pe<sup>a</sup>pta.  
quieuit in [Chri<sup>a</sup>to].—Eb<sup>a</sup>donn, ri Lo<sup>c</sup>clann, do é<sup>a</sup> i n-  
inn<sup>a</sup>rib O<sup>a</sup>ic<sup>4</sup> te<sup>c</sup>τ a n-E<sup>a</sup>inn.—Sa<sup>a</sup>ñrað te irin bli<sup>a</sup>ðain  
ri.—Donn<sup>a</sup>leibe Mac Ca<sup>a</sup>ñma<sup>a</sup>l, taipeð Cenuil-

A.D. 1262. <sup>1</sup>—límið, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>α, B. <sup>4</sup>15, A. <sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h. on blank  
space (The alternative reading refers to the epact 23[+11—30=4], erro-  
neously given as that of the preceding year.), A; blank space left in B.  
<sup>b-bom.</sup>, B, C, D (in which the Donn<sup>a</sup>leibe and Ceð buirð follow the Crea<sup>c</sup>  
item). In A, the original reading was do marba<sup>a</sup>to do Donn O ðreir<sup>a</sup>len

1262. <sup>1</sup> Mael-Sechlainn. — Before  
this entry another hand placed (*q.*  
[*aere*] 1263) on the margin of C;  
meaning that the remaining items  
belonged perhaps to that year.

[1263] <sup>1</sup> Domnall. — Here the  
A. L. C. begin 1263 with the  
annual luni-solar criteria. The  
re-adjustment of the chronology,  
chiefly in accordance with the  
A. L. C., is given within square

brackets. Confirmatory data are  
set forth under the several years.  
The textual arrangement has thus  
been preserved intact. The origi-  
nal dates (placed within round  
brackets on the margin) are, as a  
rule, correct in reference to the  
later items. The additions, namely,  
were made under the respective  
years to which they were considered  
to belong.

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria ; 7th, otherwise 4th, of the moon), A.D. 1262. A great host [was led] by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that much was destroyed by him. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir and Aedh, his son and the nobles of Connacht went to Es-ruadh before them with very great part of the cows of Connacht with them for the war, so that they made peace.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, on the Foreigners of Sliabh-Lugha and into Ciaraidhe, so that they took many cows away with them and killed many Foreigners.—Mael-Sechlainn,<sup>1</sup> son of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Stammerer, was killed by Foreigners.

[A.D. 1263] Domnall<sup>1</sup> Ua Domnaill killed Donn O'Breislen in the court of the bishop in Rath-both.—David Ua Finn, abbot of the Buill, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Aengus Ua Clumain, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Thomas Ua Ceallaigh, bishop of Cluainferta, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Ebdonn,<sup>3</sup> king of Lochlann, died in the Isles of Orc in coming to Ireland.—A hot Summer in this year.<sup>4</sup>—Donnsleibe Mac Cathmail, chief of Cenel-

C and D represent O'Donnell as slain by O'Breslen. This error has been dealt with in the textual note c-c.

<sup>2</sup> *Rested in Christ.*—The Dean and Chapter of Clonfert wrote for royal licence to elect, Thomas, the bishop, having died on the Epiphany [Jan. 6], 1263 (*D. I.*, III. 742). This goes to prove that the *Loch Ce* chronology is correct at this year.

<sup>3</sup> *Ebdonn.*—"According to the *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, the Irish had sent ambassadors to king Hakon, offering to submit them-

selves to him, if he would come and expel the English. See *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, c. 322 (*Fornmanna Sögur. Kaupmannahöfn*, 1835, vol. 10, p. 131) and Munch's *Norske Folks Historie*, Christiania, 1858, vol. i., part iv., p. 407. The Chron. Mannie at 1263 says: Venit Haco, rex Norwegiae, ad partes Scotiae (i.e. Hiberniae?) et nihil expediens reversus est ad Orcades et ibidem apud Kirkwall mortuus." Note by Editor of *A. L. C.* (*in loco*).

<sup>4</sup> *This year.*—D adds: In quo

Peaḡaḡ, occipit ept per Aeḡ buiḡe.—Aeḡ buiḡe iterum do piḡaḡ 7 Hiall Culanaḡ do innarbaḡ.

(Patricius,<sup>d</sup> idon, Mael-Patruis, hlla sḡannuil, archiepiscopur Aḡo[a]-Maḡa, ap paḡa Aḡppinn cum pallio, in cpatino iohannur ḡapḡit[a]e i n-Aḡo-Maḡa.—Aḡ moḡ ap ḡaimḡ an bliḡaḡin iḡ do ḡlaiḡ 7 do ḡorta<sup>d</sup>.)

B 63c

[Cal. Ian. (p.<sup>a</sup> 2, l. 18,<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>ab</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>]. Feiḡlim[iḡ] hlla Chonḡobuir, aipḡu Connaḡt, in<sup>1</sup> t-aen ḡaḡel rob' feḡp<sup>2</sup> maḡ[i]ur doḡi<sup>c</sup> i<sup>3</sup> n-Eḡinn i n-a pḡimeḡ pein, moḡtuur ept.—Caḡal, mac Taḡḡ hlla Conḡobaip, do marbaḡ le hAeḡ hlla Conḡobaip.—Tḡmaḡ hlla<sup>4</sup> Maicin, eḡpuc Luiḡne, quieuit in<sup>c</sup> [Chḡuḡto].—Tḡmaḡ, mac Pheḡḡail Mic ḡiaḡmata, eḡpuc Oilḡinḡ, quieuit in<sup>c</sup> [Chḡuḡto].—Caipḡen ḡliḡiḡ do leaḡaḡ la hAeḡ, mac Feiḡlimḡe<sup>5</sup> 7 le ḡoḡnall hlla n-ḡoḡnall.—Muḡpeḡaḡ hlla<sup>4</sup> Cepbaill, taḡpeḡ Calḡaḡiḡ<sup>6</sup>; Caḡal Maḡ Raḡnall, taḡpeḡ Muinnḡepu-hḡolaiḡ, quieuepunt in [Chḡuḡto].—ḡilla-na-Haem hlla<sup>4</sup> Cuinn, taḡpeḡ Muinnḡepu-ḡillḡa[i]n, moḡtuur ept.—Pḡateḡ

—*Domnall was killed* (lit. *to be killed*) *by Donn O' Breislen*. ḡo was marked underneath by the text hand, to shew that it was to be omitted (the meaning thus being that Donn was killed by Domnall). But the scribe forgot to change ḡonn O into the genitive, ḡonn U. Then the later hand undermarked ḡonn and placed ḡhuinn hlla leiḡ overhead, making the sense: (*Domnall Ua Domnaill* [nom. abs.], *the killing of Donn Ua Breislen* [*was done*] *by him*). In B (followed by C, D) do ḡonn hlla ḡpeḡlen—*by Donn Ua Breislen*—is given. But the slayer, as appears from an entry under the next year, was O'Donnell. <sup>a-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A. D. 1263. <sup>1</sup> an, A. <sup>2</sup> feḡp, A. <sup>3</sup> a, A. <sup>4</sup> O, A. <sup>5</sup> Feiḡlim, B. <sup>6</sup> iḡe, B. <sup>ab</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; blank in B. <sup>b</sup> Above the date a modern hand placed 1265, B. In C, another hand added (*rectius* 1265). The Tḡmaḡ (*bis*), ḡilla-na-naem and Caḡal Maḡ Raḡnall entries are omitted in D. <sup>c</sup> om., B.

O'Donill, collecto magno exercitu, | I Roirk et Asperam Tertiam  
invasit Fearmanagh [et] Breniffiam | [Garb-Trian] Connacie usque ad



Feradhaigh, was slain by Aedh [Ua Neill] the Tawny.— [1263]  
Aedh the Tawny again became king and Niall Culanach  
was expelled.

(Patrick, that is, Mael-Padraig, Ua Sganuil, archbishop (1262)  
of Ard-Macha, said Mass with the Pallium on the morrow  
[of the feast] of John the Baptist<sup>1</sup> [Sunday, June 25] in  
Ard-Macha.—Great destruction [was inflicted] on people  
this year by plague and by famine.)

[The original entries under 1263 belong to 1265.]

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. [1265]  
1263<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, arch-king of  
Connacht, the Gaidhel of most goodness that was in Ire-  
land in his own period, died.—Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua  
Conchobuir was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Thomas  
Ua Maicin, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>  
—Thomas, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmata, bishop of Oil-  
finn,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligeach was levelled  
by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh and by Domnall Ua Dom-  
naill.—Muredhach Ua Cerbaill, chief of Calraighe;  
Cathal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, rested in  
Christ.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-

Granardiam. Et obtenta victoria  
et obsidibus undique, rediit absque  
ulla resistentia.

The original is given at 1262 in  
the *Four Masters*.

(1262) <sup>1</sup>*Morrow of John the  
Baptist*—The *Four Masters* read in  
the *Octave*; which is meaningless  
here. The Chronicler noted the  
day, which, being Sunday, was  
naturally selected for the first ap-  
pearance of the archbishop in the  
Pallium.

[1265] <sup>1</sup>1263.—The entries of  
this (textual) year are dated 1265

in the *A. L. C.* For the correct-  
ness thereof, see Notes 2, 3, 5,  
*infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—In a letter,  
given in the church of Achonry on  
the morrow of Trinity Sunday  
[Monday, June 1], 1265, the Dean  
and Chapter pray for royal licence  
to elect, by reason of the death of  
Bishop Thomas (*D. I.*, II. 774).

<sup>3</sup> *Bishop of Oilfinn*.—Towards the  
end of 1265, the Dean and Chapter  
of Elphin pray for royal licence to  
elect in place of Thomas, the late  
bishop (*D. I.*, II. 781). It was

ῤατρηιυρ Ο Σζανναιλ, αιρδεppuc Ἀρδα-Μαῶα, απ<sup>d</sup> n-ḡenam<sup>d</sup> Caidbleaḡ coitcinne a n-ḡroicēat-āḡa in bliadain ri (pepua<sup>e</sup> pecunia, tertia et quarta port<sup>e</sup> p<sup>e</sup>rtum Omnium Sanctorum<sup>e</sup>).

(ḡonḡ hua ḡreiplen do maibad la ḡonnall hua n-ḡonnail i Raic-boḡ i cúirt an earpaḡ.—Ceḡ burde hua Heill do ḡabairt inḡine Mic ḡoirdealbais in uxorem<sup>f</sup>.)

[b<sub>1</sub>r.] Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> m., l. xx. ix.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> m.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup> ḡonnall hua heḡpa,<sup>1</sup> ri Luighe, do maibad do ḡhallaiḡ.—Maḡamain, mac Ceḡepnaiḡ hui Cheirin. ri Ciapairde, do maibad do ḡhallaiḡ.—Cúmhurde hua<sup>2</sup> Caḡa[i]n, ri Cian[n]aḡt, captur<sup>e</sup> ep<sup>e</sup>t p<sup>e</sup>p<sup>e</sup> ḡonem<sup>e</sup> plauum.<sup>c</sup>

(A)

Αιρδεppuc Ἀρδα-Μαῶα, ιdon, Mael-Patraic O Sgan-nail, do ḡenum tige timceall Ἀρδα-Μαῶα 7 ḡraic<sup>e</sup>ri Minupa do ḡabairt co hἈρδα-Μαῶα leirin p<sup>e</sup>ap cetna ipin bliadain ri.

(B)

ḡraic<sup>e</sup>ri Minupa do ḡabairt co hἈρδα-Μαῶα leirin αιρδεppucop, ιdon, le Mael-Patraic hua Sgan-nail 7 an p<sup>e</sup>p<sup>e</sup> cetna, ιdon, Mael-Patraic, do ḡenam tige timceall Ἀρδα-Μαῶα in bliadain ri.

A.D. 1263. <sup>d</sup> do ḡenam, B. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1264. <sup>1</sup> heḡpa, B. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>a</sup> Blank space, A, B (with the same meaning down to the textual year 1314, inclusive). <sup>b</sup> 1266 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1266, C. <sup>c</sup> Ceḡ burde (the Irish equivalent), B.

granted through Maurice, their clerk (*ib.*, 786-7).

<sup>4</sup> *This year.*—D adds: In quo O'Donill cum magno exercitu ivit in occursum Odonis I Conchuir ad Coresleave, exinde ad Cruaghan et ultra flumen Suka ad Clan-

Ricard, usque ad montes Eaghtai. Et in reditu ad Galliviam et Odone O'Connor redeunte ad propria, O'Donill cum suis pertransiuit flumina Sruthair et Roba et undique devastatione facta, in Tirta-waillii [Tir-Ambalghadha] rediit,

Gillga[i]n, died.—Friar Patrick O'Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, held a General Chapter in Drochet-atha this year<sup>4</sup> (the 2nd,<sup>5</sup> 3rd and 4th week-days after the Feast of All Saints). [1265]

(Donn<sup>1</sup> Ua Breslen was killed by Domnall Ua Domnaill in Rath-both in the court of the bishop.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny took the daughter of Mac Goisdealbaigh to wife.) (1263)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. [1264Bis.] 1264.<sup>1</sup> Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, was killed by the Foreigners.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king of Ciaraidhe, was killed by Foreigners.—Cumhuidhe Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta, was taken prisoner by Aedh the Tawny.

(A)

The archbishop of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Patraic O'Sgannail, made a ditch around Ard-Macha and Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the same person in this year.

(B)

Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the archbishop, namely, by Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail and the same person, that is, Mael-Padraig, made a ditch around Ard-Macha this year.

*citra flumen Moye, cum multis armentis et obsidibus, habitâ victoriâ in toto suo progressu illa vice.*

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1263.

<sup>5</sup> *The 2nd, etc.*—The interlineation shows that the date was 1265. In that year All Saints' Day (Nov. 1) fell on Sunday. In 1263, it fell on Wednesday.

(1263) <sup>1</sup> *Donn.* — This agrees with the chronology of the *Annals of Loch Ce*, which place the death of O'Breslen in 1263. See above, the first entry under [1263].

[1264] <sup>1</sup> Of the entries under this year, the 1st, 3rd and 4th are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1264; the 2nd is at 1266; the 1st is repeated at the latter year.

A 62a (Աթ<sup>1</sup> Բարձե հԱս Խեղլ, ր Կիթե-հԵօզան, յօ չաճաւ  
 Կիթերոճայր Օրճիաւլ.— | benedictio ppatrur Catholici,  
 pprecatorur domur Aporolorum Petri et Pauli de  
 Aromachia, ad abbasiam domur sanctae Mariae de  
 Cločar.—Frater Patriciur hԱս Mupeaճաիճ, abbas  
 monasterii Aporolorum Petri et Pauli, deponitur  
 ept et substituitur ept abbas de Daeri, pcolicet,  
 Cyprianur Mhagjiaճpazan.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> un., l. 11.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> .u<sup>ob</sup>  
 [-un.<sup>o</sup>]. Աճաճ մօր եթը րի Տարան 7 Տիմուն Մարթօ.  
 —Մարճաճ Մաճ Տաճոն յօ չաճաւ Լա Ծոմնալ Մաճ  
 Մաճնա 7 ա շոննաճիճ իւլաւ մ<sup>1</sup> Լաբլա 7 ա էճ յր<sup>2</sup>  
 քարսո.—ԲիճԼիմիճ<sup>c</sup> հԱս ԿոնճօԲար,<sup>3</sup> րի Կոնաճէ մօր-  
 տար երտ.

(Frater<sup>d</sup> Patriciur hԱս Մարթաճաիճ ար n-ա չաճաւ  
 արիճ ճւմ ա ածաւն քեմ.—Աթ<sup>1</sup> Բարձե հԱս Խեղլ 7  
 Աթեր ա Ծար, լոն, Լաբլա Ալաճ, յօ ճւլ ա Կիր-Կոնալլ,  
 րլաճ, 7 ուր՝ չաճաճար տան, յա տրիր.<sup>d</sup>)

[Ծիր.] Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 1., l. xii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
 un.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-un.<sup>o</sup>] Concobur hԱս Ծարան, րի Կաճ-Մարան, յօ  
 B 63d րի [ա] մաճ, Տօնոն 7 ճաւն | մոճա աւլ<sup>1</sup> (7<sup>c</sup> Ծարան րաճ,  
 ա մաճ, յօ չաճաւ ա մաճ<sup>c</sup>).—ԿօրրճելԲաճ, մաճ Աթա

A.D. 1264. <sup>d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1265. <sup>1</sup>an, A. <sup>2</sup>րան, A. <sup>3</sup>—Բար, A. <sup>b</sup> 1267, overhead, n. t. h.,  
 B; *alias* 1267, C. <sup>c</sup> Opposite this word, l. m., n. t. h., B, is: *supra in initio*  
*paginae*, referring to the top of the column, where the obit is also recorded,  
 under 1263[-5]. This duplicate entry is given in A, B, C, D. <sup>d</sup>n. t. h.,  
 A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1266. <sup>1</sup>աւ, A; ի, B. <sup>b</sup> 1268, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius*  
 1268, C. <sup>c</sup>r. m., t. h., B; om., A, C; given in D.

[1267] <sup>1</sup> 1265. — Henceforward,  
 to 1378 (=1373 of text), after which  
 year the chronology is correct,  
 in Text and Translation, the

square-bracketed Ferial and  
 Epact correspond with the simi-  
 larly placed A.D.

All the items are given under



(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, king of Tir-Eogain, took the lordship of Oirghialla.—Benediction of Friar Catholicus, Precentor of the House of the Apostles Peter and Paul of Ard-Macha, to the abbacy of the House of St. Mary of Clochar.—Friar Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, abbot of the Monastery of the Apostles Peter and Paul, was deposed and the abbot of Daire, namely, Christian Mag Shanhragan, was substituted.) (1264)

[The entries of 1266 are omitted.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. 1265<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Great war<sup>2</sup> between the king of the Saxons and Simon Montfort.—Murchadh Mac Suibhne was taken prisoner by Domnall Mac Maghnusa and he was handed into the custody of the Earl [de Burgh] and he died in the prison.—Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht, died.<sup>3</sup> [1267]

(Friar Patrick Ua Muiredhaigh was taken back to his own abbacy.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny and Walter de Burgh, namely, Earl of Ulster, went into Tir-Conaill with a host and they gained neither hold nor sway.) (1265)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1266[-8]. Concobur<sup>1</sup> Ua Briain, king of Thomond; was killed along with [his] son, Johnikin, by Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Briain. And many other persons [were slain with him]. (And Brian the Red, his son, took his [1268])

1265 in the *A. L. C.* The two first are, however, repeated at 1267. The true year is determined if the opening entry refers to the battle of Evesham, which was fought Aug. 6, 1265.

<sup>2</sup> *Great war.*—Expanded thus in *D*: Maxima belli expectatio ac

violentarum guerrarum commotio.

<sup>3</sup> *Died.*—Repetition of an obit at 1265 (=1263 of text), *supra*.

[1268] <sup>1</sup> *Conchobur.*—The four original items of the textual year, 1266, are given under 1268 in the *A. L. C.*

hli Concōbur, daltā hUa<sup>2</sup>-mōrūm, quieuit in<sup>d</sup> [Chriſto].  
—Concōbur hUa Ceallaiḡ quieuit in<sup>d</sup> [Chriſto].—Diar-  
mar hUa ōrūm, in per lep'marbaḡ Concōbur, to  
marbaḡ ino.

(Ecclesia<sup>c</sup> maior sancti Patricii in Ardmachene  
[ciuitate] infra murum incepta est per Archiepiscopum  
Ardmachanum, id est, Mael-Patruis hUa  
Sgannail. —Laclainn Macana extra portam cup[a]e  
Domini Archiepiscopi in ulcionem Muirēaḡ hli  
Anluain per Eadmarcaḡ hUa hAnluain est occisus.  
—Cimiterium patrum Minorum de Ardmacha con-  
secratum est per eundem Patricium, Archiepiscopum et  
Dominum Rapotenrem, Dunnopenrem et Condepenrem.  
—Pater Carbricur hUa Scuaba consecratur est in  
Rapotenrem [episcopum<sup>o</sup>].

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xxiii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
un.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Cairlén Rora-Comain do ḡenain La Roiſert  
D'Upport, iurair na hErenn<sup>1</sup> 7 le Gallaiḡ Erenn re  
ruḡ<sup>2</sup> Aeḡa, mic Perḡlimtē hUa<sup>c</sup> Concōbur<sup>c</sup> 7 Aeḡa fenn i  
n-galur an tan rin 7 pocreḡaḡ 7 rohairḡeḡ mórān do  
Connaḡtaḡ cum in cārlēn rin.—Cairlén Sliḡiḡ do  
ḡenum le Mac Muirir.—Taḡḡ<sup>c</sup> mac Heill Mic Muirpe-

A.D. 1266. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>d</sup>om., B. <sup>cc</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C. The last  
item is given in D.

A.D. 1267. <sup>1</sup>in, B. <sup>2</sup>ruḡe, B. <sup>b</sup> 1269, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*  
1269, C. <sup>cc</sup>om., B, C; given in D.

<sup>2</sup> Was killed therefor.—D adds:  
in ecclesia magna Ardmaghensi,  
de consensu et industria archi-  
episcopi Patricii I Skanill. The  
translator apparently confounded  
this with the following (additional)  
entry.

(1266) <sup>1</sup> Church.—Placed, no

doubt correctly, by the *Four  
Masters* under 1268.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Scuaba*.—The *A. L. C.* call  
him a Dominican, adding that he  
was consecrated in Armagh in 1266.  
On the translation of O'Sgannel to  
Armagh (1261, *supra*), the minority  
of the Chapter elected the arch-

place.)—Toirrdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir, the [1268]  
foster-son of the Ui-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Conchobur  
Ua Ceallaigh, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Ua Briain, the  
person by whom was killed Conchobur, was killed there-  
for.<sup>2</sup>

(The larger church<sup>1</sup> of St. Patrick in the city of Ard- (1266)  
Macha within the wall was commenced by the archbishop  
of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail.—  
Lachlainn Ma[c] Cana was slain outside the door of the  
court of the Lord Archbishop by Eachmarcach Ua Anluain,  
in revenge of [the slaying of] Murchadh Ua Anluain.—  
The Cemetery of the Friars Minor of Ard-Macha was  
consecrated by the same Patrick, archbishop and the Lords  
[bishops] of Rath-both, Dun and Conneri.—Friar Cairbre  
Ua Scuaba<sup>2</sup> was consecrated bishop of Rath-both.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. [1269]  
1267<sup>1</sup>[-9]. The castle of Ros-Comain was built by Robert  
D'Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland and by the Foreigners of  
Ireland during the reign of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua  
Conchobuir. And Aedh himself was in sickness at that  
time and much of Connacht was despoiled and harried for  
[the building of] that castle.—The castle of Sligeach was  
built by Fitz Maurice.<sup>2</sup>—Tadhg, son of Niall Mac Muired-

deacon, Henry; the majority, the  
abbot of "the Monastery of Nigra-  
cella" [Dub-Reclas] of Derry.  
The archbishop of Armagh an-  
nulled the election of the arch-  
deacon, who proceeded to Rome to  
prosecute an appeal and died there.  
On Dec. 3, 1263, Urban IV. passed  
over the abbot and appointed John  
de Alneto, a Franciscan resident in  
Ireland (Theiner, pp. 92-3). On  
the 28th April, 1265, John was

excused on the plea of incurable  
infirmity by Clement IV., who re-  
served the appointment to himself  
(*ib.*, p. 96). The result appears in  
the present entry.

[1269] <sup>1</sup> 1267. — The original  
entries of the (textual) year 1267  
are given in the *A. L. C.* under  
1269.

<sup>2</sup> *Fitz-Maurice*.—D adds: Quod  
antea O'Donill et Odo O'Connor  
funditus prostrarunt.

ῥαῖξ, το μαρβαῖ 1 n-οἰ-ρῖνν το ῖεppenaῖ τοῖναιῖ το  
muinnrῖr α bpaṭar pein.—Ἀεῖ, mac Domnaill hli  
ῖepṣaill, το μαρβαῖ το ῖhallaib 7 ὅ'a bpaṭarῖ pein.  
—Ἀεῖ hli ῖinn, raí oirῖrῖṭṣ, quieuit in<sup>3</sup> [Chyrto].—  
Ὕrian,<sup>4</sup> mac Domnaill duib hli Easra, το μαρβαῖ la  
ῖallaib.<sup>4</sup>

(Dauṛḡ hli Ὕragan, erbas Cloṛar, qui uirtuorpe  
et p̄deliter p̄o depercione iur̄ici[a]e et iur̄i eccle-  
ri[a]e Clochopenr̄iṭ p̄p tempur̄ uir̄[a]e eiur̄ laborauit,  
obit hoc anno. Ocur̄ a aḡlacāḡ immainr̄iṭr̄i mhellir̄-  
p̄oint, oir̄ dobo manaḡ ὅ'a manḡaib̄ pein he p̄oimer̄in.<sup>5</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. u.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
um.<sup>o</sup> [-lxx<sup>o</sup>] Μαῖοm Ἀῖα-m-ḡip le hḡeḡ, mac ῖeṛḡ-  
limṡe 7 le Connaḡtarῖ ar̄ in 1ar̄la, ῖoon ar̄ Ὑṭer<sup>1</sup> α  
Ὕp̄c 7 ar̄ ῖhallaib̄ Eṛenn ar̄ḡena, ὅu 1 tucāḡ ḡr̄  
A 62b ὅiar̄mῖḡe<sup>2</sup> | ar̄ ῖhallaib̄ 7 ὅogabaḡ ann Ὑlliam ὅg α  
Ὕp̄c 7 p̄omaṛbaḡ é iar̄ḡain ῖr̄in lam̄ c̄ona. Ocur̄ ní  
mó corḡar̄ ná caṭir̄ḡal ὅ'a tuc̄rat ῖar̄ḡhl̄ το ῖhallaib̄  
1 n-Eṛinn p̄am̄ inar̄. Ὑar̄ p̄omaṛbaḡ Ricar̄ḡ na coille,  
bpaṭar̄ an 1ar̄la, 7 seon Ὑuṭilér̄ 7 p̄uṛep̄ḡa<sup>3</sup> im̄ḡa  
aṭi<sup>4</sup> 7 ῖoill 7 ῖar̄ḡil ὅiar̄mῖḡe 7 p̄or̄ḡaḡ c̄et<sup>5</sup> ὅ'eaḡaib̄  
co n-α l̄m̄p̄ḡaib̄ 7 co n-α n-ḡillaṭaib̄.—Comar̄baḡ<sup>6</sup>  
ῖar̄ḡar̄ḡ, ῖoon, Mael-ῖar̄ḡar̄ḡ hli ῖḡar̄ḡaib̄, quieuit in  
[Chyrto].—ῖor̄ḡa mór̄ ὅ[ḡ]olaḡṭa 1<sup>6</sup> n-Eṛinn ῖr̄in

A.D. 1267. <sup>3</sup> om., B. <sup>4</sup> d om., B, C, D. <sup>5</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1268. <sup>1</sup> Ὕhar̄, B. <sup>2</sup> r̄ne, A. <sup>3</sup> p̄uṛep̄ḡa (=eḡa), A; —eḡa, B.  
<sup>4</sup> eile, A; íi, B. <sup>5</sup> c. (the Latin equivalent), A, B. <sup>6</sup> α, A. <sup>7</sup> 1271  
(alias 1270), overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1270, n. t. h., C. <sup>8</sup> om., A;  
given in B, C, D. <sup>4</sup> om., B, C, D.

(1267) <sup>1</sup> *Ua Bragan*.—His death  
is given by the *F. M.* at 1269.  
But the present obit appears to  
have been composed by one well  
acquainted with the date.

<sup>2</sup> *Before that*.—That is, the con-

text shows, before he was made  
bishop. The *F. M.* omit the words;  
whence O'Donovan (iii. 406) erro-  
neously concluded that O'Bragan  
"had retired into the monastery  
some time before his death."



haigh, was killed in Oil-finn by an ill-mannered servitor [1269] of the retinue of his own kinsman.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Ferghaill, was killed by the Foreigners and by his own kinsmen.—Aedh Ua Finn, master of harmony, rested in Christ.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra the Black, was killed by the Foreigners.

(David Ua Bragan,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Clochar, who laboured [1267] courageously and faithfully in defence of justice and the right of the church of Clochar during the time of his life, died this year. And he was buried in the Monastery of Mellifont, for he was a monk of its monks before that.<sup>2</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. [1270] 1268<sup>1</sup>[-70]. The defeat of Ath-in-chip<sup>2</sup> [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and by the Connachtmen on the Earl, namely, on Walter de Burgh and on the Foreigners of Ireland besides, wherein was committed slaughter innumerable on the Foreigners. And William de Burgh junior was taken prisoner there and he was killed afterwards in the same captivity. And not greater than it was any defeat, or battle-rout that the Gaidhil ever gave to the Foreigners in Ireland previously. For there was killed Richard of the Wood, kinsman of the Earl, as well as John Butler and many other knights and Foreigners and Gaidhil innumerable. And there were abandoned one hundred horses<sup>3</sup> with their breastplates and with their saddles.—The successor of [St.] Patrick,<sup>4</sup> namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, rested in Christ.—

[1270]. <sup>1</sup> 1268.—The original items of the (textual) year 1268 are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1270; except the last, which is placed under 1269. The second is also given at the latter year.

<sup>2</sup> *Ath-in-chip*.—*Ford of the beam*. Apud Vadum trabis, vulgo dictum Agh kipp, D.

<sup>3</sup> *Horses, etc.*—Centum equi Anglico apparatu circumdati, una cum militum armatura relictæ fuerunt, D.

<sup>4</sup> *Successor of Patrick*.—That is, archbishop of Armagh. The textual date, we have abundant proof, is two years in advance. Briccius (presumably, the Latin alias of



Great, unbearable famine in Ireland this year.—Christina, [1270] daughter of Ua Nechtain, wife of Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Midian, the woman that was of best shape and generosity and piety that was in one time with herself and that gave most to the Grey Order,<sup>5</sup> rested in Christ.

(Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, (1268) went to the house of the king of the Saxons this year and came from the east again the same year with great power.—Eachmarcach Ua Anluain, king of the Oirthir, was taken prisoner by Walter de Marisco, namely, the Constable of Ros-na-cairge and he escaped from him the same year.—Michael Mac-an-tshair,<sup>1</sup> Official of Ard-Macha, was consecrated bishop in Clochar by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, on the morrow of the Nativity of Blessed Mary [Sept 8<sup>2</sup>].

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. [1271] 1269[-71]. The son<sup>2</sup> of John de Verdon was killed by Walter de Burgh.—Simon Mag Craith, dean of Ard-carna, rested in peace.—Mathgamain Mag Carrthaigh was killed.—Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster and lord of Connacht, died.<sup>3</sup>—The castle of Tech-templá was broken down by Aedh Ua Conchobuir.—Donnehadh Mag Shamhrudhain rested in Christ.<sup>4</sup>—The castle of Ros-comain and

<sup>5</sup> *Grey Order*.—Namely, the Cistercian.

(1268) <sup>1</sup> *Mac-an-tshair*.—Son of the wright. Generally anglicized Carpenter.

<sup>2</sup> *Sept. 8*.—In 1268 it fell on Sunday, one of the days prescribed for conferring episcopal consecration.

[1271] <sup>1</sup> 1269.—Of the entries of the (textual) year, 1269, the first, fourth, fifth, and seventh (except the *Ros-Comain* item) are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1271. The sixth,

*Ros-Comain* of the seventh, the eighth, ninth and eleventh are placed under 1272 in the same Annals.

<sup>2</sup> *The son*.—Called Nicholas in the *A. L. C.*; which state that he was slain by Geoffrey O'Ferrall and the people of Annaly (co. Longford).

<sup>3</sup> *Died*.—In Galway castle, according to the *A. L. C.*

<sup>4</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—In the *A. L. C.* he is said to have been slain by his brother, Thomas.

Comain 7 cairlen Sligiḡ 7 cairlen Cēa-liaḡ do leaḡ la hCēb, mac Feiblimē.

[bṽ.] [A.D. M.° cc.° lxx.° ii.°] Muirḡir, mac Donnčāda, tigeṽna Thipe-hOilella, neč dob' perr eimeč 7 tinnlacač do Connačtaib, do éḡ a Murbač illongpoṽt<sup>3</sup> hUí Domnail 7 a bṽeč co Mainṽter na bUille 7 a aḡnucal inṽti co honorač.—Clann-Muirceṽtaḡ do bUil i n-larčar Chonnačt, ḡur'marbač Leo hOṽri Mac Mheṽuc<sup>3</sup> 7 hCnṽi bUitillér.—Cairlen Renna-buin do leaḡ la hCēb hUa Cončobuir.—Tačḡ baill, mac Cēda, quieuit in Chṽirto<sup>4</sup>.

[Cal. Ian. [p.° i., l. ix.°], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° [-ii.°]<sup>a</sup> Cončobuir bUide, Mac Cirt hUí Ruairc, ṽi bṽeṽne, do marbač la mac Cončobuir, mic Thigṽna[i]n hUí Cončobuir 7 romaṽbač in t-é romaṽb.—Eačair Māḡ Mačḡamna quieuit in [Chṽirto].— | Cṽeč<sup>1</sup> do denum do Shiurṽan o'ṽireṽra ṽin Copunn 7 becan do macaib ṽiḡ Connačt do bṽeč foṽra 7 aṽḡlicur do denum tṽe ṽurail oṽočāine, ḡur'marbač Domnail, mac Donnčāda, mic Maḡnura 7 Maḡnur, mac Cirt 7 Oṽrečtač Mac Cēuḡain<sup>2</sup> 7 Cēb hUa bUṽn 7 daṽne imčā aili.<sup>3</sup>

A 62c

(Loṽouicur,<sup>c</sup> ṽon, Ločair naēm, ṽiḡ Franc, do toul cum nime, decimo quarto Kalenṽar Septimbṽir, in bliāčain ṽi, 1270; ṽon, Ločair, mac Ločair.<sup>c</sup>)

A.D. 1269. <sup>2</sup>a long—, A. <sup>3</sup>Mheṽic, A. The t. h. wrote mēc; ṽi was inserted, n. t. h. <sup>b</sup> 1272, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1271, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup> mac Mheḡ (Carrṽtaḡ)—*son of Mac (Carrthaigh)*, B. <sup>d</sup>om., A.

A.D. 1270. <sup>1</sup>cṽeāč, B. <sup>2</sup>—ḡan, A. <sup>3</sup>eile, A; ii, B. <sup>b</sup> 1273, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1272; *rel* 1273, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup>t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[1272] <sup>1</sup> Maurice, etc.—From this entry to the textual year 1281 (= 1284) inclusive, these Annals are three years antedated.

<sup>2</sup> Clann - Muircertaigh. — Descen-

dents of Muircertach (the Momonian, son of Turlough Mor O'Conor, king of Connacht).

<sup>3</sup> Tadhg the Blind.—Grandson of Cathal Red-hand O'Conor, king of



the castle of Sligeach and the castle of Ath-liag were [1271] levelled by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair].

[A.D. 1272]. Maurice,<sup>1</sup> son of Donnchadh [Ua Mael- [1272 Bis.] ruanaigh] lord of Tir-Oilella, one that was the best of the Connachtmen for hospitality and gratuity, died in Mur- X bach, in the camp of Ua Domnaill and he was carried to the Monastery of the Buill and honourably buried therein.—The Clann-Muircertaigh<sup>2</sup> went into the West of Connacht, so that Hoidsi Mac Mebric and Henry Butler were killed by them.—The castle of Rinn-duin was levelled by Aedh Ua Conchobuir.—Tadhg the Blind,<sup>3</sup> son of Aedh, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. [1273] 1270<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Conchobur the Tawny, son of Art Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed by the son of Conchobur, son of Tigernan Ua Concobuir and he who killed [him] was killed therein.—Eochaidh Mac Mathgamna [king of Oirghialla] rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—A foray was made by Jordan de Exeter into the Corann. And a few of the sons of the kings of Connacht overtook them and an imprudence was committed [by the Connacht leaders] through advice of evil persons, so that Domnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair] and Maghnus, son of Art [Ua Conchobair] and Oirechtach Mac Aedhugain and Aedh Ua Birn and many other persons were killed.

(Louis,<sup>1</sup> namely, Saint Louis, king of the French, went [1270] to heaven on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19] this year, 1270. That is Louis [IX.], son of Louis [VIII.] )

Connacht, according to the *A. L. C.* ; which add that he was blinded by the O'Reillys (co. Cavan).

[1273] <sup>1</sup> 1270.—All the entries of the (textual) year 1270 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1273.

<sup>2</sup> *Rested in Christ.* — But the *A. L. C.* state that he and many others along with him were slain by O'Hanlon and the Cenel-Owen.

(1270) <sup>1</sup> *Louis.*—Died Aug. 25 (*L'Art de vérif. les dates*), 1270;

B 64b

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> n., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>a</sup> b  
[ii.<sup>o</sup>] Domnall, mac Mašnupa, mic Muircepraiš  
Muinníš hUí Cončobuir, rai bpuinnai 7 peiceih cortčenn,  
comlan<sup>c</sup> do'n ciníuð ðaenna, quieuit in [Chpυto].—  
Šilla-na-naem O Peršail, aen paš<sup>u</sup> čaipreč Epenn i<sup>2</sup> n-a<sup>2</sup>  
aímrip<sup>r</sup> fein, quieuit<sup>d</sup> in [Chpυto].<sup>d</sup>—Aeð, mac Feið-  
limče<sup>3</sup> hUí Cončobuir, pi Connačt 7 aðbur aipripš  
Epenn, per ba mó špan 7 coršar dobi i n-Epinn,  
quieuit in [Chpυto].—Tigernan, mac Aeða hUí  
Ruairc, pi ðreirne, quieuit in [Chpυto].—Eogan, mac  
Ruairpi hUí<sup>4</sup> Concobair, pi Connačt pe raič, a marbað  
i Mainripir na m-ðračar i Rop-Comain (la<sup>a</sup> a bpačpaš  
fein<sup>o</sup>).—Aeð, mac Cačail doill hUí Concobuir, pi Con-  
načt pe caeirðip, quieuit in [Chpυto] (Domarbað<sup>o</sup>  
la Tommaltač Mhaš Oípeačtaiš 7 do čomairle Šilla-  
Cpυt hUí ðhipn.<sup>o</sup>).—Cačal Maš Phlannčaða, tairreč  
Daprpaiš, quieuit in [Chpυto].—Taðš hUí<sup>5</sup> Dalaš  
(idon,<sup>i</sup> mac Cepšail buiðe, d'ar n-doiš<sup>i</sup>), rai maič pe  
dan, quieuit in [Chpυto].—Cairbpi hUí Šguaba, erpuc  
Tipe-Conall, (in<sup>8</sup> Chpυto quieuit et<sup>8</sup>) in Curia obiit.

(Mail-Šeačlann,<sup>b</sup> mac Amlaíh, mic Aipr hUí  
Ruairc, piš Daprpaiše, do marbað la Cončuap, mac  
Domnall, mic Neill hUí Ruairc.<sup>b</sup>)

A.D. 1271. <sup>1-a</sup>, B. <sup>2-2</sup>na (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>2-mrð</sup>, B. <sup>41</sup>, A.  
<sup>5</sup>O, A. <sup>b</sup> 1274 overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1274, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup>om., B.  
<sup>d-d</sup>om., A. <sup>o-o</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>i-i</sup>itl., t. h., B; om., A;  
given in C, D. <sup>8-8</sup>in Christo quieuit is the textual reading in B. *Et in*  
*curia obiit* is interlined, t. h. C has *in Christo quieuit*, with *in curia* inter-  
lined. D gives *quieuit*. <sup>h-h</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

canonized by Boniface VIII., Aug.  
11, 1297.

[1274]<sup>1</sup> 1271.—The first of entry  
the (textual) year 1271 is dated 1273  
in the *A. L. C.* The others (except  
the last, which is under 1275) are  
given at 1274 in the same Annals.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh*.—Thus freely rendered in

D: Odo Mac Feilem I Conor, rex  
Conaciae, qui fuit expectatus  
futurus rex Hibernie propter sua  
magnalia acta contra Anglicanos,  
cum quibus cunctis diebus sue vite  
incessanter luctabat, quieuit.

In the *A. L. C.*, Aedh is said to  
have died on Thursday, May 3, the

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1271 <sup>1</sup>[-4]. Domnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir the Momonian, eminent donor and a general, perfect benefactor to the human race, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-naem O'Ferghail, the most choice of the chiefs of Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Aedh,<sup>2</sup> son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and future arch-king of Ireland, the man most feared and victorious that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Tigernan, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Eogan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht for a quarter [of a year], was killed in the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-Comain (by his own kinsmen).—Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir the Blind, king of Connacht for a fortnight, rested<sup>3</sup> in Christ. (He was killed by Tomaltach Mag Oirechtaigh and by counsel of Gilla-Crist Ua Birn.)—Cathal Mag Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighe, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Ua Dalaigh (namely, son of Cerball the Tawny, in our opinion), a good master in poetry, rested in Christ.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba, bishop of Tir-Conaill, (rested in Christ and) died in the Curia.<sup>4</sup> [1274]

(Mail-Sechlainn,<sup>1</sup> son of Amlaimh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, king of Dartraighi, was killed by Conchubhar, son of Domnall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc.) (1271)

feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross. Accordingly, at this year the *Annals of Ulster* are three years in advance. In 1274, May 3 fell on Thursday; in 1271, on Sunday.

<sup>3</sup> *Rested*.—Namely, died a natural death. So the two MSS. and the two translations. But there can be no doubt, from the proofs given in the *A. L. C.*, that he was slain. The correction interlined in *A* is consequently well founded.

<sup>4</sup> *Died in the Curia*.—That is, in

the Papal Court. 'Ware (*Bishops*, ed. Harris, p. 271) states on the authority of the "*Annals of Loch-Keel*" that Bishop O'Scoba died at Rome; but it is clear that Ware did not quote from the original of the present volumes, as there is no mention of Rome either in this MS., or in the so-called *Annals of Connacht*.' (Note to *A. L. C.*, i. p. 478.) Ware most probably quoted from *C*, in which *in Curia* is interlined over *in Christo*.

(1271) <sup>1</sup> *Mail-Sechlainn*.—Given



[Cal 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. 1.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Aru, mac Caṡail riabaiṡ, rí ḡreirne, morṡuup eru.—Ruairí, mac Toirirḡelbaiṡ hUí Concobuir, do ṡaṡail o'a braṡair féin, do Thaḡṡ, mac Thoirirḡelbaiṡ hUí<sup>o</sup> Concobair (7 Taḡṡ, mac Caṡail, mic Diarmota, do arṡain uile leir<sup>o</sup>) 7 Concobur, mac Feirṡail, mic Donnḡaḡa, mic Muirceṡaiṡ, do marbaḡ o'a braṡair féin.—In e-erpuṡ hUa<sup>1</sup> Laiḡis,<sup>1</sup> erpuṡ Cille-alao, quieuit in [Churru].

(Ruairí<sup>a</sup> hUa Conḡubair o'eloṡ 7 Conḡubar hUa hCinli do breiṡ leir 7 a leanmuin ṡu maiṡ 7 breiṡ ar Conḡubar 7 a ṡarbaḡ.—Cairbre hUa rṡuaba, eprcop Raṡa-boṡ, quieuit.—Aru, mac Caṡail riabaiṡ, rí ḡreirne, do marbaḡ do Mhuinṡir-ṡhearuḡan.—Tomar Mhacṡ ṡharṡuṡain do ṡarbaḡ la Cmel-Luaṡan.<sup>a</sup>)

[b. r.] [Cal 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xi.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-ui.<sup>o</sup>] Aeḡ Muimneḡ, mac Feirḡlimṡe,<sup>1</sup> do ṡiaṡṡain arin Muimain imeṡ Connacṡ 7 ṡiaṡṡ<sup>2</sup> do Clainn Cairr-

A.D. 1272. <sup>1</sup> Uallanḡis, A.—<sup>b</sup> 1275 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C, D. The portion within brackets is itl., n. t. h. <sup>d</sup> 4 n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1273. <sup>1</sup> mṡo, B. <sup>2</sup> eoṡṡ, B. <sup>b</sup> 1276, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C.

under 1274 in the *A. L. C.* It is accordingly misplaced here.

[1275] <sup>1</sup> 1272.—The entries, both original and added, of the (textual) year 1272 are dated 1275 in the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Died*.—The second additional entry (which was inserted perhaps to correct this and with which the *A. L. C.* agree) states that he was killed.

<sup>3</sup> *By his own kinsman*.—Omitted in D, which adds: O'Donill asportatis nauiculis ad Luagh Earne et

exinde ad Luagh Uoghtiar et ibi circumiacientium omnium diuitias reperit et tandem, subiugatis circumquaque incolis illarum terrarum, cum summa victoria rediit.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1272.

<sup>4</sup> *Laidhig*.—Laydin, C; Lagaire, with *Laidin* overhead, D.

(1272) <sup>1</sup> *Ua Scuaba*.—See [1274], note 4, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Thomas*.—See [1271], note 4, *supra*.



Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1275] 1272<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, died.<sup>2</sup>—Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by his own kinsman,<sup>3</sup> [namely] by Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Conchobair (and Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda was despoiled completely by him) and Conchobur, son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach, was killed by his own kinsman.—The bishop Ua Laidhig,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.

(Ruaghri Ua Conchubhair escaped and took Conchubhar Ua Ainli with him. But they were well followed and Conchubar was caught and killed.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Rath-both, rested.—Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, was killed by the Muinnter-Ghearudhan.—Thomas<sup>2</sup> Mag Shamhrughain was killed by the Cenel-Luachan.) (1272)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1276 Bis.] 1273<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Aedh<sup>2</sup> the Momonian, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], came out of Munster into the midst of Connacht and the children of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair]

[1276] <sup>1</sup> 1273.—The entries of the (textual) year 1273 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1276.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh*.—This item is rather a mnemonic note than a historical record. Its brevity is misleading, as well as obscure. According to Mageoghegan's 'Version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise': "A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster and came to Connoght from thence.

And as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silmoreye [Sil-Muiredhaigh, the O'Conors] and Clann Moyleronie [Sil-Mailruanaigh, the O'Flynnns] accepted of him and had him in great account and reverence."

On being accepted as king, the sons of Toirdelbach (Torlough), Ruaidhri and Tadhg, fled into Tiroconnell to O'Donnell. Their coming into the country is the foray mentioned in the first additional entry. They were slain in 1278(= 1275 of the text).

- A 62d δελβαῖς ἀρτιρ.<sup>c</sup>—Διαρματ, mac Ḥille-Muire | hūi mhorua. pū ūlað, queuit in [Chyrto].—Cpeč<sup>d</sup> do ðenum do mac Pheðlimē ar Clainn-Muircepaḡ 7 i topaðeēt na cpeīce romaḡbað Ḥilla-na-n-angel O Conpa.<sup>d</sup>—Domnall, mac Heill, mic Conḡalaḡ hūi Ruairc (pū<sup>a</sup> a paitea Ḥilla in in me<sup>e</sup>), do maḡbað la hūa Nečtan.

(Cpeač<sup>f</sup> do ðenum le Cloinn Toirpðealbaḡ ar mac Pheðlim[ē] 7 ar macaḡ Mic Ŭhiarmmoḡa 7 Ḥilla-Cyḡo hūa Maḡl-ðpenaḡn do maḡbað leo an la rin.—Ḥilla-Cyḡo hūa Neačtan 7 ūlliam hūa Neačtan do maḡbað la Ruaiḡp, mac Toirpðealbaḡ hūi Concu-ḡar.<sup>f</sup>)

- B 64c | Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xxiii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-iiii.] Ḥilla-na-naem hūa<sup>1</sup> Ḷpūn queuit in [Chyrto].—Ḷpūan puað hūa Ḷpūan queuit in [Chyrto].—Ḷpaen hūa Maḡl-močepḡḡi,<sup>2</sup> ab Cenannpa,<sup>3</sup> in<sup>c</sup> Chyrto queuit.<sup>o</sup>

A.D. 1273. <sup>o</sup> pūn tūp—into the country. B, C; om., D. <sup>d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1274. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> Maḡl—, B. <sup>3</sup> Cenannpa, B.—<sup>b</sup> 1277, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup> queuit in, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Son*.—The *Four Masters* give Mag Giolla Muire, omitting Ua Morna. (The editor of the *A. L. C.*, i. p. 479, says by oversight that they call him *O'Gillamuire*.) They add that he was lord of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down).

<sup>4</sup> *Clainn-Muircertaigh*.—See [1272] note 2, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Domnall*.—Donaldus O'Roirk occisus per O'Neachten, D. It adds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis collecto magno exercitu ex Conacia et Connallia, invasit Tironiam et depredata undique patria rediit

victoriosus cum obsidibus multis et ingenti preda omnis generis.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1273.

(1273) <sup>1</sup> *A foray*.—This and the following entry are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1276. They were placed here perhaps as having reference to the main subject matter of the textual year.

[1277] <sup>1</sup> 1274.—The two events of the (textual) year, 1275, are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1277.

<sup>2</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—That is, died a natural death. But this is a very

came into the country [to oppose him].—Diarmait, son<sup>3</sup> of [1276 Bis.] Gilla-Muire Ua Morna, king of Ulidia, rested in Christ.—A foray was made by the son of Feidhlimidh on the Clann-Muirecetaigh<sup>4</sup> and in driving the prey Gilla-na-naingel Ua Conrai was killed.—Domnall,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, son of Conghalach Ua Ruairc (who was called “Gillie of the butter”), was killed by Ua Nechtain.

(A foray<sup>1</sup> was made by the children of Toirrdhealbach (1273) on the son of Feidhlimidh and on the sons of Mac Diarmoda and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mail-Brenainn was killed by them that day.—Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain and William Ua Neachtain were killed by Ruaighri, son of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. [1277] 1274[-7]. Gilla-na-naem Ua Birn rested in Christ.—Brian Ua Briain the Red, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Braen<sup>3</sup> Ua Mail-mocheirghi<sup>4</sup> abbot of Cenannus, rested in Christ.—

considerable error. The event is thus described in the Remonstrance addressed (Theiner, p. 201) by the Irish Magnates, through the Nuncios, Cardinals Jocelin and Luke, to Pope John XXII., about 1318 : Item, Dominus Thomas de Clare, Comitis Gloverniæ [Gloucester] frater, vocans ad domum suam praeclarissimum virum, Brianum Rufum, principem Totmoniae, suum compatrinum, cum, in maioris confederationis et amicitiae signum, de eadem Hostia consecrata in duas divisa partes nequiter communicavit, ipsum denique de consilio nephandae gentis praedictae subito de mensa et convivio arreptum in caudem trahi fecit equorum; amputato quoque capite, truncum corporis per pedes suspendi fecit in ligno

(Fordun: *Scotichronicon*, O x o n., 1722, iii. 917-8).

The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's version, O'D. *F. M.* iii. 426-7) agree with the account given in the second additional entry of the following year.

<sup>3</sup> *Braen*.—Brien O'Molmocherri quieuit, D; which adds: Hoc anno Eoganenses venerunt in Connalliam, sperantes sumere vindictam pro precedenti anno. Et collectâ magnâ predâ, O'Donill cum suis eos insequentes ad confines montes Tireone [recte, ad confinem Montis Truim] irruit in eos et habitâ victoriâ restituit sua cum multis equis et armatura.

The original is in the *Four Masters* at 1275.

<sup>4</sup> *Mail-mocheirghi*. — *Devotes of early rising*.



(Gilla-Crisd<sup>1</sup> hlla ðirn, fear gnaða Aeða hlll Chon-  
ëuðair, do marbað do'n Gilla ruað, mac loðlaimn hlll  
Chonëuðair.<sup>4</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> un., L. iii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
u.<sup>o</sup> b [-un.<sup>o</sup>] Taðs, mac Toirpðelbaið, do marbað la  
clainn Catail Mic Diarmata.—Ruairðri, mac Toirpðel-  
baið, do marbað la Gilla-Crist Mað Phlanncaða 7 le  
Dartaiði arðena, ar borð Droma-cliað 7 in peppun  
ruabað, mac Tigeirnain hlll Concobuir 7 daine ail<sup>1</sup> nað  
airimter runn.—Donncað 7 Pepsal, da mac Muirgira,  
mic Donncaða, mic Tomaltaiz, do marbað, la Taðs,  
mac Domnaill Ippair.—Flaithbertað hlla Daimin, rí  
Pep-Manað, quieuit in Churto (idon,<sup>c</sup> i tert Hoin mír  
Phebra<sup>c</sup>).—Maíom Cuínçl do éabairt do Donncað, mac  
ðriain ruað 7 do macaib ailib<sup>2</sup> hlll ðriain ar in Iapla  
O<sup>3</sup> Claire (sur'loirgreað<sup>d</sup> teampull Cunnce i ceann a  
mhuinnteri, su tugrað ar diairn[ið]e porra, etir lofgað  
7 marbað<sup>d</sup>).—Tomar hlla Cuinn, eypuc Cluana-mac-  
Noir,<sup>4</sup> quieuit in [Churto].—Tomaltað Mac Oipeðtaiz,  
ruðtaipeð Shil-Muireðbaið, do marbað do na Tuataib.

(Gilla-na-n-angel,<sup>e</sup> ab lera-gabail, morruir ept  
Nonr Marcu.—ðriain ruað, mac Conëuðair hlll

A.D. 1274. <sup>1</sup>d n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1275. <sup>1</sup>eile, A; ii., B. <sup>2</sup>ii., A, B. <sup>3</sup>om., B. <sup>4</sup>mic—, B. <sup>b</sup>1278,  
overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 278, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h.,  
B; om., C, D. <sup>d</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>e</sup>n. t. h., A; om.,  
B, C, D.

(1274) <sup>1</sup>*Gilla-Crisd (Devotees of Christ)*.—Given in the *A. L. C.* under 1277.

[1278] <sup>1</sup>*1275*.—The events of the (textual) year, 1275, are in the *A. L. C.* at 1278.

<sup>2</sup>*The Swarthy Parson*.—Rector fuscus, D.

<sup>3</sup>*And other, etc.*—"And other men not here nombred," C.

<sup>4</sup>*The defeat, etc.*—"Donnough Mac Bryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthrow of Coynehe to Thomas de Clare (the Earle before mentioned) and burnt the church of Coynehe over the heads of the said Earle and his people; where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein and escaped narrowly himself: for



(Gilla-Crisd<sup>1</sup> Ua Birn, confidant of Aedh Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the "Red Gillie," son of Lochlann Ua Conchubhair.) (1274)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. 1275<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the children of Cathal Mac Diarmata.—Ruaidhri, son of [the aforesaid] Toirrdhelbach, was killed by Gilla-Crist Mac Flannchadha and by the Dartraighi besides, on the border of Druim-cliaibh and "the Swarthy Parson,"<sup>2</sup> son of Tigernan Ua Conchobair, and other<sup>3</sup> persons that are not reckoned here [were killed].—Donnchadh and Ferghal, two sons of Muirghius, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Ua Conchobair], were killed by Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras.—Flaithbertach Ua Daimin, king of Fir-Manach, rested in Christ (namely, on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of the month of February).—The defeat<sup>4</sup> of Cuinche was given by Donnchadh, son of Brian [Ua Briain] the Red, to the Earl of Clare (so that they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people [and] inflicted slaughter innumerable upon them, both by burning and killing).—Thomas Ua Cuinn,<sup>5</sup> bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh, royal chief of Sil-Muiredhaigh, was killed by "the Territories."

(Gilla-na-naingel,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Lis-gabail, died on the Nones [7th] of March.—Brian the Red,<sup>2</sup> son of Conchu- (1275)

which escape myne author [i.e., the chronicle which he translated] sayeth that himself was sorry for," Mageoghegan, 1278.

The original of "myne author" is given in the *A. L. C.*: "But, alas! the son of the Earl went thereout from them secretly" (1278).

<sup>5</sup> Ua Cuinn. — A Franciscan.

Elected in 1253 (*D. I.*, II. 151). Died probably towards the close of 1278 (cf. *ib.* 1713).

(1275) <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-na-naingel*.—*Devotee of the angels*. The original of this entry is not known to me.

<sup>2</sup> *Brian the Red*.—This is the true version of the second item in the (textual) year 1274 (=1277).



bhar Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl of Clare. And they were after putting their blood in one vessel<sup>3</sup> and after making gossipred and after pledging relics and bells to each other. And he was drawn between steeds after his capture.)

(1275)

A. Clon. 1277.\*

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1276<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Tomaltach Ua Conchobuir,<sup>2</sup> archbishop of Tuaim, formost in Ireland<sup>3</sup> for generosity and for nobility, for succouring and for bestowal, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was slain.—Conchobur, son of Diarmait, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, was slain.—Gilla-in-Coimded<sup>4</sup> Ua Cerballain, bishop of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.—Murchadh<sup>5</sup> Ua Neachtain was killed by Domnall Ua Neachtain. And

[1279]

ḡiblinib 7 rēribair amal ḡorōnpat  
in cōcāc annpīn 7 arbert Muir-  
ceptach . . .

Cumaircēp a pūl cō beēt,  
C mic Epa cō mōpnept,  
Cō rēpūbtar i lebap lem  
Cōcāc Eogan ip Saileng.

"For the making of peace between the seed of Tadg, son of Cian and the seed of Eogan, son of Niall, came I," quoth he. Thereupon the covenant was made there and Cairnech mingles the blood of both in one vessel and writes how they made the covenant there and Muircertach said . . .

[A quatrain, bidding St. Cairnech depart. The latter replies in *Debite metre*, saying *inter alia* :]

Let the blood be mingled duly,  
Thou son of Ere of great power,  
That there be written in a book  
by me

The covenant of Eogan and of  
the Gailenga.

[1279] <sup>1</sup>1276.—The entries of the (textual) year 1276 are given in the A. L. C. under 1279.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Conchobuir*.—See 1258, note 3, *supra*. The text is here three years antedated. About June, 1279, the primate wrote to the king in favour of the Franciscan, Malachy, who, when Tuam lately became vacant by the death of T[omaltach], was postulated by the dean, archdeacon and some of the canons (*D. I.*, II. 1576).

At the election, five canons voted for canon Nicholas; the dean and the remaining two, for Malachy. The matter was referred to the Curia. The protracted proceedings that ensued are detailed in the Bull of Honorius IV. (July 12, 1286) transferring Stephen de Foleburne from Waterford to Tuam (Theiner, pp. 135-6).

<sup>3</sup> *In Ireland*.—Genitive in the original.

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-in-Coimded*.—*Servant of the Lord*.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchadh, etc.*—"Morrogh O'Neaghten was killed by Donnole



Μυρᾶδα ἡὺ Ἠεᾶτταιν, ἀρ<sup>ε</sup> Δομνὰλ, 7 Ροῖβετ το μαρβαδ ἀνν (τοῦ<sup>η</sup> ῥῖρ ᾔετνα ἰρῖν compue ῥῖν<sup>η</sup>).

(Δομνὰλ<sup>η</sup> mac Ἰήλλα-Ἰυρτο ἡὺ Ἠεᾶτταιν, το μαρβαδ λα ἡἰεδ ἡὺα Concheanainn.<sup>η</sup>)

[Ἰῦρ.] [Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 11., l. xxii.<sup>a</sup>,] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-lxxx.<sup>o</sup>] | Ἀεδ Μυμνεῖ ἡὺα Concobuir (ἰτον,<sup>ο</sup> ρῖξ Connaḗt in tan ῥο<sup>ο</sup>) το μαρβαδ λα εἰαινν Μυρρετταῖξ (αξ<sup>ο</sup> Cail-in-daingean<sup>ο</sup>). Caḗal, mac Concobuir ρυαῖδ, το ρῖξαδ το Connaḗtταῖ. —Seoan ἡὺα λαῖδῖξ, ερpuε Cille-alatḗ, quieuit in [Chpυrto]. —Mail-Seḗlainn ἡὺα Ἰαιρmlεῖαῖδ,<sup>1</sup> ταῖρεḗ Cenuil-Moein<sup>2</sup> 7 Concobuir ἡὺα<sup>3</sup> Ἰαιρmlεῖαῖδ<sup>4</sup> occipῖ runt per Tellaḗ-Moḗoran.

(Aemann<sup>d</sup> O Congaile, oipcinneat Rop-orcep, ραοῖδ-εἰρεḗ, mopty[u]r epṑ.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 111., l. 111.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-lxxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] Ταδῖξ, mac Caḗail Mic Διαρματα, ρι Μυῖξ-Λυρῖξ, ραι n-eἰνῖξ 7 n-egnoma, quieuit in [Chpυrto]. —Caḗ Δῖρῖρτ-δα-criḗ etep Conall 7 Eogan, τῶ 1 τpoḗair<sup>1</sup> Δομνὰλ ἡὺα Δομνὰλλ (le<sup>ο</sup> ἡἰεδ m-B, C, D. <sup>1</sup> Cormac—Cormac, B, C, D. <sup>2-3</sup> om., B, C, D. This is a most extraordinary misconception. The compiler of the B text mistook compac, (single) combat, for the personal name Cormac. Then, by substitution and omission, he makes Cormac (not Domnall) the slayer; and says Cormac was challenged (οῖῖuαgpa[ῖ]) by Robert (instead of Robert challenging Domnall) to combat. C and D follow B, but render οῖῖuαgpa[ῖ] by banishment! The final clause C translates: "and Robert killed in that"; D: in quo Robertus occisus fuit. <sup>h-h</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1277. <sup>1</sup>-εαῖ—, A. <sup>2</sup>Moan, A. <sup>3</sup>O, A. <sup>4</sup>-εαῖ—, B. <sup>b</sup> 1280 overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1280, n. t. h., C. <sup>cc</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. The first is the only entry given in D. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h. (nor the hand that made the previous additions), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1278. <sup>1</sup>τορῖ—, B. (Both readings are equally good.) <sup>b</sup> 1281, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1281, n. t. h., C. <sup>cc</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

O'Neaghten; whereupon Robert | Morrough, challenged him single O'Neaghten, brother of the said | combatt of hand to hand, which



combat was challenged by Robert Ua Nechtian, [namely] [1279] by the brother of Murchadh Ua Nechtain, on Domnall and Robert was killed therein (by the same man in that combat).

(Domnall,<sup>1</sup> son of Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain was killed [1276] by Aedh Ua Concheanainn.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. [1280 Bis.] 1277<sup>1</sup>[-80]. Aedh Ua Concobuir the Momonian (namely, king of Connacht at this time) was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh (at the Wood of the Stronghold).—Cathal, son of Concobur [Ua Conchobair] the Red, was made king by the Connachtmén.—John Ua Laidhig,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moein and Concobur Ua Gairmleghaidh were slain by the Tellach-Modoran.

(Edmond O Congaile, herenagh of Ros-orcer, a learned [1277] cleric, died.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1281] 1278[-81]. Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, eminent for hospitality and prowess, rested in Christ. The battle of Disert-da-erich [was fought] between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, where fell Domnall Ua Domnail<sup>2</sup> (by Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny

the said Daniel answered and killed Robert also." Mageoghegan, 1279.

The *F. M.* also understood it rightly (*ad an.*).

(1276) <sup>1</sup> *Domnall, etc.*—Given in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* at 1279.

[1280] <sup>1</sup> 1277.—The entries of the (textual) year 1277, with the exception of the last, are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1280.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Laidhig.*—On Dec. 9, 1280, letters of licence to elect were issued to the Dean and Chapter of Killala, who had notified the death

of J[ohn], their late bishop (*D. I.*, II. 1770). They elected Donatus [=Donnchadh], the dean, who received the royal assent, April 16, 1281. (*Ib.* 1816.)

The events of this year are accordingly three years predated.

[1281] <sup>1</sup> 1278. = 1281 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Domnail.*—This, very probably, is the *Oudonnildus*, whose proclaimed head Thomas de Maundeville caused to be carried to the Exchequer, Dublin; for which the

buibē hlla Heill 7 le Mac Maipcin<sup>2</sup>), ion,<sup>4</sup> per rap-  
 ſiallatur Pip-Manaē 7 Oipſialla 7 uphōp. Gaibēl  
 Connaēt 7 Ulaō, aētmaō bec 7 Pip-Ōreipne uile. In  
 τ-en Ghaibēl pob' perp eīneē 7 oipeēur; peiēm coitcenn  
lapēair na hEorpa. Ocur a aōnacul i Maipirter na  
 m-Ōpaēar i n-Ōoipe Colum-cille, ap m-bpeit buaōa  
 ſaē uile māit[ι]ura. Ocur ap iao po ba perp domar-  
 baō ann : ion, Maelmuanaig O baigill, taipeē na tpi  
 tuaē 7 Eogan, mac Maīl-τsheēlaimn hllī Domnall 7  
 Cellaē Ua<sup>3</sup> buigill, in τ-én taipeē pob' perp eīneē 7  
 tiōnacul (vobī<sup>5</sup>) i n-aen aimpir ppi 7 Gilla Mac  
 Plannēaōa, taipeē Ōartraiḡi 7 Domnall Mac Gille-  
 Phinnén, taipeē mhuinntepi-Ṗeotaā[ι]n 7<sup>d</sup> Ainuiler  
 O baigill 7 Dubḡall, a mac 7 Enna hUa<sup>3</sup> Gaipmleaḡaō,  
 piḡtaipeē<sup>c</sup> Cenul-Moein<sup>4</sup> 7 Cormac, mac inō ipileiginn  
 hllī Domnall, taipeē Paṇa[ι]t 7 Gilla-in-Choimde<sup>5</sup>  
 O Maeladuin, pi Luipḡ 7 Capmac, mac Capmac hllī  
 A 63b Domnall 7 Gilla-na-n-ōe Mac Calpeṭocair | 7 Mael-  
 Seēlaimn, mac Neill hllī buigill 7 Ainuiler, mac  
 Muipceptaiḡ hllī Domnall 7 Maḡnur Mac Cuinn 7  
 Gilla-na-naem O hEōāḡa[ι]n 7 Muipceptaē hUa Plait-  
 berpaiē 7 Muipceptaē Mac-in-Ulltaiḡ 7 Plaitberpaiē  
 Maḡ buibēā[ι]n 7 uaine imṭa aili<sup>6</sup> uo macaiḡ piḡ 7  
 taipeē 7 ō'oglaēaiḡ naē aipimēp runn.—Caē eter na  
 B 65a buipeṭaēaiḡ 7 in<sup>7</sup> Cimrōḡaē, uū in romēbaō ap na  
 buipeṭaēaiḡ 7 ō'ar'marbaō<sup>8</sup> ann Uilliam buipeṭ | 7  
 Aṭam Pleimenn 7 uaine imṭa aili<sup>8</sup> 7 uobaṭup uair  
 Gaibēlaē ap leē in Cimrōḡaiḡ uoēinnpēt ap ūeōḡaēt 7  
<sup>2</sup> per-m—(g. pl.), B; erroneously. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>4</sup> Moan, A. <sup>5</sup> Gilla—(=Gilla-  
 m—), A. <sup>6</sup> eile, A; ii., B. <sup>7</sup> an, A. <sup>8</sup> ii., A, B. <sup>d</sup> om., A. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om.,  
 B. <sup>f</sup> piḡ, itl., n. t. h., A. <sup>g</sup> uo marbaō (uo for po and the relative om.), B.

justiciary, De Foleburne, bishop of  
 Waterford, was twice commanded  
 (Feb. 14, 16, 1283) to pay what was

due to him (*D. I.*, II. 2049–51). If  
 so, the textual date is three years  
 in advance.

and by Mac Martain) ; namely, the man to whom were [1281] subject Fir-Manach and Oirghialla and very great part of the Gaidhil of Connacht and Ulidia, save a little and all Fir-Breifne. The one Gaidhel that was best of hospitality and principality ; the general guarantor of the West of Europe. And he was buried in the Monastery of the Friars in Doire of [St.] Colum-cille after gaining victory of every goodness. And these were the best that were killed there : namely, Maelruanaigh O'Baighill, chief of "the Three Territories" and Eogan, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill and Cellach Ua Baighill, the one chief of his own time that was best of hospitality and bestowal and Gilla Mac Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighi and Domnall Mac Gille-Fhinnen, chief of Muinnter-Peodacha[i]n and Aindiles O'Baighill and Dubhghall, his son and Enna Ua Gairmleaghaidh, royal chief of the Cenel-Moein and Cormac, son of the Lector Ua Domnaill, chief of Fanat and Gilla-in-Choimdegh O'Maeladuinn, king of Lurg and Carmac,<sup>3</sup> son of Carmac<sup>3</sup> Ua Domnaill and Gilla-na-noc<sup>4</sup> Mac Calredocair and Mael-Sechlainn, son of Niall Ua Baighill and Aindiles, son of Muircertach Ua Domnaill and Maghnus Mac Cuinn and Gilla-na-naem O'Eochaga[i]n and Muircertach Ua Flaithbertaich and Muircertach Mac-in-Ulltaigh<sup>5</sup> and Flaithbertach Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons of the sons of kings and chiefs and of men-at-arms that are not reckoned here.—A battle [was fought] between the Barrets and the Cusack, where defeat was inflicted on the Barrets and whereby were killed William Barret and Adam Fleming and many other persons. And there were two Gaidhil on the side of Cusack who surpassed many of the other

<sup>3</sup> Carmac.—Rightly, Cormac. The  
o was assimilated to the a.

<sup>4</sup> Gilla-na-noc.—Servant (devotee)

of the virgins.

<sup>5</sup> Mac-in-Ulltaigh. — Son of the  
Ultonian ; anglicized Mac Nulty.



ar lañac ar moran do daimib ailið,<sup>8</sup> ionon, Taiðleð  
O Duðda 7 Taiðleð O ðaiðill.

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> u., l. xiiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup> [-lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Taiðleð, mac Maelpuanaiðh hui  
Dhuðda, pí hila<sup>1</sup>-fiaðrac, in tuine rob' ferr eíneð 7  
egnum 7 innroiðð do<sup>c</sup> ðaðelacð doðí i n-a aimrip,<sup>c</sup> a  
marbað le hllam Cimpóð ar traið Eoðaille.—Larair-  
fina, ingen Caðail croibde[<sup>i</sup>]pð, [in] ben rob' uairle i<sup>2</sup>  
n-Érinn i<sup>d</sup> n-a haimrip,<sup>d</sup> quieuit in [Churto].—Maða  
(ruað<sup>c</sup>) O Raiðillaið do eg.—ðilla-lyru<sup>8</sup> mor Mað  
Thigerna[i]n, taiðeð Thellaið-ðunðaða 7 leðromán  
na ðreipne, quieuit in [Churto].—Caðal, mac ðilla-  
na-naem, hila fepðail quieuit in Churto.<sup>f</sup>—Muipcep-  
tað Mac Muipðaða, pí laiðen, do marbað do ðhallaið  
7 a ðepðraðair (eile,<sup>g</sup> ionon<sup>g</sup>), Arp Mac Muipðaða.—  
ðneðta mór 7 iicc o ðollac co feil ðriðoi ipn bli-  
ðain pi.<sup>h</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> ui., l. xxx.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
[-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Taðð, mac Domnaill lppair hui Conðobuir, do  
ðarbað la laiðnið.—Acð buiðe<sup>1</sup> hui Neill do marbað  
le Mað Maðgamna (ionon,<sup>c</sup> la ðrian<sup>c</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> leip hui  
[Raðallaið]<sup>d</sup>.)

A.D. 1278. <sup>8</sup> ff., A, B.

A.D. 1279. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> α, A. <sup>3</sup> 17α, A. <sup>4</sup> uð, B. <sup>b</sup> 1282, overhead,  
n. t. h., B; *alias* 1282, n. t. h., C. <sup>cc</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>dd</sup> i n-a tuðarð—  
in her country, B; om., C, D. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup> om., A.  
<sup>gg</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>h</sup> om., B, C; given in D.

A.D. 1280. <sup>1</sup> buiðoi, B.—<sup>b</sup> 1283, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1283, n. t.  
h., C. <sup>cc</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. Given in D. <sup>dd</sup> n. t. h., A; om.,  
C, D. The word in square brackets is supplied from the *Annals of Loch*  
*Ce* (1283).

[1282] <sup>1</sup> 1279 = 1282 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Prop.—Suppressor, D.

<sup>3</sup> Mac Murchadha.—One of the

charges brought against De Fole-  
burne, as justiciary, related to the  
head-money of these two Mac Mur-  
roughs. (D. I., II. 1999, 2333-4;



persons for courage and for ~~dexterity~~, namely, Taichlech [1281] *shorting*  
O'Dubhda and Taichlech O'Baighill.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. [1282]  
1279<sup>1</sup>[-82]. Taichlech, son of Maelruanaigh Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, the person of the Gaidhil that was best in hospitality and valour and attack in his time, was killed by Adam Cusack on the strand of Eothaill.—Lasairfhina, daughter of Cathal Red-hand [Ua Concho-bair], the woman that was noblest in Ireland in her time, rested in Christ.—Matthew (the Red) O'Raighillaigh died.—Gilla-Issu mor Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha and prop<sup>2</sup> of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ.—Muircertach Mac Murchadha,<sup>3</sup> king of Leinster, was killed by the Foreigners and his (other) brother, (namely) Art Mac Murchadha [was killed by them].—Great snow and frost from the Nativity [1281] to the feast of [St.] Brigit [Feb. 1] in this year.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. [1283]  
1280<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Tadhg, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir of Irras, was killed by the Luighni.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny<sup>2</sup> was killed by Mag Mathgamna (that is, by Brian and by Ua Raghallaigh).

III. 2.) From the date of No. 1999, (Ap. 29, 1282) the year in which they were slain can be inferred.

[1283] <sup>1</sup> 1280 = 1283 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh the Tawny*.—Thus amplified in D: Hugo Flaun<sup>3</sup>, alias Eadh Boy O'Neill, a quo dicitur Clanhuby, omni estimatione, potentia et principalitate dignus inter Hibernos sui temporis, occisus fuit

per Mac Mahowny, nominatum Brien, hoc anno.

It adds: Guerra crudelis inter Odonem O'Donill et suum fratrem, Terleum, qui coegit Odonem permanere in Tireonia, unde ipse O'Donill deuastauit magnam partem Tireoniae.

I have not found the original of the foregoing entry.

A63e [Bis.] [Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> un., l. x.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> b [-un.<sup>o</sup>] Μουσιν ηυα<sup>1</sup> Cončobuir, ερπυς Οιλ-ρινν,<sup>2</sup> in<sup>c</sup> Chyrto quieuit.<sup>c</sup>—Donnčā<sup>3</sup> ηυα<sup>1</sup> θριαν, ρι Τυαθ-Μυμαν, το μαρβαθ λα Τοιρρδελβαč ηυα m-θριαν.—Αμλαιν<sup>d</sup> Ο Τομολταιξ, τοξα conrrimaiti epircopi Οιλ-ρινν,<sup>2</sup> quieuit in [Chyrto].<sup>d</sup>—Doubgall, mac Μαξνυρα ηυι θαιγιλλ, τοιρεč Cloici-Cinnfraelaiθ, το μαρβαθ λα μυινντερ ηυι Μαλγαιθι.—Mac na haiθče<sup>3</sup> Mac<sup>4</sup> Dorčaiθ, ταιρεč Cenunl-Luačain (no<sup>4</sup>-Duačain<sup>o</sup>), quieuit in [Chyrto].

(Gilla-Iru<sup>1</sup> Mac Tigeirnan, apθ ταιρεč Chinell-θrenainn, μορτυρ επτ.<sup>1</sup>—No,<sup>2</sup> γυμαθ υιρε ρο, ρελicet [Α.Θ.] 1281, Ματτα ηυα Ραιγιλλαιξ, ρι θρειρνε.<sup>2</sup>)

B 65b

[Cal 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> ii, l. xxi.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> b [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Sīmon ηυα<sup>1</sup> Ruairc, ερπυς na θρειρνε, quieuit in [Chyrto.—Μαιθm το čabairc το Μαξνυρ ηυα<sup>1</sup> Cončobuir ap Αθαm Cimrōz 7 ap Gallaiθ 1apčair Connacč az Eap-θapa, θύ inap'μαρβαθ θαινε imθa 7 inap'gabāθ Colīn Cimrōz, a θερθραčair, a m-θραιξθενυρ το cinn na ρližēθ το Légaθ θó ρein, ταρειρ a μυινντερι το μαρβαθ co mór.—Μαιθm<sup>c</sup> tuc Pilib Mac Goir-de[i]lb, ap μυινντερ Μαξνυρα ηυι Cončobuir ap Sliacθ-gaiθ, γυρ'μαρβαθ μοραν το γλαρλαč ann.<sup>c</sup>—Enri

A.D. 1281. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>Oilepinn, A. <sup>3</sup>ci, A. <sup>4</sup>Mhaç—, B. <sup>aa</sup>Blank space, A, B. <sup>b</sup>1284, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1285, n. t. h., C. <sup>cc</sup> quieuit in [Chyrto], B. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>ee</sup>itl., t. h., B; above the l of luačain, in A, the t. h. placed no, O—or D—, meaning that the word may have commenced with O, not L. Hence the note in B. C has l; D, O. <sup>12</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>22</sup>t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1282. <sup>1</sup>O, A.—<sup>b</sup> 1285, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1286, n. t. h., C. <sup>cc</sup>om., B, C, D.

[1284] <sup>1</sup>1281 = 1284 of the | <sup>2</sup>Ua Conchobuir.—See 1263 (= A. L. C. | 1265), note 3, *supra*.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. [1284 Bis.] 1281<sup>1</sup>[-4]. Maurice Ua Conchobuir,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was killed by Toirdhelbach Ua Briain.—Amlaim O'Tomoltaigh, bishop-elect [and] confirmed<sup>3</sup> of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Dubghall, son of Maghnus Ua Baighill chief of Cloch-Cinnfhaelaidh, was killed by the people of Ua Mailgaithi.—“Son of the night” Mac Dorchaidd, chief of Cenel-Luachain (or, Duachain), rested in Christ.<sup>4</sup>

(Gilla-Isu<sup>1</sup> Mac Tigernain, arch-chief of Cinel-Brenainn, died.—Or, it may be on this year, namely, 1281,<sup>2</sup> [the death of] Matthew Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni [ought to be].) (1281)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. [1285] 1282<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Simon Ua Ruairc, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—Defeat was given by Maghnus Ua Conchobuir to Adam Cusack and to the Foreigners of the West of Connacht at Eas-dara; where were killed many persons and Colin Cusack, his brother, was taken in security, to allow [Adam] himself to go away, after great havoc had been made of his people.—Defeat was inflicted by Philip Mac Goisdeilb on the people of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir on Sliabh-gamh, so that many recruits

<sup>3</sup> *Bishop-elect [and] confirmed.*—Literally, *choice of a confirmed bishop*. (For the idiom, see 1126, note 2, *supra*.) His death took place after confirmation of the election (by the archbishop of Tuam) and before consecration.

<sup>4</sup> *In Christ.*—D adds, from what source I know not: O'Donill ad predandum inferiorem Conaciam inuasit eam et finito proposito rediit victoriosus.

(1281) <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-Isu, etc.*—This is a repetition of the fourth entry of the textual year 1279(=1282), *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *1281.*—The obit of *Ua Raighillaigh* is given as the third item at 1279(=1282), *supra*. The *A. L. C.* call him chief of Muintir-Maelmordha (the O'Reilly's of Breifny).

[1285] <sup>1</sup> *1282=1285 and 1286 of the A. L. C.*

Mac Gille-Phinnein do marbað.—Ruairðri húa<sup>1</sup> Sárpa, ri Sleibhe-Luša, do marbað la Mac Fheorair ar a loč fein.

[A.D. M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaš mór la hIarla Ulath i Connactu,<sup>2</sup> gur'mill moran do čellai<sup>3</sup> 7 do mianuirtre-čai<sup>3</sup>. Ocur ger'b'eð, doša<sup>3</sup> nept gač conair raimic 7 doša<sup>3</sup> bpaigoi<sup>3</sup> Connač<sup>o</sup> 7<sup>o</sup> Conaill 7 Eogain 7 doai<sup>3</sup>riš Domnall húa Neill (idon,<sup>4</sup> Domnall, mac Druain<sup>4</sup>) 7 tuc ruš<sup>3</sup> do Niall Culanač húa<sup>1</sup> Neill.—Muirur mael Mac Searla quieuit in [Churto].

[Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xiii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> b[-ui.<sup>o</sup>] Mača, mac Muirgira, mic Cačail, quieuit in [Churto].—Diarmait<sup>c</sup> Miðeč (mac<sup>d</sup> Diarmada, mic Cačail Mic Diarmada, idon, ru Muinntire-Mailruanaid<sup>d</sup>) quieuit in Churto.<sup>c</sup>—Floirint O Gibella[<sup>1</sup>]n, arciroeočan Oil-rinn, fellrum eolair 7 innlučta,<sup>1</sup> quieuit in [Churto].—Gilla-na-nog O Mannača[<sup>1</sup>]n, ru na Tuach, quieuit in Churto.—Mael-Sečlainn,<sup>c</sup> mac Tomaltaiš, Mac Oipečtaiš do marbað la Toirpdelbač, mac Eogain húi Concobuir, a n-ðišait a ačar do tregað do Tomaltač cetna do macai<sup>3</sup> Toirpdelbaiš.<sup>c</sup>—Adam Cimrós quieuit in [Churto].—| ðean-Muman, ingen húi Cača[<sup>1</sup>]n, morua ep.<sup>c</sup>

A 63d

A.D. 1282. <sup>2</sup>τα, A. <sup>3</sup>de, B. <sup>4</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1283. <sup>1</sup>mt—, B. <sup>b</sup> 1286, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1287, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

<sup>2</sup> *Killed*.—Cruciatus occisus est (*cruciatus* without warrant in the original), D. The entry in the *A. L. C.* states that he died a natural death.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Fheorais*.—Son of Pierce; the Irish patronymic assumed by the Berminghams. The eponymous head was probably the Pierce mentioned [1305] *infra*.

[1286] <sup>1</sup> *A great host, etc.*—This and the following entry are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1286.

Henceforward, down to 1309 of the text (= 1313), the dating is four years in advance.

[1287] <sup>1</sup> 1283 = 1287 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Gilla-na-nog* (*devotee of the Virgins*).—*Gilla-na-neave* (*devotee of the saints*), D.

<sup>3</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—On Sept. 7, according to the *A. L. C.* This tends to prove that the text is four years in advance. In 1287, Sept. 7 fell on Sunday. In 1283 it was



were killed therein.—Henry Mac Gille-Fhinnein was killed.<sup>2</sup>—Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was killed by Mac Fheorais<sup>3</sup> on his own lake. [1285]

[A.D. 1286]. A great host<sup>1</sup> [was led] by the Earl of Ulster into Connacht, so that he destroyed many of the churches and monasteries. And moreover, he obtained sway in every direction he went and received the pledges of Connacht [and Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain. And he deposed Domnall Ua Neill (namely, Domnall, son of Brian) and gave the kingship to Niall Culanach Ua Neill.—Maurice Fitz Gerald the Bald rested in Christ. [1286]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1283<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Matthew, son of Maurice, son of Cathal [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Diarmait the Midian (son of Diarmad, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda, namely, king of Muinnter-Mailruanaidh) rested in Christ.—Florence O'Gibellain, archdeacon of Oil-finn, distinguished in knowledge and intelligence, rested in Christ.—Gilla-nanog<sup>2</sup> O'Mannacha[i]n, king of "The Territories," rested in Christ.<sup>3</sup>—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Tomaltach Mac Oirechthaigh, was killed by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, in revenge of his father having been abandoned by the same Tomaltach to the sons of Toirdhelbach.<sup>4</sup>—Adam Cusack<sup>5</sup> rested in Christ.—Rean-Muman, daughter of Ua Catha[i]n, died. [1287]

Tuesday,—an incidence devoid of note.

<sup>4</sup> *Sons of Toirdhelbach.* — The editor of the *A. L. C.* suggests *sons of Tomaltach*; because, as the sentence stands, Toirdhelbach takes vengeance on Tomaltach for having abandoned the father of Toirdhelbach to the sons of Toirdhelbach. Perhaps, however, there existed a

family feud between Toirdelbach and his father on the one side and the sons of Toirdelbach on the other.

The *F. M.*, as was their wont, omitted the passage containing the difficulty.

<sup>5</sup> *Cusack.* — He died at the close of the year, as his name appears in a Roll of receipt, Nov. 15, 1287. (*D. I.*, III. 341.)

[byp.] Kal. Ian. [r.<sup>o</sup> u., l. xxiii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-iiii.<sup>o</sup>] Michael Mac-in<sup>1</sup>-τ-ῆαιρ, ερπυς Cloḃαιρ, μορτυρ ερτ.—Μαḡνυρ hUa Concobuιρ (ιθον,<sup>c</sup> mac Concobuιρ ρυαḃ<sup>c</sup>), μαραen le ρυαιρ το Connaḃταιḃ 7 hUι-mḃρμυι [hUa-] 7 Conmaicne, doḃeḃt laiρ do ḡaḃail ρῖḡe Connaḃt do<sup>2</sup> fein. Ocuρ do haḃρḡaḃ Caḃal ρυaḃ, a deρbpaḃαιρ 7 toḃt doib<sup>2</sup> co hUḃ-Sliρen, muρ apoibḃe Caḃal co n-a ῖoḃpaibḃe 7 cumyρ doib leḃ ap leḃ 7 Caḃal do ḡaḃail aḡi<sup>d</sup> 7 maioḃ do ḃaibairtap a muι[n]teρ. Ocuρ dohaρḡeḃo uphōρ Connaḃt do<sup>3</sup> n<sup>3</sup> oul ριn 7 ρῖḡi Connaḃt do ḡaḃail ap eigin do Mhaḡnυρ.—Donnḃaḃ<sup>o</sup> ρυaḃaḃ, mac Maḡnυpa, mic Muιρceρtaiḡ hUι Concobuιρ, quieuιt in [Chρῖστο].<sup>o</sup>—Teḃ do ḡaḃail ap Mhaḡnυρ hUa Concobuιρ do Thoirḃdeibḃaḃ, mac Eogaiḃ hUι Concobuιρ, ιρi Rop-mōρ 7 Maḡnυρ do lot ann 7 Raḡnall Mac Raḡnall, taiρeḃ Muιnteρi-hḃolaiρ, do μαρbaḃ ḃ'en upḃuρ ρoiḡoi 7 doloiḃeḃ Níall ḡelḃuιḃe hUa<sup>4</sup> Concobuιρ 7 doμαρbaḃ doaine aib<sup>5</sup> 7 do ḃeanaib<sup>5</sup> eiḃ maḃi ḃiḃ.—Sloḡi<sup>o</sup> le Maḡnυρ O Concobuιρ ap éiρ a leiḡiρ a Si-l-Muιρeḃaḡ, ḡuρ'ḡaḃ a neρt 7 a m-bpaiḡe.—Sluḡḡ leiρan laρla (ιθον,<sup>f</sup> an τ-laρla ρυaḃ<sup>f</sup>) doḃum Connaḃt, co tainic co Rop-comaiḃ 7 cum Maḡnυpa hUι Concobuιρ, ρí Chonnaḃt 7 i n-aḃaiḡ muιnteρi in ρῖḡ 7 Mic<sup>6</sup> ḡeρait 7 doḡneannaḡeḃuρ in τ-laρla iḃ toḃt peḃa ριn 7 ní toρpaḃt iḃeρ. Sḡailiρ a ρluḡḡ 7 a ῖoḃpaibḃe ḡan tenn do ḡaḃail.<sup>o</sup>—Steap̃an, apdeρpυς Tuama 7 ḡuρtiρ na hḃenn, in

A.D. 1284. <sup>1</sup> an, B. <sup>2</sup> ρaib, A. <sup>3</sup> do (stroke over o=n omitted by oversight), A. <sup>4</sup> O, A. <sup>5</sup> ii., A, B. <sup>6</sup> mac, MS. (A). <sup>b</sup> alias 1287, over-head, n. t. h., B; <sup>c</sup> alias 1288, n. t. h., C; 1288, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> ann—in that (place), B. <sup>e</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS.

[1288]. <sup>1</sup> 1284 = 1288 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Michael, etc.—See (1268) notes 1, 2, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Stephen.—De Foleburne. He

was transferred from Waterford (which he had held since 1274) by Honorius IV., July 12, 1286 (Theiner, p. 135-6) and died before July, 1288. A notable memoran-

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. [1288 Bis.] 1284<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Michael<sup>2</sup> Mac-in-tshair, bishop of Clochar, died.—Maghnus Ua Concobuir (namely, son of Concubhar the Red), along with what he got to join him of the Connachtmen and of the Ui-Briuin and of Conmaicni, came to take the kingship of Connacht to himself. And Cathal the Red, his brother, was deposed. And they came to Ath-Slisen, where Cathal was with his force and they fought side for side and Cathal was taken by him and defeat inflicted on his people. And very large part of Connacht was harried on that occasion. And the kingship of Connacht was taken by force by Maghnus.—Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—A house was seized on Maghnus Ua Conchobuir by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, in Ros-mor and Maghnus was injured therein and Raghnaill Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by one shot of an arrow and Niall Ua Conchobuir the Tawny was injured and other persons were killed. And good horses were taken from them.—A host [was led] by Maghnus O'Conchobuir after his healing into Sil-Muiredhaigh, so that he obtained sway over them and [obtained] their hostages.—A host [was led] by the Earl (namely, the Red Earl) to Connacht, until he came to Ros-Comain and to Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and against the people of the king and Fitz Gerald. And they challenged the Earl to go beyond that and he went not accordingly. He disperses his host and his force without obtaining sway.—Stephen,<sup>3</sup> archbishop of Tuam and Justiciary of Ireland,

dum of the chattels belonging to him found in Tuam and Athlone was made in the beginning of that month. (*D. I.*, III. 406.) For his doings from his arrival in Ireland as “brother of the Hospital of St

John of Jerusalem in England” (*ib.*, II. 886) in 1270 to his death as justiciary, see the references under *Foleburne*; *Waterford*; *Brother Stephen* (*ib.* II.); *Waterford*, *Stephen*; *Tuam*, *Stephen* (*ib.* III.).



Chyrto quieuit.—Caſal mac Taiðs, mic Caſail Mic  
 Διαρματα, do ſaſail piſi Muiſi-Luirg.—William Mac  
 Pheorair, do toſa[ð] cum aipdeppocoides Tuama.

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> un., l. u.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 u.<sup>o</sup> [-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Taiðs hua Flannaga[i]n, taipeð Clainni-  
 Caſail, quieuit in [Chyrto].—Maſa O Sgingin, aip-  
 ſenſaib Epenn uile, morpuur ep.<sup>c</sup>—Miler, erpuic Con-  
 maicne, ion, in ſailleppuc, quieuit in [Chyrto].—  
 Simon hua<sup>1</sup> Pinaſta, aipinneð Oil-pinn, quieuit in  
 [Chyrto].—| Sluaſaib la Ricairt Duio 7 le Gallab  
 na Miðe—7 Maſnur hua Concobuir, pi Connaſt, leir—  
 cum [u]i Mail-[Sh]eðlaimn, co tucab maioim mor op<sup>a</sup>  
 (ion,<sup>c</sup> maioim in Cpoir-pleiðe<sup>c</sup>) 7 romarbað Ricairt  
 Duio ann, in ſapuin moruapal<sup>d</sup> 7 a bpaitepea 7 Sécur  
 hua Cellaiſ, ion, mac in erpuic.—Piaſra hua Flaimn,  
 taipeð Sil-Mailpuanaſ, in t-aen ſuine<sup>3</sup> rob' pepp einēð  
 7 égnom 7 comairce dobi i Connaſtaib, do<sup>c</sup> ſul do ðenum  
 cleamnura pe Gallab, ſup'marb mac Ricairt pinn a'  
 Dupc 7 Mac William 7 Mac Pheorair i meðail é.—

A.D. 1285. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>op<sup>a</sup>, A. <sup>3</sup>ni, B. <sup>b</sup>1289, overhead, n. t. h.,  
 B; *alias* 1289, n. t. h., B; 1289, on margin, D. The Miler item is  
 omitted in D. <sup>c</sup>l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C, D. <sup>d</sup>mor, B; followed by C.  
<sup>e</sup> α—his, B. <sup>f</sup>om., A

<sup>4</sup> *Elected*.—Having gone to Rome  
 for the purpose, he got his election  
 confirmed by Nicholas IV., May 2,  
 1289. (Theiner, p. 142–3.) There-  
 upon, he was promoted from sub-  
 deaconship to deaconship and em-  
 powered (May 26) to receive priest's  
 Orders from any bishop he should  
 choose (*ib.* 144). On the same day  
 the bishops of Killala and Clonfert  
 were directed, either of them, with  
 two other suffragans, to give him  
 episcopal consecration (*ib.*).

In addition to being rector of  
 Athenry in Tuam, he held a bene-  
 fice in Cashel, Killaloe and Killala  
 respectively! To discharge the  
 church debts of Tuam and support  
 the archiepiscopal dignity, he was  
 allowed (Aug. 5, 1289) to retain  
 these four preferments for three  
 years and to receive one year's re-  
 venue of every benefice vacated  
 during the three years next ensuing,  
 due provision being made for the  
 cure of souls. The bishops of Lis-



rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Tadb<sup>g</sup>, son of Cathal [1288] Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—William Mac Fheorais [Birmingham] was elected<sup>4</sup> to the archbishopric of Tuaim.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 5th of the moon,] A.D. [1289] 1285<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Tadh<sup>g</sup> Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Matthew O'Sgingin, arch-antiquary of all Ireland, died.—Miles,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop, rested in Christ.—Simon Ua Finachta, herenagh of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Richard Tuit [of Athlone] and by the Foreigners of Meath—and Magnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht, [was] with him—to [attack] Ua Mail-[S]eclainn, so that a great defeat (namely, the defeat of Crois-sliabh) was inflicted upon them. And Richard Tuit, the great, noble Baron was killed<sup>3</sup> therein, as well as his kinsmen and Jacques Ua Cellaigh, namely, the son of the bishop.<sup>4</sup>—Fiachra Ua Flainn, chief of Muinnter-Mailruanaigh, the best person for hospitality and prowess and protection that was in Connacht, went to make marriage alliance with the Foreigners, so that the son of Richard de Burgh the Fair and Mac William [de Burgh] and Mac Fheorais killed him in treachery.—A great host [was

more and Killaloe were to execute the terms of the concession (*ib.* p. 145).

[1289] <sup>1</sup> 1285 = 1289 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Miles.—Of Dunstable. Appointed at the close of 1255, or early in 1256. (*D. I.*, II. 486.) As the temporalities were restored to his successor, Matthew, canon of Ardagh, Jan. 28, 1290 (*ib.* III.

574), Miles, it can scarcely be doubted, died in 1289. The text is consequently four years predated.

<sup>3</sup> Killed.—From a grant of custody of his lands and tenements issued Sept. 2, 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 764), it may be inferred that Tuite was slain in that year.

<sup>4</sup> Bishop.—Thomas O'Kelly, of Clonfert, who died in [1263], *supra*.

sluaḡ mop le Mac Fheorair cum in<sup>4</sup> Chalbaiḡ hūi  
Concobuir 7 na mac<sup>5</sup> ruḡ laḡneč,<sup>6</sup> co tucad maíom mop  
porpo 7 sup'marbad Maíur o'Éiretra 7 Soill ímṑa  
aíli<sup>7</sup> 7 eíe ímṑa do buain de.

B 65d

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 1, l. x.vi.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
m.<sup>o</sup>[-xc.<sup>o</sup>] Uiliam Mac Fheorair do ḡabail arderpo-  
corde [Tuama<sup>c</sup>].—In t-eproc hūa<sup>1</sup> seveča[1]n, ídon,  
erpuce Cille-mic-n'Duač, quieuit in [Chpurto].—Cairpri  
hūa Maí[-Sh]ečlainn, pí Míṑe, in mac|aíh ír moirḡ-  
nimaič<sup>2</sup> dobí 1 n-Érinn 1 n-α aímrip, do marbad (le<sup>d</sup>  
Ma[c] Cočlan<sup>d</sup>).—Sluaḡeč la Domnall, mac ḡruain hūi  
Neill 1 Ceinel-nÉogain, sup'cuir Níall hūa<sup>1</sup> Neill  
(ídon,<sup>d</sup> Níall Culanač<sup>d</sup>) ar eigin eirí 7 sup'ḡab fein  
ruḡi ar lor α laíh. —Ceč hūa<sup>3</sup> Domnall do ačruḡač  
o'a derbpačair fein, ídon, do Cairpṑelbač hūa<sup>3</sup> Dom-  
nall, tpe cumáčtain eíníṑ α mačar, ídon, Clainni-  
Domnall 7 ḡallóḡlač n-ímṑa aile<sup>4</sup> (7<sup>a</sup> ruḡi do ḡabail do  
fein ar eigin<sup>d</sup>).

(hoc<sup>e</sup> anno iohannes de lanua, frater Optimr pre-  
dicatorem, auctorem qui dicitur Catholicon  
perpetit, seu ad finem perduxit, Nonis Marci.<sup>f</sup>)

A.D. 1285. <sup>4</sup>an, B. <sup>5</sup>mic (which is meaningless), B. <sup>6</sup>-eača, A;  
-eča, B. The sense requires the gen. pl. <sup>7</sup>eíle, A; íí, B.

A.D. 1286. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>-aḡi, B. <sup>3</sup>O, B. <sup>4</sup>eíle, A; íí, B. <sup>b</sup>1290, over-  
head, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1290, n. t. h., C; 1290, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>Given  
in D. Cf. the last item of 1284. Here in A, l. m., t. h., is: annpo tíc  
puo tuar—Here [under this year] comes that [entry regarding Mac Feorais  
given] above [under 1284]. <sup>d-d</sup>ítl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup>On text  
space, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>6</sup> *De Exeter*.—His name appears  
in a Roll of receipt, May 10, 1289  
(*D. I.*, III. 475); which confirms  
the accuracy of the *Loch Ce* date.

[1290] <sup>1</sup>1286 = 1290 of the  
*A. J. C.*

<sup>2</sup>[*David*].—Elected apparently

in 1284 (*D. I.*, II. 2182). “David,  
bishop of Kilmacduagh,” appears  
in a Roll of receipt, May 20, 1286  
(*ib.*, III. 215). Nicholas, canon of  
the church, having announced the  
death of David, licence to elect  
was granted, June 13, 1290 (*ib.*,

led] by Mac Fheorais against the Calbach Ua Concobuir [1289] and the sons of the kings of Leinster, so that great defeat was put upon them. And Meyler de Exeter<sup>5</sup> and many other Foreigners were killed and many horses were taken from him.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 16th of the moon,] A.D. [1286<sup>1</sup>[-90]. William Mac Fheorais took [possession of] the archbishopric of Tuaim.—The bishop [David]<sup>2</sup> Ua Sedechain, namely, bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, rested in Christ.—Cairpri Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, the most noble-deeded youth that was in Ireland in his time, was killed<sup>3</sup> (by Ma[c] Cochlan).—A hosting by Domnall, son of Briain Ua Neill, into Cenel-Eogain, so that he put Niall Ua Neill (namely, Niall Culanach) by force therefrom and took the kingship himself by power of his force.—Aedh Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own brother, namely, by Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill, through the power of the tribe of his mother, namely, the Clann-Domnaill and many other Gallowglasses<sup>4</sup> (and he took the kingship to himself by force).

(This year John of Genoa,<sup>1</sup> Friar of the Order of [1286] Preachers, perfected, or brought to end, the Author that is called *Catholicon*, on the Nones [7th] of March.)

680). The textual date is thus four years in advance.

<sup>3</sup> *Killed*.—Treacherously, according to the *A. L. C.*

<sup>4</sup> *Gallowglasses*.—Literally, *Foreign youth* (a collective substantive). See Grace's *Annals (Ir. Arch. Soc.)*, p. 71.

(1286) <sup>1</sup> *John of Genoa*.—John De Balbis, a Dominican, born in Genoa. Of the *Catholicon*, Quetif and Echard (*Script. Ord. Praed.*, p. 462) write: Opus continet Orthographiam, Prosodiam, Gram-

maticam, Rhetoricam, Etymologiam: proptereaque dicitur *Catholicon*, id est, opus universale. Cuius potissima pars est Vocabularium voces omnes primae, mediae et infimae Latinitatis complectens. Titulus in codicibus, qua manuscriptis, qua impressis: Incipit Summa, quae vocatur *Catholicon*, edita a F. Joanne de Janua, Ord. F. P. Ad calcem: Immensas omnipotenti Deo Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto gratiarum referimus actiones, qui nostrum *Catholicon* ex



[Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> n., l. xx.iii.<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii. i.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-xc.i.<sup>o</sup>] Toirpðelbað, mac Eogain hUí Concobuir, in duine i<sup>o</sup> mo 7 i<sup>o</sup> aille 7 rob<sup>o</sup> pepp eineð 7 egnom 7 corpup<sup>1</sup> dobi i n-Epinn, do<sup>d</sup> marbað la Níall n-gelburðe hUa Concobuir.—Sluað le Ricap<sup>o</sup> a ðurc, le hIapla Ulath (roon,<sup>o</sup> in t-Iapla ruað<sup>o</sup>), i Tir-nEogain, o'ar'atpúð ré Domnall, mac ðriain hUí Neill 7 doirúgað leir Níall Culanað O' Neill<sup>1</sup> 7 mur dofað<sup>2</sup> in t-Iapla in tír, domarbað Níall Culanað le Domnall hUa Neill. Ocur doirúgað a huét an Iapla cetna le Mac Maip<sup>o</sup>tin 7 le Mac Eoin mac Aeða burðe hUí Neill (roon,<sup>o</sup> ðriain, mac Aeða burðe<sup>o</sup>) 7 rofaðaið Domnall in tír.—Sluað leirín | Iapla i Tir-Conaill cum Toirpðelbað, sup'airp in tír, etep cill 7 tuat<sup>o</sup> 7 co tainic i Connaçtaib<sup>o</sup> co hOil-pinn 7 co tucapup Connaçta felbpaigðe do.—

A 64b

A.D. 1287. <sup>1</sup>-sup, A. <sup>2</sup>-gað, B. <sup>3</sup>-çta, B. <sup>b</sup>1291, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1291 n. t. h., C; 1291 on margin, D. <sup>cc</sup>rob<sup>o</sup>—*that was*, B. <sup>d</sup>α —*his*, B. <sup>e</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>ffom</sup>, B, C; given in D.

multis et diversis doctorum texturis elaboratum atque contextum, licet per multa annorum curricula, in M.CC.LXXX.VI. Anno Domini, Nonis Martii, ad finem usque perduxit.

The concluding words shew that the person who made the additional entry at this year had the *Catholicon* before him.

Erasmus pokes fun at the *Catholicon* in the *Synodus Grammaticorum*: Albinus: Quinam erant [libri]? Bertulphus: Oh, praeclari omnes: *Catholicon*, etc. (Erasmi *Colloquia*, Amstelodami, Typ. Lud. Elzevirii, 1650, p. 417.)

Its chief interest lies in the fact that it was, according to Trithemius, the first example of block

printing. Treating of John of Guttenberg and John Fust, he says (*Chron. Hirsaug. a. lan.* 1450): Imprimis igitur characteribus literarum in tabulis ligneis per ordinem scriptis formisque compositis vocabularium *Catholicum* nuncupatum impresserunt: sed cum iisdem formis nihil aliud potuerunt inscribere, etc. Six other additions of the work appeared up to 1606.

The Authors of the *Histoire Littéraire de la France* do not fail to turn his confession to account: Balbi de Gênes, l'un de plus célèbres grammairiens dont l'Italie pût alors s'enorgueillir, avoue qu'il ne sait pas bien la langue d'Homère: mihi non bene scienti linguam Graecam [sic] (p. 142).



Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. [1291] 1287[-91]. Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, the person who was greatest and handsomest and who was best of hospitality and prowess and triumph that was in Ireland, was killed by Niall Ua Concobuir the Tawny.—A host [was led] by Richard de Burgh [namely] by the Earl of Ulster (that is, the Red Earl) into Tir-Eogain, whereby he deposed Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill and Niall Culanach O'Neill was made king by him. And when the Earl left the country, Niall Culanach was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. And the son of Aedh<sup>2</sup> Ua Neill the Tawny (namely, Brian, son of Aedh the Tawny) was made king, with assent of the same Earl, by Mac Martin and by Mac Eoin. And Domnall left the country.—A host [was led] by the Earl into Tir-Conaill against Toirdhelbach [Ua Domnaill], so that he harried the country, both church and territory. And he came into Connacht to Oil-finn and the Connachtmen gave deceptive pledges<sup>3</sup> to him.—

[1291] <sup>1</sup> 1287 = 1291 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Son of Aedh—(namely, Brian).—The collocation of the subject (after the agent) has led the authors of C and D astray. C gives: "And was made king after by the consent of the Earle aforesaid by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin Mac Hugh Boy O'Neale." Read "The son [mac] of Hugh Boy [the Tawny] was made king," etc. D has: Bernardus (*recte*, Brianus), filius Odonis Flauni, regnavit autoritate Comitum et per institutionem Mag Martin et Macke Euoyne, filium Odonis Flaui. *Mac Eoin* and *mac Aedha* are here erroneously taken to be in apposition.

A scribal error, which passed un-

noticed by the editor, occurs in the A. L. C. (1291). The person who was made king is called Niall, son of Aedh. In the entry of his death at 1295 in the same Annals, he is rightly named Brian, son of Aedh.

<sup>3</sup> Deceptive pledges.—That is, they intended nevertheless to cast off his authority as soon as they could. C makes an extraordinary blunder in this place: "Connaght made him the Feast of St. Brigit!" That is, *fel*, deceit is taken for *feil*, feast and *braighde*, pledges, for *Brighde*, gen. of *Brigit*, a personal name. D also errs: *Inhabitantes tradiderunt eidem viles tantum obsides*. The *F. M.* omit *fel*, which is the chief word.

Concobur hlla Douða, pī hlla-φιαῖραῖ,<sup>4</sup> do baṭaṭ ar in τ-σιναινν.—Comṭogbail do ḡenum do Chaṭal hlla Concobuir 7 do Níall ḡelbuiḡe 7 do luṭṭ ḡaṭa coimeirḡi<sup>5</sup> X  
 ḡ'a paibe acu, eter ḡallaiḡ 7 ḡaḡelaiḡ, ḡaṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭ  
 Maḡnur 7 impeṭain do ṭabairṭ ḡoiḡ i Capaiḡ-Culaiνḡ  
 (aṭiaṭ<sup>6</sup>-Chulḡaiḡ<sup>6</sup>). Ocur Caṭal do lot ann 7 Muṭṭaḡ,  
 mac Taiḡḡ hllī Concobuir, do maṭbaḡ ann 7 ḡaine eile  
 7 eiḡ imḡa do ḡuain do ḡuínntep Maḡnur 7 maṭom  
 do ṭabairṭ ar ṭein 7 a ḡul ar ṭo laiν 7 cṭeḡa moṭa do  
 ḡenum do muínntep Caṭail [u]i Concobuir 7 do Níall  
 ḡelbuiḡe ar n-ḡuin Caṭail i Caiṭṭṭ. Ocur Maḡnur  
 O Concobuir, ar ṭeṭṭ do ḡhil-Muṭṭeḡaiḡ ḡuḡi 7 a aep<sup>6</sup>  
 B 66a ḡṭaḡa ṭein 7 ḡall[aiḡ] Roṭa-[Comain ḡ'a ṭoiṭṭṭin ar  
 naḡḡaṭaḡ ar eiṭ in maṭma, ṭeṭṭ ḡó i n-aiṭṭṭṭṭ<sup>6</sup> na cṭeḡ-  
 Aiṭ<sup>6</sup> bṭeiṭ<sup>6</sup> do ṭoiṭṭo ar ḡṭaṭ-in-ṭeṭain[n] ṭo'n<sup>6</sup> Aenaḡ,  
 in cṭeḡ uile do buain ḡiḡ 7 Níall ṭein do ḡul ar eiḡin  
 ar 7 Tomar Mac ḡoiṭelḡ do maṭbaḡ ann 7 a bṭaṭair,  
 ḡaiḡiḡ Mac ḡoiṭelḡ, do ḡaḡail ann 7 a maṭbaḡ iṭin  
 laiḡ ṭin<sup>6</sup> 7 moṭan aile<sup>7</sup> ḡo'n τ-ṭloḡ ṭin do maṭbaḡ ann,  
 eter ḡallaiḡ 7 ḡaḡelaiḡ. Ocur ṭeṭṭ do Níall ar ṭṭṭ  
 aṭṭṭ 7 a ṭeṭain ṭein do ṭabairṭ ḡó. ḡoiḡḡeḡ<sup>6</sup> eter-  
 caṭait moṭ 7 inḡlaḡ aḡḡul eṭuṭṭ: ṭuabairṭ in ṭipe do  
 ḡaḡail-do Níall; cṭeḡ moṭ do ḡenum do Mhaḡnur ar  
 Níall 7 a aṭṭain uile.<sup>1</sup>—Aeḡ hlla ṭallaḡain queuit in  
 [Chṭiṭṭo].—Conḡalaḡ Máḡ Eoḡaḡa[i]n, ṭaiṭeḡ Cene[oi]l-  
 ṭḡiaḡaiḡ, moṭṭuṭ eṭṭ.

(ḡṭian<sup>6</sup> O ṭlainn, pī O-ṭuṭṭṭ, occuṭṭṭ eṭṭ.—  
 ṭoiṭṭealbaḡ hlla ḡomnail do aṭṭṭṭ ḡ'a bṭaṭair

A.D. 1287. <sup>4</sup>O—, A. <sup>5</sup>aepa (gen.) A. <sup>6</sup>ṭṭ, A. <sup>7</sup>eile, A; ḡi, B.  
<sup>8</sup>ocur bṭeṭ—and (he) overtook, B; followed by C, D. <sup>9</sup>ṭon an—upon  
 the, B. <sup>1</sup>etna—the same, B, C. <sup>10</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>11</sup>n. t. h., A; om.,  
 B, C, D.

<sup>4</sup>Secretly.—Literally (as rendered  
 in C), *under hand*. It means that he  
 was not recognised. *Fauore, potius*  
*quam propria industria, euasit, D.*

<sup>5</sup>Maghnus.—Here, by the native  
 idiom, nom. absolute.

<sup>6</sup>With difficulty.—“Escaped  
 hardly,” C; *valide, licet fugiendo,*  
*euasit, D.*

(1287). <sup>1</sup>Brian.—This item is  
 in the *F. M.* (who have *died*, instead  
 of *was slain*) at 1291. The other

Concobur Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, was drowned [1291] in the Shannon.—A general muster was made by Cathal Ua Concobuir and by Niall the Tawny and by all the folk that they had capable of rising out, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, to depose Maghnus. And they gave battle in Caradh-Culainn (otherwise, [Caradh]-Chulmaile) and Cathal was injured therein and Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobuir and other persons [were killed there]. And many horses were taken from the people of Maghnus and defeat was inflicted upon himself and he went therefrom secretly.<sup>4</sup> —And many preys were made by the people of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by Niall the Tawny, [in revenge] for the wounding of Cathal in Cairpre. And Maghnus<sup>5</sup> O'Concobhair, when the Sil-Muiredaigh came to him and [when] his own retinue and the Foreigners of Ros-Comain [came] to his aid on the morrow after the defeat, he went to the rescue of the preys. On his overtaking them at Srath-in-gherainn and close by the Aenach, all the prey was taken from them and Niall himself escaped with difficulty<sup>6</sup> therefrom. And Thomas Mac Goistelb was killed there and his kinsman, David Mac Goistelb, was captured there and much more of that host, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed there. And Niall came, on peace [being made], into the country and his own land was given to him. Great recrimination and contention [however] happened between them: the direction of the country was assumed by Niall; a great foray was made by Maghnus on Niall and he was completely despoiled by him.—Aedh Ua Fallamhain rested in Christ.—Conghalach Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died. !! x

(Brian<sup>1</sup> O'Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirttri, was slain.— (1287) Toirdhealbach Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own kins-

two entries are in the *A. L. C.* under 1291. Perhaps the Continuator placed them here, though at the wrong year, because they

were given at the same date as the foregoing textual events in the source whence he drew.



pein, ιτον, ο'Αεθ' ηυα 'Domnail 7 πιξι το ξαβαιλ το  
pein αριρ.—Αεορι Μηατραε, abb na Τρινουρε αρ Λοε-  
Che, in Χηριτο quieuit.<sup>2</sup>)

[byp.] Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>o</sup> 11., l. 1x.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
111.<sup>o</sup>[-xc.11.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaḡ lepin 1apla cetna cum Maḡnupa,  
no co painie co Roḡ-Comain 7 doim[ē]ic ḡan braiḡoe,  
ḡan neḡt do'n turup rin. Rolan imorpo Maḡnur in τ-  
1apla co Milius 7 doḡḡne a oiḡpeir ann.<sup>o</sup>—Donncaḡ,  
mac Eogain hli Concobuir, quieuit in [Chirto].—  
Soḡairliḡ O ḡairmleḡaḡ do maḡbaḡ la hli<sup>1</sup> Neill.—  
Niall ḡealbuiḡe hli Concobuir do maḡbaḡ do Thaḡḡ,  
mac Ainriar hli Concobuir 7 do Thuataḡ, mac Muir-  
ceḡaiḡ.—Maḡ Coḡla[1]n, pi 'Oelḡna, do maḡbaḡ | do  
Shirin Mac Pheopair tpe forḡoll in<sup>2</sup> 1apla.—Ainḡileḡ  
O 'Doḡairaiḡ, taipeḡ Aḡḡa-Miḡair, quieuit in Chirto.

A 64c

Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> u., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
1x.<sup>o</sup>[-xc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>] Maḡnur hli Concobuir, pi Connaeḡt pe'  
coic<sup>1</sup> bliatḡa co leiḡ, in pep denḡa ḡiḡa 7 caḡaiḡ robo  
mó ḡrain 7 coḡsur 7 pob' peḡḡ eḡneḡ 7 eḡnom 1 n-a  
aimḡir pein do ḡhaiḡelaiḡ, iar m-beiḡ doḡ paiti 1 n-  
ḡalar, moḡtuḡ eḡt.—Caḡal hli Concobuir do maḡbaḡ  
do Ruaiḡri, mac Donncaḡa puaḡaiḡ.—Caḡal puaḡ hli  
Concobuir (ιton,<sup>d</sup> mac Concubair puaḡ<sup>d</sup>) do ḡabail πιξι  
Connaeḡt iar n-ḡabail Aḡḡa, mic Eogain. Ocur Caḡal  
cetna do maḡbaḡ 1 cinn paiti do Ruaiḡri, mac Donn-  
caḡa puaḡaiḡ hli Concobuir 7 Aḡḡ, mac Eogain, do

A.D. 1288. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>an, A. <sup>b</sup>1292, overhead, n. t. h., A; *alias*  
1292, n. t. h., C; 1292, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1289. <sup>1</sup>u. (the Latin equivalent used here and elsewhere as  
contraction). A, B. <sup>b</sup>1293, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1293, n. t. h., C;  
1293, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>om. (probably by mistake), A. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., n. t. h.,  
A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup>Trinity.—The Premonstraten-  
sian abbey, Trinity Island, Loch  
Ca.

[1292] <sup>1</sup>1288 = 1292 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>Son of Andrew.—D adds: mic



man, namely, by Aedh Ua Domnaill and the kingship was taken by himself again.—Aedru Magrath, abbot of the Trinity<sup>2</sup> in [*lit. on*] Loch-Che, rested in Christ.) [1291]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. [1292 Bis.] 1288<sup>1</sup>[-92]. A host [was led] by the same Earl against Magnus [Ua Conchobair], until he reached Ros-Comain, and he went without hostage, without sway, *on* that expedition. Magnus, however, followed the Earl to Miliug *from* and complied with his full demand there.—Donnchadh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ.—Somhairlidh O'Gairmleghaidh was killed by Ua Neill.—Niall Ua Conchobuir the Tawny was killed by Tadhg, son of Andrew<sup>2</sup> Ua Conchobuir and by Tuathal, son of Muircertach.—Mag Cochla[i]n, king of Delbna, was killed by Sifin Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through direction of the Earl.—Aindiles O'Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. [1293] 1289<sup>1</sup>[-93]. Magnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht for five years and a half, the man of the Gaidhil for making peace and war that caused most terror and triumph and was best in hospitality and benevolence in his own time, after being a quarter [of a year] in illness, died.—Cathal Ua Conchobuir was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh the Swarthy.<sup>2</sup>—Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red (namely, son of Concubar the Red) took the kingship of Connacht after the capture of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair]. And the same Cathal was killed at the end of a quarter [of a year] by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobuir

Bria[i]n Luaigne—son of Brian of Luighni. This is given in the *A. L. C.* (1292).

For Tuathal, see the final entry of following year.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Midhair*.—D adds: *communis omnibus hospitalitate*. The

original of the expression is in the *F. M.* at this year.

[1293] <sup>1</sup> 1289 = 1293 of the *A. L. C.*

*Donnchadh the Swarthy*.—*Donati fusci*, D.

B 66b

legan ar 7 ρῖσι Connaēt do ḡabail do<sup>c</sup> tre nert in  
 ḡhιurur.—Cairlen sligiz<sup>8</sup> do ḡenum do Sheon P[itz]  
 Tomur 7 a ḡul cairur co teē ρῖḡ saxon.—Ceō, mac  
 Eogain hUí Conċobuir, do ḡabail ρῖσι Connaēt | 7<sup>o</sup> a  
 ρῖḡaō do<sup>n</sup> ḡiurur 7 do muinnter<sup>o</sup> in<sup>2</sup> ρῖḡ 7 an<sup>3</sup> deċmaō<sup>4</sup>  
 la iar<sup>i</sup> n-a ρῖḡaō, a ḡabail do Mac ḡerailt i<sup>5</sup> meōail 7  
 coica<sup>6</sup> da muinnter do marbaō 7 cpeā mora do ḡenum  
 ar.—Murċaō hUa Mail-[Sh]eċlann, ρi Mīde, quieuit  
 in [Churto].—Perḡal hUa Raḡailaiz, ρi Muinnter-  
 Mhailmōrda, moruuir ept.—Cairri Patraic<sup>7</sup> 7 Colum-  
 cille 7 ḡuizoe do foillirūzūō do Nīcol Mac Mail-irru,  
 do Chomarba Patraic<sup>7</sup> do beē ḡabull Patraic<sup>7</sup> 7 a  
 tōḡbail do 7 iar n-a<sup>8</sup> tōḡbail, perta mōra 7 mīrbuileōa  
 do ḡenum 7 a cur dōrun a rerin cumdaiz co honoraē.—  
 Mōr, inḡen Perċlimċe hUí Conċobuir, quieuit in  
 [Churto].—Floirint hUa Cerpalla[i]n, erpuċ Tir-  
 heogain<sup>8</sup> (aliar,<sup>d</sup> erpuċ Daire<sup>d</sup>), quieuit in [Churto].—  
 Muirceptaċ hUa Flannaza[i]n, cairēċ Clainni-Caċail,  
 quieuit in [Churto].—Tuatā,<sup>b</sup> mac Muirceptaiz (hUí<sup>d</sup>  
 Chonċubair<sup>d</sup>), do marbaō la Muinnter-Eaḡra.

(Caċal<sup>i</sup> Mac Diarmada, ρῖḡ Mhuizge-Luirz, do ḡabail  
 le hCeō, mac Eogain hUí Chonċubair, im meaḡuil 7 he  
 rein do ḡul ar éizn ar toraō a laia ar a ċuibṡizib 7  
 cpeā do ḡenum do ar ċloinn Caċail hUí Phlannagan.  
 Ocur milleō<sup>9</sup> Connaēt do ēeaēt do na holcaib dorindeō  
 annrin etir ḡabail 7 inarbaō.<sup>i</sup>—Ceō,<sup>j</sup> mac [Eo]ḡain

A.D. 1289. <sup>2</sup>an, A. <sup>3</sup>in, B. <sup>4</sup>x. maō, A, B. <sup>5</sup>a, A. <sup>6</sup>l. (the Latin  
 numeral used as contraction), A, B. <sup>7</sup>is, B. <sup>8</sup>n-o, A. <sup>9</sup>mllz, (A) MS. <sup>c</sup>a  
 huēt an ḡiurur 7 muinnter—*by the power of the Justiciary and the people*  
 (of the king), B; “by the power of the deputy,” C. <sup>d</sup>ar-on (=after), A.  
<sup>e</sup>Doire—*of Doire*, with; no, Thru-heogain—or, of Tir-Eogain, itl., t.  
 h., B; followed by C and D. <sup>b</sup>om., D. <sup>i</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.  
<sup>j</sup>l. m., n. t. h., but different from that of <sup>i</sup>l; A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>3</sup>Justiciary.—William de Vesey,  
 1290—1294.

<sup>4</sup>Fitz Thomas.—Fitz Gerald of  
 Offaly. For the wager of battle  
 between him and de Vesey (in con-

nection with which he went to  
 England), see *D. I.*, IV. 147.

Opposite this entry, l. m., Latin  
 hand, is: *Reedificatio Sligiae per*  
*Anglos.*

the Swarthy. And Aedh, son of Eogan, was liberated and the kingship of Connacht taken by him through the power of the Justiciary.<sup>3</sup>—The castle of Sligech was built by John Fitz Thomas<sup>4</sup> and he went across to the house of the king of the Saxons.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, took the kingship of Connacht and he was made king by the Justiciary and by the people of the king and the tenth day after his being made king, he was captured in treachery by Fitz Gerald. And fifty of his people were killed and great preys were made upon him.—Murcha h Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, rested in Christ.—Ferghal Ua Raighaillaigh, king of Muinnter-Mailmordha, died.—The relics<sup>5</sup> of [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille and Brigit were revealed to Nicholas Mac Mail-Issu, [namely] to the successor of Patrick, to be in Sabhall of Patrick. And they were taken up by him and, after their being taken up, great deeds and marvels were done and they were placed honourably by him in an ornamental shrine.—Mor, daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ.—Florence<sup>6</sup> Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogan (otherwise, bishop of Daire), rested in Christ.—Muircertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Tuathal, son of Muircertach (Ua Conchubair), was killed by the Muinnter-Eaghra. [1293]

(Cathal<sup>1</sup> Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Lurg, was taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Eoghan Ua Conchubhair, in treachery. And he himself went by force, by dint of his own power, out of his fetters and a foray was made by him on the children of Cathal Ua Flannagan. And destruction of Connacht came of the evils that were done then, both (1289)

<sup>3</sup> *The relics, etc.*—O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii. 456 sq.) adduces reasons to shew that this discovery did not take place.

<sup>6</sup> *Florence.*—On April 22, 1293, four years later than the textual

date of his death, he paid a fine of 20s. for not coming to parliament (*D. I.*, IV. 21). He died the same year, before October 10 (*ib.* 94).

(1289) <sup>1</sup> *Cathal, etc.*—The additions belong to 1293. The first



h[ui] Concu]bui, inci[pi]t pe[gn]ape. — Reliqui[a]e  
[Sanct]orum Patrum, Columbae [et] d[omi]ni d[omi]ni [hoc]  
anno in[uen]tae sunt.<sup>1</sup>)

A 64d [Cat. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> ui., l. 1.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
[-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Αεθ,<sup>o</sup> mac Eogain, do ðenum cpeč mop ap  
Clainn-Muirceptač.—Muirceptač, mac Mağnupa hui  
Concobui, ađbur coiceđaiğ<sup>1</sup> ip perp do bi d'a činuđ<sup>2</sup>  
pein, do mapbađ le Domnall, mac Tairğ 7 le Tađğ.—  
Domnall hui hEğpa, pi Luiğne, quieuit in [Chp[ur]to].—  
Mael-Sečlainn hui<sup>3</sup> Plannaga[1]n, tairē Clainn-  
Cačail, do mapbađ la Cačal, mac Tairğ Mic Diar-  
mata, ap p[ar]to Sliğğ.<sup>4</sup>—Donnčad Mac Con[sh]nama,  
tairē Muinn[te]p[er]u-Cinača,<sup>5</sup> quieuit in [Chp[ur]to].—  
Duarcan Mac<sup>6</sup> Tagerp[er]nain, tairē Teallaiğ-Dunčadā,  
quieuit in [Chp[ur]to].—Cačal mac Tairğ Mic Diar-  
mata, pi Muğe-Luipğ, quieuit in [Chp[ur]to].—Caprač-  
in-caipn Mağ Thigerp[er]nain, tairē Thellaiğ-Dunčadā,  
quieuit in [Chp[ur]to].—Caipen Sliğğ do leağad le hčēđ,  
mac Eogain hui<sup>d</sup> Concobui.<sup>d</sup>—Derbaul,<sup>e</sup> ingen Tairğ  
Mic (Cačail<sup>f</sup> Mic<sup>f</sup>) Diarmata, quieuit in [Chp[ur]to].—  
Maelpuanağ, mac Ğilla-Cp[ur]to Mic Diarmata, do  
ğadail piğ i Muiğ-Luipğ.—In t-lapla (idon,<sup>g</sup> Ricap[er]o a  
Dupc, idon, an t-lapla puad<sup>g</sup>) do ġabail do Mac Ğepailt  
7 buađpeđ Epenn uile do čēčt cp[ur]to an<sup>g</sup> ġadail<sup>g</sup> p[er]n.—  
Cpeč<sup>o</sup> mopa mebla do ðenum do Mac Ğepailt 7 do

A.D. 1290. <sup>1</sup>-ğaiğ, B. <sup>2</sup>čmeđ, A. <sup>3</sup>O, A. <sup>4</sup>-ğ[ur]o, A. <sup>5</sup>-ait, B.  
<sup>6</sup>Mağ, B. 1294, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1294, n. t. h., B, C; 1294  
on margin, D. <sup>c</sup> This item is omitted in D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C; given in D.  
<sup>e-e</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> itl., n. t. h., (A) MS. <sup>g-g</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C,  
D. Opposite the entry, r. m., t. h., A, B, is ġabail Mac Ğepailt ap in  
lapla—*Fitz Gerald's capture of the Earl*; literally: *capture of Fitz Gerald*  
*on the Earl*.

is given in the *A. L. C.* at that  
year; the second and third are  
respectively found (with more de-  
tail) in the third and eighth of the  
original entries of this year.  
[1294] <sup>1</sup>1290=1294 of the *A. L. C.*



by capturing and killing.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, begins to reign.—The relics of Saints Patrick, Columba and Brigid were found this year.) (1289)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1294] 1290<sup>1</sup>[-4]. Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], made great foray on the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Muircertach, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, the one of his own sept best fit to be king of a Province, was killed by Domnall, son of Tadhg and by Tadhg [Ua Conchobair].—Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, was killed by Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, on the street of Sligeach.—Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, rested in Christ.—Duarcan Mac Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, rested in Christ.—Carrach-in-cairn<sup>2</sup> Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligeach was levelled<sup>3</sup> by Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir.—Derbail, daughter of Tadhg (son of Cathal) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Maelruanaigh, son of Gilla-Crisd Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—The Earl (namely, Richard de Burgh, that is, the Red Earl) was taken prisoner<sup>4</sup> by Fitz Gerald and disturbance of all Ireland came through that capture. — Great treacherous forays were made by Fitz Gerald and by Mac

<sup>2</sup> Carrach - in - Cairn. — *Scabidus acervi lapidum*, D. The origin of the soubriquet is unknown to me. The editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 510) says the *F. M.* call him Duarcán. The explanation is, they give Duarcán's obit (the next preceding entry but one) and omit this.

*Levelled.*—See the third original entry of [1293], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Taken prisoner.—At the close of 1294, or early in 1295 (*D. L.*, IV. 191: the Roll referred to by O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 462, note n). According to Clyn's Annals the earl was taken on Saturday [Dec. 12] before the feast of St. Lucy [Dec. 13] 1294. Hence the text is four years antedated.

? X

Mac Pheorair ar Connaëtaib 7 Aeð, mac Eogain, do  
 jamailt o' a'p'isad. In t'ir do m'illiuð doib 7 n'ir'gabrat  
 nept eil buð mo na rin.—Dairib Mac Gille-Appairt  
 do marbað la macaib Domnall duib h'li e'gra.

(Gilla-Adomnain<sup>b</sup> Masraib, comarba Termuinn-  
 Dabéó[1]s, quieuit decimo tertio [Calendary Nouembryr  
 hoc anno.<sup>b</sup>)

B 66c

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> uii., l. xii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
 [-u.] In t-lapla cetna do légun ar do Mac Searailt  
 tre nept rið saxan ar b'raib'ib maib[ib] o' a' c'neð  
 fein.— | Drian, mac Aeða buðe h'li Heill, ri Cemuil-  
 Eogain,<sup>1</sup> do marbað la Domnall (mac<sup>o</sup> Drian<sup>o</sup>) h'li [-a]  
 Neill 7 ar mor do Ghallai 7 do Gharðelais 'maile  
 ppur (Maibm<sup>a</sup> na Craib<sup>a</sup>).—Domnall h'li<sup>a2</sup> Cellais, ri  
 h'li<sup>a2</sup>-Maine, in t-aen Gharðel ip gl'icu 7<sup>o</sup> ip l'inaib[ib] [u]<sup>o</sup>  
 7 ip<sup>a</sup> p'p'p' comuiple doib i n-a ðuðaið<sup>o</sup> fein a<sup>b</sup> n-Eunn,<sup>h</sup>  
 a éð i n-aibit manais 7 a aðnucal i Cnoc-Muairt.—  
 Conn<sup>1</sup> Mac Driana[1]n, tairc Cope[a]-Acclano, occipur  
 ept.<sup>1</sup> Tomaltaib<sup>k</sup> Mac Driana[1]n, in tairc doir'isneð  
 'n-a inað, do marbað do m'uinnter Chonalla[1]n a n-  
 oisailt a n-a'ur do marbað dórum.<sup>b</sup>—Coðað<sup>3</sup> móf<sup>1</sup> i  
 Tir-Conaill ipm<sup>4</sup> bliðain rin.<sup>1</sup>—Cagað móp ept ri  
 Saxan 7 ri P'rangc.—Cairlen<sup>k</sup> [Muirge-Duma<sup>k</sup>] 7 cairlen  
 in ðaile-nua 7 cairlen Muirge-Dreppairt do leasad la  
 Searppairt h'li P'p'p'ail.

A.D. 1290. <sup>h-h</sup>t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1291. <sup>1</sup> Ceneł—, A. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>3</sup> cagað, A. <sup>4</sup> ip (short form of  
 the textual word), B. <sup>b</sup> 1295, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1295, n. t. h., C;  
 1295, on margin, D. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> r. m., t. h., A;  
 l. m., t. h., B; om., C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A, D; given in B, C. <sup>f</sup> doib'—*that*  
*was*, B. <sup>g</sup> amppur—*time*, B, C; om., D. <sup>h-h</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>i</sup> om., D;  
 ept is omitted in A. <sup>j</sup> ip—*this*, B. <sup>k-k</sup> om., B, C, D; a blank is left in  
 the MS. for the name, which is here supplied from the *Annals of Loch*  
*Ce* (1295).

Feorais on Connacht and Aedh, son of Eogan, seemed to [1294] be deposed. The country was destroyed by them; but they got no power that was greater than that.—David Mac Gille-arrath was killed by the sons of Domnall Ua Eghra the Black.

(Gilla-Adomhnain Magraith, superior of Termonn-Dabeo[i]g, rested on the 13th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 20] this year.) (1290)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1295] 1291<sup>1</sup>[-5]. The same Earl was liberated by Fitz Gerald,<sup>2</sup> through power of the king of the Saxons, for good hostages of his own sept.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, was killed by Domnall (son of Brian) Ua Neill and great havoc [was wrought] of Foreigners and Gaidhil along with him (The Defeat of the Craibh).—Domnall Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the one Gaidhel the most prudent, the most perfect and of best counsel that was in his own district in Ireland, died in the habit of a monk and was buried in Cnoc-Muaidhe.—Conn Mac Brana[i]n, chief of Corca-Achlann, was slain. Tomaltach Mac Brana[i]n, the chief that was made in his stead, was killed by the family of Cu-alla[i]n, in revenge of their father having been killed by him.—Great war in Tir-Conaill in this year.—Great war<sup>3</sup> between the king of the Saxons and the king of the French.—The castle of [Magh-Duma] and the castle of Newtown and the castle of Magh-Brecraidhe were levelled by Geoffrey Ua Ferghail.

[1295] <sup>1</sup> 1291 = 1295 of the A. L. C.

treasonable offences laid to his charge (*D. I.*, IV. 246).

<sup>2</sup> *Fitz Gerald*.—He was in Westminster at the time, having submitted to the king's will respecting the caption of de Burgh and other

<sup>3</sup> *War*.—Edward I.'s abortive expedition for the recovery of Gascony in 1295. For the connexion of Ireland therewith, see *D. I.*, IV. Index *Gascony*.



Δ65a[δip.] [Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> i., l. xxiii.], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> n.<sup>o</sup> b[-ui.<sup>o</sup>] Αεθ, mac Εοζαιν hηη Concobuip, τ'ατ'pυαθ  
τ'α οipect pein 7 Clann-Muipceptaix το εαβαιpe aprip  
ι n-α maθ 7 cennup 7 bpaixoi το εαβαιpe το Choncobup  
puαθ, mac Caθαil 7 in tip uile, etep cill 7 tuat, το  
milliuθ tpepan aτ'pυαθ pin. Cpuθ-Cairppu uile το  
 lopcaθ 7 το milliuθ la Clann-Muipceptaix 7 oul pa  
 εemplanθ in tipe τοιθ. Ocup τοδιγαil Dia 7 Colum-  
 cille 7 Muipε bainτιξηpna. ipa tempuill τοfαιpξηceour.—  
 Sluaξ mοp το tinol το'n Αεθ cetna pin το θhallanθ 7  
 το θhauθelanθ pa Uilliam θυpc 7 pa Teboio a θυpc, co  
 paθatour ceitpu<sup>4</sup> hoιθce iprip 7 poθilleatour apibanna 7  
 imenna in tipe uile 7 tanγatour tapic in tipe 'n-α teθ  
 annpin. Rugatour leθ iαo co teθ in iapila, το θenum  
 pita Αεθα. Ocup γε poθellpat, nup' εomailpet in pio  
 7 το aentaixceour apup ap teθt τ'α τιξ lepin Clann  
 cetna pin. In τ-Αεθ cetna pin το τοιθεct ipna Tuaθαil.  
 O πεpγαil 7 Maγ Raγnaill co n-α n-imipciθ το εαβαιpe  
 το leip. Ocup teθta το εup cum Mac 'Oiapmata 7  
 O Plannaγa[i]n 7 innτοθ τοιθ iprip tpepan teθtaipect  
 pin 7 Concobup puαθ το<sup>d</sup> lenmain 7 cpeθ το θenum το  
 φοppo. Imποθ τοιθ φοppo, ιdon, ap in cpeiθ 7<sup>c</sup> Concobup<sup>c</sup>  
 puαθ, mac<sup>1</sup> Caθαil,<sup>1</sup> το mapθαθ le Mac 'Oiapmata<sup>1</sup> ap  
 topaiθεct na<sup>c</sup> cpeiθε. Ocup loθlainn, mac Concobuip, το  
 ξabail 7 Maγnup, mac Tomaltaiξ, το ξabail 7 becan<sup>b</sup> το  
 θαimθ eile το mapθαθ ann.<sup>b</sup> Ocup ip ann topunneθ pin,  
 ι Cinn-Ceioi Thipe-Tuaθαil.—Αεθ hUa<sup>2</sup> Concobuip 7  
 Mac 'Oiapmata 7 O πεpγαil 7 na hoipecta apθεana το

A.D. 1292. <sup>1</sup>n-'Oiap—, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>b</sup>1296, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1296, n. t. h., C; 1296, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>com., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup>Over o is placed a, n. t. h., to make the reading τa [=το α]—(*followed*) them, MS. (A). <sup>e</sup>B has ιoon—*namely* (*quia*, D), introducing the punishment that was inflicted on the profaners of the churches.

[1296] <sup>1</sup>1292 = 1296 of the | spirituell and temporall," C; in  
 A. L. C. | utroque foro, D.

<sup>2</sup>Church and territory.—"Both



Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. [1296Bis.] 1292<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, were deposed by his own ~~tribe~~ and the Clann-Muircertaigh were brought into the country in his stead and headship and hostages were given to Concobur the Red, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair]. And the whole country, both church and territory,<sup>2</sup> was destroyed through that deposition. All the district of Cairpre was burned and destroyed by the Clann-Muircertaigh and the churches of the territory were attacked by them. And God and Colum-cille and Mary, the Queen, whose churches they profaned, avenged [this]. —A great host was mustered by the same Aedh of Foreigners and Gaidhil under William de Burgh and under Theobald de Burgh, so that they were four nights in the country and they destroyed the crops and chattels of all the country. And the chiefs of the country came into their house [i.e., submitted] then. They took them with them to the house of the Earl [Richard de Burgh], to make peace with Aedh. And though they promised, they kept not the peace and they united again with that same Clann on returning to their homes. That same Aedh came into "The Territories." O'Ferghail and Mag Raghnaill with their forces he brought with him. And messengers were sent to the Mac Diarmatas and O'Flannaga[i]ns and they returned into the country in consequence of that message. And Conchobur the Red followed and made a foray upon them. They turned upon these, namely, upon the foray force and Concobur the Red was killed by Mac Diarmata, in driving the prey. And Lochlainn, son of Concobur, was taken and Maghnus, son of Tomaltach, was taken and a small number of other persons were killed there. And where that was done is in Cenn-Ceidi of Tir-Tuathail. Aedh Ua Conchobuir and Mac Diarmata and O'Ferghail and the allies also made large retaliatory forays on the people of Clann-Muircertaigh the

P. 4

X forces

pursuing

ðenum cpeċ móρ n-ṁiġla ap muinntir<sup>1</sup> Clainni-Muir-  
ceptaig in la cetna.—In<sup>c</sup> laċlann cetna rin, mac Con-  
ċobuir, do ðallað 7 a éġ a n-uċur a ðallta.<sup>c</sup>—Gilla-lar<sup>d</sup>  
Mac-in-Liathanaig, erpuċ Oil-rinn, quieuit in [Chriſto].  
—Mael-Peduir O Duibhenna[<sup>1</sup>]n, arċiðeoċan na  
ðreirne, o Druim-cliaċ co Cenannur, quieuit in  
Chriſto.<sup>1</sup>—Morrluaġ<sup>2</sup> le riġ Saxan i n-Clbain, ġur'ġaċ  
nept Clban uile 7 ġur'ñill | tuata 7 ġur'ġġur oipeċta<sup>4</sup>  
7 eġlura 7 ġu ronnraðac mainirter ðraċar, co nar'ġaġ<sup>5</sup>  
cloċ ar ait oí 7 ġur'marċ ġir[u] ġraċ 7 mná imða.  
Ocur dobaður maiċi per n-ġenn ar in rluaġ rin, ionn,  
Riċapo a ðure, larla Ulað 7 Mac ġerailt, ionn, ðeón  
ri[tz] Tomur.

B 66a

A 65b

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. iii.<sup>a</sup>,] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>o</sup> [-un.<sup>o</sup>] Concobuir, mac Taiċliġ, mic Diarmata,  
mic<sup>c</sup> Conċobuir (mic<sup>d</sup> Taiċġ<sup>d</sup>) Mic Diarmata,<sup>c</sup> ru Muir-  
luirġ 7 Airiġ, rinrebratair 7 tiġerna Muinnter-  
Maelruanaig uile, per rob<sup>7</sup> ġer<sup>1</sup> tpoio<sup>c</sup> 7 taċur,<sup>c</sup> ġal  
7 ġairceð, innraigib<sup>o</sup> 7 anað,<sup>o</sup> uin<sup>c</sup> 7<sup>c</sup> ternoñn, ġirunne<sup>f</sup>  
7 ġlaicemnur i n-a comaímir, quieuit in [Chriſto] (7<sup>d</sup>  
a aċlucub imMainirur na ðuille<sup>d</sup>). —Maġnur O  
hClinli,<sup>2</sup> taipeċ Cemuil-Doðta,<sup>3</sup> quieuit in [Chriſto].—

A.D. 1292. <sup>2</sup>-rluaigib<sup>o</sup>, B. <sup>4</sup>-reċt, B. <sup>5</sup>-ġaċ, B. <sup>1-1</sup>om., A, D;  
given in B, C. <sup>5</sup>om., B (C). The word having reference to what is not  
given in that text. <sup>h-h</sup>ðaine aili [ſi MS.] do marċar—other persons were  
killed, B (C). Note the omission of ann—in that place, which refers to  
what is not given in B. <sup>1</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>1</sup>This item is omitted in D.

A.D. 1293. <sup>1</sup>ġerpp, B. <sup>2</sup>-liðe, B. <sup>3</sup>-roġa (the phonetic form), A.  
<sup>b</sup> 1297, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1297, n. t. h., C; 1297 on margin, D.  
<sup>c-o</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). <sup>e-o</sup> placed after ġlaicemnur,

<sup>2</sup> Mac-in-Liathanaigh.—Son of the  
Grey (O'Connor). According to the  
A. L. C., he had been abbot of the  
Trinity, Loch Ce, and was chosen  
bishop on the death of O'Tomaltey,  
1284, *supra*. On Sept. 10, 1296,

the king informed Wogan, the Jus-  
ticiary, that Trinotus [*Gilla-na-  
Trinoite*, Devotee of the Trinity]  
O'Thomelty [probably brother of  
the bishop-elect just mentioned]  
and Denis of Roscommon, canons

same day.—That same Lochlainn, son of Conchobur, was [1296] blinded and he died in the illness of his blinding.—Gilla-Isa Mac-in-Liathanaigh,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Mael-Pedair O'Duibhghenna[i]n, archdeacon of Breifni from Druim-Cliabh to Cenannus, rested in Christ.—A great host [was led] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland, so that he got command of all Scotland and destroyed territories and despoiled shire-lands and churches and particularly a Monastery of Friars,<sup>4</sup> so that he left not a stone of it in place. And he killed many ecclesiastics and women. And there were nobles of the Men of Ireland on that expedition, namely, Richard de Burgh,<sup>5</sup> Earl of Ulster and Fitz Gerald, that is, John Fitz Thomas.

Kalends' of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. [1297] 1293<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Concobur, son of Taichlech, son of Diarmait, son of Conchobur (son of Tadhg) Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech, elder brother and lord of all Muinnter-Maelruanaigh, the man of best courage and prowess, valour and championship, attack and resistance, protection and asylum, truth and governance in his own time, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill).—Maghnus O'hAinli, chief of Cenel-Dobtha, rested in

of Elphin, prayed for licence to elect in place of Brother Gelasius [*Gilla-Isu*], their late bishop (*D. I.*, IV. 322). For the sequel, see [1297], note 5, *infra*. The text is accordingly four years in advance.

<sup>4</sup> *Monastery of Friars*.—According to the *A. L. C.* they were Dominicans. The house, as the editor suggests, was probably St. Andrew's. The expedition took place in 1296.

The entry is thus unsatisfactorily summarized in *D*: Hoc anno Rex Angliae cum potenti armatura

invasit Scotiam eamque funditus devastando ecclesiasque et monasteria comburendo et subvertendo.

<sup>5</sup> *De Burgh, etc.*—Amongst the expenses in the account of the Irish treasurer for 1295-6 is an item of £5,014 13s. 4d., to pay wages to Richard, Earl of Ulster, John Fitz Thomas, Theobald de Boteler and others, leaving for the king's service in Scotland, at Pentecost, a. r. 24 [1296] (*D. I.*, IV. 346).

[1297] <sup>1</sup> 1293 = 1297 of the *A. L. C.*

*oldulst Rens*



Henri Mac Oipeḱtaiḡ, erpuḱ Connipe, manaḱ liaḱ  
 quieuit in [Chyrto] (7<sup>d</sup> a adlucub i Mainiurir Opoḱaiḱ-  
 aḱa<sup>d</sup>).—Uilliam O Dubḱaiḡ, erpuḱ Cluana[-mac-Noir],<sup>e</sup>  
 do marbaḱ ḱ'ercur<sup>4</sup> ar toirim ḱó ḱ'a eoḱ fein.—Mor-  
 rluaiḡeḱ<sup>c</sup> le hEubapḱ, le ruḡ ḡaxan, irin ḡrainge ḡo  
 moipmenmnaḱ 7 tainic ḡan tḡen, ḡan tḡeiri eiri.—  
 Mael-[ḡh]eḱlainn Mac ḡruain, ab na buille, do ḱoḡa[ḱ]  
 cum erpocorde Oil-ḡinn 7 Marian O 'Donḱobuir,  
 bḡaḱair ḡpēcúir, do ḱoḡa[ḱ] ḡeime 7 a űul do'n Roim i  
 n-imcorum na heppocorde cetna 7 a éḡ do'n tḡurur ḡin.<sup>c</sup>  
 —Cu-Ulaḱ O hḱAnluain, rí Oirḱḱer 7 a ḱerbḡaḱair 7  
 ḱengur Mhaḡ Maḱḡamna 7 moḡan do maḱḱiḱ a  
 iḱuínnteri do marbaḱ la ḡallaiḱ 'Duin-ḱelḡan, aḡ  
 imḡoḱ ḱ'a tḡḡiḱ o'n laḡla.—ḱepḱ[ḡ]orḡaiḱ,<sup>c</sup> ingen h[u]i  
 ḡloinḱ Eḡa[-U]i ḡloinḱ, quieuit in [Chyrto].<sup>c</sup>

B; om., C, D. <sup>4</sup>car, B. <sup>5</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>e</sup>peḱta (Clonfert) is given  
 in B, but it was deleted; *Clonmacnois*, C; *Cluain mac noys*, on margin, D.

<sup>2</sup> Connor.—In Antrim. Achonry, B, C, D. The true reading is Derry. Henry, a Cistercian, was chosen bishop of the latter see by the primate in 1294 (*D. I.*, IV. 156; cf. *ib.* 195-7). He died early in 1297 (*ib.* 371) and was succeeded by Geoffrey Mac Loughlin (*ib.* 405). The contemporary bishop of Connor was John, elected at the close of 1292, or the beginning of 1293 (*ib.* 12).

<sup>3</sup> *Cluain-mac-Nois*. — Forgetting that Clonmacnoise was *par excellence* the *Cluain*, the *F. M.* read Clonfert, an error adopted by O'Donovan (iii. 469) and the editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 519). The Franciscan, William O'Duffy, was elected bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 726-35) and died before Aug. 5, 1297 (*ib.* IV. 429).

The bishop of Clonfert at the time was Robert, a Benedictine of Christ Church, Canterbury, appointed by Boniface VIII. (Jan. 2, 1279: Theiner, p. 158), in succession to John of Alatri (collector of the papal tenth in Ireland) promoted to the archbishopric of Benevento.

<sup>4</sup> *Hosting*.—The war in Flanders is intended. Edward crossed over in Aug. 1296 and returned in March 1297. (*D. I.*, IV. p. xvi.)

<sup>5</sup> *Went*.—According to the *F. M.* both went (a n-ḱol aḡaon) and Melaghlin died on the journey. In support hereof, the editor (iii. 468) quotes the *A-text*, with a n-ḱul (they went) for a űul (he went)!

But the *A. L. C.*, a reliable authority in the present instance, agree with the *Annals of Ulster*. Furthermore, amongst the charges



Christ.—Henry Mag Oirechtaigh, bishop of Conniri [Connor],<sup>2</sup> a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of [Mellifont at] Drochaid-atha).—William O'Dubthaigh, bishop of Cluain[-mac-Nois],<sup>3</sup> was killed by concussion, on falling from his own horse.—A great hosting<sup>4</sup> [was made] very courageously by Edward, [namely] by the king of the Saxons, into France and he came without conquest, without sway, therefrom.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Briain, abbot of the Buill, was elected to the bishopric of Oil-finn and Marian O'Dondobuir, a Friar Preacher, was elected before him and went<sup>5</sup> to Rome to maintain<sup>6</sup> [his election to] the same bishopric and died on that journey.—Cu-Ulad O'Anluain, king of the Oirrthir and his brother and Aenghus Mag Mathgamna and many of the chiefs of his people were killed by the Foreigners of Dun-delgan, in returning to their houses from the Earl.<sup>7</sup>—Derbhfhorgaill, daughter of Ua Floinn of Es[-Ui Floinn], rested in Christ. [1297]

made against William Birmingham, archbishop of Tuam, by the dean of Annaghdown in person at the Curia, which Boniface VIII. (July 20, 1303) appointed judges to investigate, the following appears: Cumque quondam Frater Marianus, tunc Electus Elfinensis, ab eodem archiepiscopo, pro eo quod electionem de ipso ad episcopatum Elfinensem de eadem provincia canonice celebratam renuerat confirmare, ad Sedem [Apostolicam] appellasset predictam ac eiusdem electionis confirmationem a Sede obtinuisset eadem: prefatus archiepiscopus, horum nequaquam ignarus, in eiusdem Sedis contemptum, Malachiam, tunc abbatem Monasterii de Buellio Elfinensis diocesis, qui nunc pro episcopo Elfinensi se gerit, receptâ propter hoc ab eo

quadam pecunie summâ, in episcopum Elfinensem non absque simoniaca labe preficere, quin potius intrudere, non expavit. Sicque, eodem electo, antequam ad ecclesiam ipsam Elfinensem accederet, nature debitum persolvente, predictus Malachias occupavit eandem et adhuc detinet occupatam. (Theiner, pp. 171-2.)

It is somewhat noteworthy to find the (apparently studied) meagreness of the local chronicles thus supplemented from a foreign source.

<sup>6</sup> *Maintain*.—That is, to defend the validity of his election before the Curia: a course usual, either personally or by procurator, with bishops-elect at that time.

<sup>7</sup> *Returning from the Earl*.—They had probably accompanied him on



Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1294<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Thomas Fitz Maurice,<sup>2</sup> a great baron of the Clann-Gerald, who was called The crooked Heir,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—Thomas O'hOirechtaigh, abbot of Eas-ruadh, rested in Christ.—Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, wife of Tadhg, son of Andrew Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Brian Mag Shamradhain the Bregian, chief of Tellach-Eathach, was killed by Aed Ua Concobuir the Brefnian and by the Clann-Muircertaigh besides.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, the one son of a king that was best in generosity and that was best in defence of his country, was killed by Brian Carrach O'Eghra, [that is] by his own kinsman, in treachery. [1298]

(The bishopric of Cluain[-mac-Nois] was taken by William Ua Ninnan,<sup>1</sup> namely, by the abbot of Cell-began.) (1294)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. 1295<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Alexander Mac Domnaill, the person who was the best for hospitality and excellence that was in Ireland and in Scotland, was killed, together with a countless number of his own people that were slaughtered around him, by Alexander Mac Dubghaill.—Ferghal Ua Firghil, bishop of Rath-both, the one Gaidhelic bishop who was the best for hospitality and charity and humanity and piety that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Battle<sup>2</sup> was given by the king of Tartary and by the king of Armenia (about the great [1299])

<sup>2</sup> *The Crooked Heir*.—"That was called the crooked heire," C; quique dicebatur haeres obliquus, D.

(1294) <sup>1</sup> *Ua-Ninnan*. — Rightly, Ua n-Finnain. The *f*, when eclipsed by *n*, was silent and consequently omitted by the copyist. The entry is correctly given under

1298 in the *A. L. C.* O'Finnen succeeded O'Duffy, [1297], note 3, *supra*. He died (probably in Aug.) 1302 (*D. L.*, V. 121).

[1299] <sup>1</sup> 1295 = 1299 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Battle*.—Of Damascus, Aug. 15. 1300.



maile ré riaratour do comēogbaile,\* do shó[l]oan na  
baibloine 7 do na sarrairōin:ū arcena ([Ar]<sup>d</sup> diairñhe  
do tabairt ar an so[l]oan<sup>d</sup>).

(Muirar<sup>f</sup> hila hōgan, eprcop Chille-ōa-lua, queuit.<sup>f</sup>)

[Dyr.]

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> ul., l. ul.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
ul.<sup>o</sup> b [-ccc.<sup>o</sup>] Teboit<sup>1</sup> buitiller, barun mór, úaral,  
morpatur ept.—hēoan<sup>c</sup> prunnoregar do marbað le mac  
fiaçra hili phloinn.<sup>c</sup>—Oam sdonoun, barun mor  
aile,<sup>2</sup> queuit<sup>d</sup> in [Churto<sup>d</sup>].—Cairlen Ača-cliač-in-  
čorainn do činnrgeval lepin 1apla.—Seoinín<sup>e</sup> óg Mac  
Muirar do marbað (la<sup>e</sup> Cončubur, mac fiaçra hili  
phloinn<sup>e</sup>).—Perolimoð Mas Carrčais, aobur ruž Der-  
fnuman, queuit in [Churto].—Congalac hila ločlann,  
erpuč Cončupuað, raí n-eíníž 7 epaba[1]ð, queuit in  
[Churto].—Žairm coitčenn do čēč o Roim i<sup>3</sup> n-aimep  
donarar papa pa'n Cpurčarōēč<sup>4</sup> uile<sup>f</sup> 7 žača cetmað  
bliaðain tic<sup>5</sup> in žairm rin 7 bliaðain Rača a haínn rin.  
Ocur pluaiž diairñiðe a huilið čiruð na Cpurčarōāč<sup>6</sup>  
do čul pa'n žairm rin o'a n-oiłčru co Roim 7 ložað a  
pecað uile<sup>f</sup> o'ražčail doib.

A.D. 1295. \* aile (ii, MS.)—other, added, B. <sup>1</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1296. <sup>1</sup> Teaboro, B. <sup>2</sup> ii, A, B. <sup>3</sup> a, A. <sup>4</sup> -varžačt, A. <sup>5</sup> tiz,  
<sup>6</sup> -ražčta, A. <sup>b</sup> 1300, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1300, n. t. h., C;  
*rectius* anno 1300, on margin, D. <sup>cc</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> moratur ept, B,  
D; moratur, C. <sup>ccc</sup> c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup> om., B, C; given  
in D.

[D ends with this year.]

(1295) <sup>1</sup> O'Hogan. — Formerly  
precentor of Killaloe. Elected  
bishop Nov. 12, 1281 (*D. I.*, II.  
1286); died Oct. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 556).  
The obit is incorrectly given in the  
*A. L. C.* under 1299.

[1300] <sup>1</sup> 1296 = 1300 of the  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> Butler; Stanton.—They were  
amongst those whom Edward ad-  
dressed, May 4, 1297, for aid

towards the Gascon war (*D. I.*,  
IV. 396).

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Lochlainn*.—Formerly dean  
of Kilfenora. Elected bishop about  
Aug. 1281 (*D. I.*, II. 1843-56);  
died Dec. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 577).  
(Charles is the alias of Congalach,  
*loc. cit.*)

<sup>4</sup> *Incitation*.—The Bull of Boni-  
face VIII., Feb. 2, 1300, instituting  
the Jubilee every hundredth year



feast of Mary of the Harvest [Aug. 15]), along with what assistance they could find, to the Sultan of Babylon and to the Saracens besides (Slaughter innumerable was inflicted on the Sultan). [1299]

(Maurice O'Hogan,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1300Bis.] 1296<sup>4</sup>[1300]. Theobald Butler,<sup>2</sup> a great, noble baron, died.—John Prendergast was killed by the son of Fiachra Ua Floinn.—Adam Stanton,<sup>2</sup> another great baron, rested in Christ.—The castle of the Hurdle-ford of the Weir was begun by the Earl.—Johnikin Fitz Maurice junior was killed (by Conchubur, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn).—Feidhlimidh Mag Carrthaigh, future king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Congalach Ua Lochlainn,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Corcumruadh [Kilfenora], eminent in hospitality and piety, rested in Christ.—A general invitation<sup>4</sup> came from Rome in the time of Pope Boniface [VIII.] throughout all Christendom and every hundredth year<sup>5</sup> comes that invitation and the *Year of Grace*<sup>6</sup> is its name. And a countless host<sup>7</sup> from all countries of Christendom went on that invitation on their pilgrimage to Rome and remission of all their sins was obtained by them.

This Jubilee has been immortalized in the *Divina Commedia* (Inf., c. 18, v. 28; Par., c. 2, v. 28 sq.).

<sup>2</sup> *Hundredth year*.—This goes to prove that the present entry is contemporaneous. Urban VI. (Ap. 11, 1389) fixed the Jubilee term at 33 years; Paul II. (Ap. 19, 1470), at 25.

<sup>6</sup> *Year of Grace*.—"And that year is called the year of Happiness" (with *Jubile* placed above the last word), C; annumque ipsum annum prosperitatis nuncupabant, D.

<sup>7</sup> *Countless host*.—"Innumerable troopes and sortes went and got an absolution of their sinns," C 200,000 is the estimated number.

At the end of this year D concludes with the following Note: Ab hoc anno usque ad annum Domini 1420 nihil reperitur in hoc libro, quia pars libri aliquo fortuito casu ex ipso libro ablata fuit. Ergo nunc historia cessare oportet, quousque illa pars ablata vel ex aliquo alio consimili libro contenta reperiri poterit.

(Muircheartač,<sup>6</sup> mac Imuir hUí Dhiroinn, d'hec ar rliḡḡ na hoiliḡri cetna rin.<sup>6</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 1., l. xiiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-ccc.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>] Finguala, ingen Pherðlimḡe hUí Conḡobuir, banab Cille-Craebnada,<sup>1</sup> quieuit in [Chyrto].—Uilliam Maḡ [Ph]lannḡada,<sup>2</sup> cairḡḡ Dairtraḡe, do marbaḡ la hUal[ḡ]arḡ, mac Domhnall, mic Airḡ hUí Ruairc.—Cairppi, mac Cormaic hUí Mail-[Sh]eḡlann, do marbaḡ tre ḡorḡall<sup>3</sup> a bpaḡar<sup>4</sup> rein, 100n,<sup>5</sup> mac Airḡ hUí Mail-[Sh]eḡlann.—Creaḡ<sup>c</sup> mór do ḡenum d'ḡeḡ, mac Caḡail hUí Conḡobuir 7 do Clainn-Muirceirtaḡ ar Taḡḡ, mac Annriar, a Muḡ-cetne.<sup>c</sup>—Sluaḡḡeḡ<sup>6</sup> la rliḡ Saxon i<sup>7</sup> n-ḡlbain 7 Mac ḡearailt 7 Mac Pheorair 7 maḡi Dharun<sup>8</sup> Epenn uile, a n-ingnair 1arla Ulaḡ, leir ar in rluaiḡeo rin 7 beḡḡ doib a n-ḡlbain o caeiriḡir re Luḡnuraḡ co<sup>9</sup> Samuin 7 ḡan | a loḡnept do ḡabail doib ḡ-[ḡ]oir.

A 65d

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 11., l. xxix.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc. xc.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> [-ccc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>] Domnall ruḡḡ Maḡ Cairḡaḡ, rí

A.D. 1296. <sup>6-8</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1297. <sup>1</sup>-nao, B. <sup>2</sup>ḡ om., A. <sup>3</sup>ḡerḡal (apparently a personal name), with aliar, ḡorḡal—or, order, itl., n. t. h., A. <sup>4</sup>bpaḡar (ac., to agree with ḡerḡal), A. <sup>5</sup>om., A. These three variants seem to prove that the scribe of A took the meaning to be that Cairpri was slain by Fergal, his kinsman, son of Art. The translator of C committed a similar error in rendering the B text: "killed by Forgall, his owne brother." But bpaḡar, the word which he had before him, is gen., not ac. Moreover, the name of the slayer (which is passed over in C) shews that he was not "owne brother" of his victim. The compiler of B understood the sense. <sup>6-7</sup>, A. <sup>7</sup>α, A. <sup>8</sup>-naḡ, A. <sup>9</sup>ḡu, B. <sup>b</sup>1301, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1301, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup>om., B, C.

A.D. 1298. <sup>b</sup>1302, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1302, n. t. h., C.

[1301] <sup>1</sup>1297 = 1301 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>Finghuala. — Literally, fair-shoulder; anglicized Finola.

<sup>3</sup>Cairpri.—Called Cormac in the A. L. C.

<sup>4</sup>Chiefs of the barons.—See the list of those (amongst whom are

(Muircertach, son of Imhur Ua Birn, died on the way (1296) of that same pilgrimage.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. [1301] 1297<sup>4</sup>[1301]. Finnghuala,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, abbess of Cell-Craebhnada, rested in Christ.—William Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was killed by Ual[gh]arg, son of Domnall, son of Art Ua Ruairc.—Cairpri,<sup>3</sup> son of Cormac Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, was killed by direction of his own kinsman, namely, the son of Art Ua Mail-[S]echlainn.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh on Tadhg, son of Andrew [Ua Conchobair], in Magh-Cetne.—A hosting [was made] by [Edward] the king of the Saxons into Scotland and [John Fitz Thomas] Fitz Gerald and Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and the chiefs of the barons<sup>4</sup> of all Ireland, except<sup>5</sup> the Earl of Ulster, [were] with him on that hosting. And they were in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammas<sup>6</sup> [Aug. 1] to November Day.<sup>7</sup> But full sway was not obtained by them in the East.<sup>8</sup>

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. [1302] 1298<sup>4</sup>[1302]. Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Red, king of Des-

the two here mentioned) addressed for aid by the king, *D. I., IV.* 785.

<sup>5</sup> *Except, etc.*—See *ib.* 849.

<sup>6</sup> *Lammas*.—Literally, *Lugh-com-memoration*: i.e. funeral games (cf. O'Curry: *Manners, etc.*, Introd. cccxxv., sq.) annually held by the Tuatha-de-Danann king, Lugh, in memory of his wives Nas (*unde* Naas, co. Kildare) and Bai (*unde* Cnoc-Bai, Cnogba, Knowth, Meath).

The celebration took place at Telltown, Meath, on the first of August. (*L. Be.* p. 362 a, l. 35 sq.; *L.L.* p. 200 b, ll. 33–4.)

<sup>7</sup> *November Day*. — Literally, *Summer-ending* (*Book of Rights*, p. liii.).

<sup>8</sup> *East*.—Namely, Scotland; so called from the situation in reference to Ireland.

[1302] <sup>1</sup> 1298 = 1302 of the *A. L. C.*



B 67b Oep-Muman, quieuit in [Chpurto].—|Miler,<sup>o</sup> erpuce  
Laimniš, mac mic eirrein do'n Iapla Laišneč, quieuit<sup>d</sup> in  
[Chpurto].—Erpuce Corcaixe, manac Liač, quieuit in  
[Chpurto].—Ruairi,<sup>e</sup> mac Domnail hUí hEašra, ađbur  
niš Laišne, quieuit in [Chpurto].<sup>o</sup>—Dóirič mór in  
bliadain rin<sup>1</sup> ar cešra.—Cpeč<sup>o</sup> mor do denum o'Ceč,  
mac Cačail, ar Tačš, mac Annriar 7 ar Šhitpuš, mac  
in Cairniš Meš Lačlainn, [i Maš-]Cetne.<sup>o</sup>—Donn  
Maš Uirer, ri Per-Manac, idon,<sup>f</sup> cetna ri Per-Manac  
do macaib Meš Uirer,<sup>g</sup> quieuit in [Chpurto].—Maširter  
Šoimna O Ħrašain, airterpuce Cairil, quieuit in  
[Chpurto].

[Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> in., L. x.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Nicol Mac-Mail-Iru, airterpuce  
Arda-Mač, in t-aen cleireč<sup>1</sup> ir diaša 7 ir epađitiš[u]<sup>2</sup>  
dobi i n-Šrinn i n-a amper rein,<sup>c</sup> quieuit in [Chpurto].  
—Mael-Shečlainn Mac Ħruain, erpuce Oil-rinn, quieuit  
in [Chpurto]. Donnčao hUa<sup>3</sup> Plannaga[i]n, abb na  
Đuille, do šačail na herpocoide cetna o'a eiri.—Diar-  
mair hUa<sup>4</sup> Plannaga[i]n, tairč Tuairi-Rača 7 a ča mac  
7 moran aile<sup>5</sup> do marbač do oroiš do luč tiše Dom-  
nail, mic Taičš hUí Concobuir, i<sup>6</sup> m-Đun-Đuibe, a  
torairččt cpeiče puc pe leir a Muš-Cetne.—Toirpčel-

A.D. 1298. <sup>c</sup> *Marescal* [= *Marshall*], r. m., n. t. h., B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B;  
"dead," C. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B, C. <sup>f-f</sup> om., A; placed after *Christo* in B; given  
in C.

A.D. 1299. <sup>1</sup> ruuč, A. <sup>2</sup> še, A. <sup>3</sup> O, B. <sup>4</sup> O, A. <sup>5</sup> il, B; eile, A.  
<sup>6</sup> a, B. <sup>b</sup> 1303, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1303, n. t. h., C.

<sup>2</sup> *Miles*.—The Christian name was Gerald. Formerly archdeacon of Limerick; elected bishop in 1272 or —3 (*D. I.*, II. 943); died apparently in 1302 (*ib.*, V. 59). (No. 779, *ib.* IV., giving the death in 1301, appears out of place.)

<sup>3</sup> *Grandson, etc.*—This is confirmed by the surname, le Marshall (*D. I.*,

II. 945). The grandfather was probably William Marshall the younger, Earl of Pembroke, who died, without legitimate issue, in 1231 (*D. I.*, I. 1872).

<sup>4</sup> *Bishop of Cork*.—Robert (called Mac Donnchadha in the *A. L. C.*), a Cistercian, was elected in 1277 (*D. I.*, II. 1346) and died in 1302 (*ib.* V.



mond, rested in Christ.—Miles,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Limerick—that [1302]  
 person was grandson<sup>3</sup> to the Leinster Earl—rested in Christ.  
 —The bishop of Cork,<sup>4</sup> a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested  
 in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, future king  
 of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Great murrain that year on  
 cattle.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal  
 [Ua Conchobair], on Tadhg, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair]  
 and on Sitrec, son of the Cairnech Mag Lachlainn, [in  
 Magh-]Cetne.—Donn Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach,  
 namely, the first king of Fir-manach of the sons of  
 Mag Uidhir, rested in Christ.—Master Stephen<sup>5</sup> O'Bragain,  
 archbishop of Cashel, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon,] A.D. [1303]  
 1299<sup>1</sup> [1303]. Nicholas<sup>2</sup> Mac-Mail-Isu, archbishop of  
 Ard-Macha, the one cleric the most godly and pious that  
 was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Mael-  
 Sechlainn<sup>3</sup> Mac Briain, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.  
 Donnchadh<sup>4</sup> Ua Flannaga[i]n, abbot of the B<sup>o</sup>ill, assumed  
 the same bishopric after him.—Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n,  
 chief of Tuath-Ratha, and his two sons and many others  
 were killed by a party of the house-folk of Domnall, son  
 of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, in Bun-duibhe, in driving away  
 a prey he took with him from Magh-Cetne.—Toirdhelbach

64). (No. 782, *ib.* IV., assigning the obit to 1301 seems misplaced).

<sup>5</sup> Stephen.—See 1253, note 1, *supra*. Died July 25, 1302, (*D. I.*, V. 93) and was succeeded by Maurice, the archdeacon, whose election was confirmed by Benedict XI., Nov. 17, 1303 (Theiner, p. 173).

[1303] <sup>1</sup> 1299 = 1303 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Nicholas.—See [1270], note 4, *supra*. Died in the first half of

1303 (*D. I.*, V. 235). His successor, John, was appointed by Clement V., Aug. 27, 1305 (Theiner, p. 174). The causes of the delay are set forth in the Bull.

<sup>3</sup> Mael-Sechlainn.—See [1297], note 5, *supra*. Died before March 8, 1303 (*D. I.*, V. 179).

<sup>4</sup> Donnchadh.—Donatus is the Latin alias in the royal assent to his election, June 28, 1303, (*ib.* 233-4).

baē hūa Domnaill, pī Tīpe-Conaill 7 Muirceptaē Maḡ  
 Phlannčāa<sup>7</sup> 7 Donn O Cačā[ī]n 7 Donnčāō Mac  
 Menman 7 Aeō Mac Menman, [ta]mac[īnīc] ino pīplei-  
 šinn hūi Domnaill 7 Nīaill, mac Heill hūi Duīšill 7 Mac  
 hūšora 7 α mac 7 α verbratāir 7 Coam Sanoal,  
 Šoil 7 Šaeiōil ino aili<sup>5</sup> opīn amač do marbaō<sup>d</sup> la  
 hAeō hūa n-Domnaill, le [a] verbratāir (pein,<sup>o</sup> ionn,  
 tairē Muintepi-Peo[tačain]<sup>e</sup>).—Nīaill Mac Šilla-  
 Phinnen quieuit in [Chpīrto].—Cpeč<sup>f</sup> mōp do denum la  
 Clainn-Muirceptaš α Muinntep-Cinaečā 7 Muir-  
 ceptaē Mac Con[šh]nama, aobur tairiš Muinntepi-  
 Cinaečā, do marbaō doib ar in cpeič pīn.<sup>f</sup>—Šluaš<sup>g</sup> mōp  
 le piš Šaxan i<sup>8</sup> n-Alban 7 cačpačā ino a do šabail  
 | doib 7 in t-lapla 7 Šoil 7 Šaeiōil do šul α hēpīnn,  
 cablaē mop 7 nep do šabail ar Albančaiš doib.  
 Teboio a būpe, verbratāir in<sup>9</sup> lapla, o'eg ar toīdeč do  
 do'n t-pluašēō pīn i Capraiš-Pepšura, ačaiš Nočla[ī]c.<sup>10</sup>  
 —Domnaill óg (aliar,<sup>h</sup> puāō<sup>h</sup>) Maḡ Caprčaiš, pī Der-  
 muman, quieuit in [Chpīrto].—Mašnur Maḡ Shañ-  
 pačā[ī]n, tairē Tellaiš-čāčāē, morpuur ep.

(Shearoid<sup>i</sup> Pīčomar, oīšpī Cloinne-Šepailt, morpuur  
 ep.<sup>i</sup>)

B67c[byr.] Kal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 111., l. xx.1,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.° ccc.<sup>o b</sup>  
 [-111.°] 1n Cunntair, ben<sup>1</sup> Ricair a būpe, lapla ulaō,  
 morpuā ep. —Uairer<sup>2</sup> a būpe, oīšpī in lapla cetna,<sup>3</sup>  
 morpuur ep. —Concobur, mac Aeō hūi Concobair, do  
 māpbaō la hoiberp hūa plaičberpaiš iap<sup>c</sup> n-denum  
 mebla dōron ar Ohonnčāō hūa plaičberpaiš 7 in t-  
 Oiberp hīpīn do čuītim ar in lačair cetna.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>7</sup> ph om., A. (Da and inc in l. 3 are from the A. L. C.) <sup>8</sup> α, A. <sup>9</sup> an,  
 B. <sup>10</sup> Noč laš, B. <sup>1</sup> pī—this, B. <sup>e</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> opīn, added  
 by a scribal error, A. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h. (The letters within square brackets  
 are worn away.), A ; om., B, C. <sup>f</sup> om., B, C. <sup>g</sup> Opposite this entry, r. m.,  
 n. t. h., B, is : Šupub' uime pīn ap cōpmaīl šup' b'e dōpoinōe [Te]boio  
 —so that for that reason it is likely that this was (the castle) Tibbot built.  
<sup>h-h</sup> e. m., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1300. <sup>1</sup> bean, A. <sup>2</sup> Uairer, A. <sup>3</sup> cetna, B. <sup>b</sup> 1304, overhead  
 n. t. h., B ; *alias* 1304, n. t. h., C. <sup>e</sup> om., B, C.

Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Muircertach Mag Flannchadha and Donn O'Catha[i]n and Donnchadh Mac Menman and Aedh Mac Menman, [i.e. two grand-]son[s] of the Lector Ua Domnaill and Niall, son of Niall Ua Buighill and Mac Ughosai and his son and his brother and Adam Sandal[and] many other Foreigners and Gaidhil in addition were killed by Aedh Ua Domnaill, [namely] by his (own) brother (that is, the chief of Muinnter-Feodachain).—Niall Mac Gilla-Fhinnen rested in Christ.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Muinnter-Cinaetha and Muircertach Mac Con[Sh]nama, future chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, was killed by them on that foray.—A great hosting<sup>5</sup> [was made] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland and many cities were taken by them. And the Earl [Richard de Burgh] and Foreigners and Gaidhil went with a large fleet and they got sway over the Men of Scotland. Theobald de Burgh, brother of the Earl, died on his return from that hosting, in Carraic-Ferghusa, on the night of the Nativity.—Domnall Mag Carrthaigh, Junior (otherwise the Red), king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Shamhradha[i]n, chief of Tellach-Eathach, died.

(Gerald [son of John]<sup>1</sup> Fitz Thomas, heir of the Clann-Geralt [of Offaly], died.) (1299)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. [1304 Bis.] 1300<sup>1</sup>[-4]. The Countess,<sup>2</sup> wife of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, died.—Walter de Burgh, heir of the same Earl, died.—Concobur, son of Aedh Ua Concobair, was killed by Hubert Ua Flaithbertaigh, after [Aedh] had practised deceit on Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh and the same Hubert fell on the same spot.

<sup>5</sup> *A great hosting, etc.*—The invasion of Scotland by Edward I. in 1303.

(1299) <sup>1</sup> [*Son of John*].—These words are supplied from Clyn's *Annals*, A.D. 1303.

[1304] <sup>1</sup> 1300 = 1304 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *The Countess.*—Margaret, cousin of Eleanor, queen-consort of Edward I. (*D. I.*, II. 2102).



[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> ui., l. ii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Muirceptač húa Concobuir Phailgi 7 Mael-morba, a briačair 7 in Calbač húa Concoðair, maille rru nónbuir ar ríct<sup>1</sup> do maícti a muinnteri, do marbað do Shap<sup>2</sup> Diaur<sup>3</sup> Mac Feorair tre feall 7 tre mešail i cairlen Pheorair.—Cairlen Inni-hEogain do denaht<sup>c</sup> lepin iapla.—Mača óg O Rašillaiš do marbað do Thellač-nDunčaða.—Ceð óg húa Pexail [mortuur ert].—Maíom la hCeð, mac Cačail húi Concobuir 7 le Clainn-Muirceptač arčena ar Muinnter-Rašailaiš, co n-torčair<sup>4</sup> anō Pili húa<sup>5</sup> Rašillaiš 7 oigri Clainn-Suibne 7 Maš Duirce, cenn na n-Šalloglač, maille rru cet<sup>6</sup> ar cetorčat<sup>6</sup> do ðaimb alib.<sup>7</sup>—Toirpbelbač, mac Neill ruat<sup>8</sup> húi Driam, queuit in [Chpurto].

(No,<sup>d</sup> sumat<sup>8</sup> ar an Calainn ro buð čoir Donn mhaš Uíðir do beit.<sup>d</sup>)

A.D. 1301. <sup>1</sup> .xxx., A; .xxx.ii., B. <sup>2</sup> řapa, A. <sup>3</sup> pépur, A. <sup>4</sup> n-torčair, B. <sup>5</sup> O, A. <sup>6</sup> .c. ar .xl. at, A, B. <sup>7</sup> .ii., B; aile, A. <sup>b</sup> 1305, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1305, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup> om., A. Opposite this entry, l. m., n. t. h., B, is: cairlen ruat Inni-hEogain per Anglor—the new castle of Inis-Eogain (was built) by the English. <sup>d-d</sup> c. m., opposite the date, n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

[1305] <sup>1</sup> 1301 = 1805 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Castle. — Castle-Carbury, co. Kildare (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 480). The assassination is thus described in the Irish Remonstrance (1277, note 2, *supra*):

Anglici enim, nostram inhabitantes terram, qui se vocant mediae nacionis, sic sunt ab Anglicorum de Anglia ceterarumque nacionum moribus alieni, quod non mediae, sed extremae perfidiae nacio propiissime possunt appellari. Ab antiquo enim fuit illis haec reprobata et abusiva consuetudo, quae apud illos nondum desinit, sed quotidie

magis inualescit et roboratur: viz. quando invitant ad convivium aliquos nobiles nacionis nostrae, inter ipsas epulas, vel dormitionis tempore, invitatorum hospitem, nil mali suspicancium, sine misericordia effuderunt sanguinem suum: detestabile convivium hoc modo terminantes. Quo taliter facto, interfectorum amputata capita eorum inimicis pro pecuniis vendiderunt.

Sicut fecit Petrus Brunyehame, baro, proditor nominatus et nimis solemnus, Mauricio de S[lege: [Of]faly?], compatrino suo et Calvacho, fratri suo, viris valde



Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. [1305] 1301<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Muircertach Ua Concobuir Failghi and Maelmordha, his kinsman and the Calbach Ua Concobhair, along with nine and twenty of the nobles of their people, were killed by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through treachery and through deceit, in the castle<sup>2</sup> of Mac Feorais. —The castle<sup>3</sup> of Inis-Eogain was built by [Richard de Burgh] the Earl.—Matthew Ua Raighillaigh Junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Aedh Ua Ferg hail Junior [died].—A defeat [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh also on the Muinnter-Raghaillaigh, so that Philip Ua Raighillaigh and the heir of Clann-Suibhne and Mag Buirree, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty other persons, fell there.—Toirdhelbach, son of Niall Ua Briain the red, rested in Christ.

(Or it may be on this year<sup>1</sup> [the death of] Donn Mag Uidhir should be.) (1301)

ingenuis et valde apud nos nominatis, invitans ipsos ad convivium in festo Sanctissimae Trinitatis [Jun. 13], ipso die, refectione completa, statim cum surrexerunt de mensa, cum viginti quatuor hominibus de sequela sua, crudeliter jugulavit, ipsorum capita care vendens eorum inimicis. Et cum pro isto scelere regi Angliae [Eduardo I.], patri scilicet istius regis [Ed. II.], accusatus fuisset, nullam de tam nephando proditore fecit correccionem (pp. 916-7).

The truth of the foregoing is amply confirmed. On July 2, 1305—within a month after the massacre—a writ was directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of Dublin for payment to Peter de Bermengheam of £100 granted to

him by the justiciary and council of Ireland, with consent of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and Geoffrey de Genville [for whom see Grace's Annals, pp. 37, 54], to subdue Irish felons of Offaly, of the race of O'Conoghers and to decapitate the chiefs of the same race. Peter had already sent to Dublin the heads of Morierdagh [Muircertach] and Malmorthe [Maelmordha] O'Conoghers, chiefs of the race aforesaid and also 16 heads of others of the same race and their accomplices. Witness, J[ohn] Wogan, justiciary of Ireland. Dublin. (*D. I.*, V. 434.)

<sup>2</sup>The castle.—Perhaps Green Castle, co. Donegal. (See O'D. iii. 481.)

(1301) <sup>1</sup> This year.—See the last entry but one, [1302], *supra*.

A 66b

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> un., l. xiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> [-un.<sup>o</sup>] Τοιρρελβαθ̃ ηυα θριαν, ρι Τυαθ̃-Μυμαν, in τ-αen ουιue ρob' οιρεθ̃α<sup>1</sup> 7 ρob' περρ̃ αθ̃<sup>2</sup> 7 egnum, περ̃ lan το οερε 7 το εραβαθ̃ 7 ρobo μο ρατ̃<sup>c</sup> τοbi ι n-θρινn ι n-α αιμριρ̃ ρειn, quieuit in Chyrto.<sup>d</sup> Donñcaθ̃ ηυα θριαν, α mac, το ριθ̃αθ̃ ι n-α ιναθ̃.—Περ̃γαλ̃ μαθ̃ ραθ̃nail, ταιρεθ̃ Μυντιρε-ηθολαιρ, το μαρβαθ̃ le [α] οερ̃braθ̃ριθ̃<sup>3</sup> ρειn<sup>o</sup> 7 la bloιθ̃ ο'α οιρεθ̃τ̃<sup>4</sup> meθ̃ail.—Cagaθ̃<sup>o</sup> μορ̃ eτερ̃ Αεθ̃, mac θογαιν ηυι Concobuir, ρι Connaθ̃τ̃ 7 ματ̃ι Sil-Μυιρεθ̃αιθ̃ αρ̃ aen ριρ̃ 7 Αεθ̃, mac Caθ̃ail ηυι Concobuir 7 μοραν το macaθ̃ ταιρεθ̃ Connaθ̃τ̃ μαρ̃ aen ρε τοιρεθ̃αιθ̃ 7 οιρεθ̃ταιθ̃ na θρειρ̃ne αρ̃θ̃ena 'mun Sinaiun ρε ρε τριμιρ̃ noceθ̃αιρ, co n-οερ̃naοuir ορειn το macaθ̃ ριθ̃ Αεθ̃α, mic Caθ̃ail, ρορ̃baiρ ιρ̃na Τυαθ̃αιθ̃ μαρ̃ aen ρε ροθ̃ραιοε, ζυρ̃'γαθ̃ρατ̃ cρεαθ̃α 7 αιρ̃θ̃n[i]-Flann, mac Πιαθ̃ρα [υ]ι Φλοinn, αοβυρ̃ ταιριθ̃ Sil-Μαιρ̃yuanaiθ̃ 7 θριαν, mac Donñcaθ̃a ραβαθ̃ ηυι Concobuir, μαρ̃ aen ρε οαιμ̃ιθ̃ ιmθ̃a[ιb] αιιb<sup>5</sup> το μαρ̃βαθ̃ αρ̃ λυρ̃θ̃ na cρειθ̃e οο'n τοιρ̃. Μοραν ο'φαρ̃οοθ̃ το na cρεαθ̃αιθ̃ 7 bloθ̃ αιλε<sup>5</sup> το bρειθ̃ αρ̃. Ιρ̃ ιατ̃ τρα ba περ̃ρ̃ τοbi ανηριρ̃: Ρυαθ̃ρι, mac Caθ̃ail ηυι Concobuir 7 Donñcaθ̃, mac Concobuir in copain, mic Περ̃γαλ̃, mic Donñcaθ̃a, mic Μυιρ̃ceρ̃ταιθ̃ Μic Διαρ̃ματα, αοβυρ̃ ριθ̃ Sil-Μαιρ̃yuanaiθ̃ αρ̃ αθ̃, αρ̃ ειμεθ̃, αρ̃ egnum, connice in la ριν. Ιρ̃ εθ̃ ραιnic ρειme co longpoιr [υ]i Choncobuir 7 loiρ̃γiρ̃ ραιιρ̃ ριθ̃ Connaθ̃τ̃, μαρ̃ aen ρε τιγ̃ιθ̃ in longpoιr. θειρ̃ιρ̃ ραιρ̃ Αεθ̃ ηυα Concobuir 7 benaiρ̃ an cρεθ̃ οε 7 μαρ̃bθ̃αρ̃ ε ιαρ̃ταιn.<sup>e</sup>—Donñcaθ̃ ηυα<sup>6</sup> Πλαιθ̃ber̃ταιθ̃, ep̃uc Cille-αλαθ̃, ραι n-einiθ̃ 7 cραβαθ̃

A.D. 1302. <sup>1</sup> θ̃ om., A. <sup>2</sup> αθ̃, B. <sup>3</sup> ρεθ̃αιθ̃, A. <sup>4</sup> α, A. <sup>5</sup> ιf, MS. (A).  
<sup>6</sup> O, A. <sup>b</sup> 1306, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1306, D. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C.  
<sup>d</sup> om., A; *quieuit*, C.

[1306] <sup>1</sup> 1302 = 1306 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Cell-aladh*.—Killala. See [1280],

note 2, *supra*. O'Flaherty died  
before the end of May, 1306 (*D. L.*  
V. 527).

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1302<sup>1</sup>[6]. Toirdhelbach Ua Briain, king of Thomond, the one person the most distinguished and best in victory and prowess, a man full of charity and piety and of most prosperity that was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ. Donnchadh Ua Briain, his son, became king in his stead.—Ferghal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by his own brothers and by a part of his sept, in treachery.—Great war [took place] between Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and the nobles of Sil-Muiredhaigh with him and Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and many of the sons of the chiefs of Connacht together with the chiefs and septs of Breifni also, along the Shannon for the space of three months or more, until a party of the sons of kings [on the side] of Aedh, son of Cathal, made an encampment in “The Territories” with a strong force, so that they took many preys and spoils. Flann, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn, future chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh and Brian, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobair the Swarthy, along with many other persons, were killed in the rere of that prey by the pursuing party. Much of the preys was held fast and another part was wrested. These indeed are the best that were there: Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and Donnchadh, son of Concobur “of the Goblet,” son of Fergal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Sil-Mailruanaigh for felicity, for generosity, for prowess up to that day. This is [what Donnchadh did]: he went forward to the stronghold of Ua Conchobuir and burned the palace of the kings of Connacht, along with the houses of the stronghold. Aedh Ua Concobuir overtakes him and wrests the prey from him and he is killed after.—Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh, bishop of Cell-aladh,<sup>2</sup> most eminent of the Gaidhil for liberality and piety, died in Dun-buinne, in the end of Spring before

[1306]



B 67d na n-ḡaíðel, do eḡ i<sup>7</sup> n-Dun-buinne i<sup>7</sup> n-depeð<sup>8</sup> eppaíð  
 peimepin, aḡ uil do Al̄-cliað 7 [a] aonucal 'rin<sup>9</sup>  
 Muilinn-cipp,<sup>10</sup> i tairḡ Muire co honópað.—Maḡirter  
 Tómar O Naán, ar̄i-deoðan Raða-boð 7<sup>o</sup> toḡa eppuic na  
 heclu[i]pe cetna,<sup>o</sup> in Churto quieuir.—Roibeip a  
 ḡruir, mormaep, do ḡabail puḡi n-Alban<sup>o</sup> ar eirín i n-  
 aḡaíð<sup>11</sup> puḡ Saxon.—Domnall Tuirpreð O Neill do  
 marbað i<sup>4</sup> tuiril<sup>12</sup> le luēt tiḡi hUí Neill.—Sap Uilliam  
 Brinnoraḡar, puirpe óḡ ba mó<sup>13</sup> nó<sup>7</sup> 7 eíneð 7<sup>o</sup> laḡ robí  
 i n-Erinn i n-a aimpere fein, morpuir ept.—Cpeð mór  
 do denum do Clainn-Muircepaḡi i Cruð-Cairppu, du  
 ar<sup>o</sup> marbað Daibit hUa Caema[i]n, bruxaíð mór conaíð  
 7 Donncaíð Maḡ Duíðeā[i]n 7 daíne imda eile.—  
 ḡruian caprað O h-Eaḡra do marbað hUí Flannḡa[i]n.  
 —Petruir O Tuatala[i]n, bicair Cille-erpuic-[b]roin,  
 quieuir in Churto.<sup>c</sup>—Nicol hUa<sup>d</sup> Donncaíð, raearp óḡ  
 robí i n-ḡruim-cliað, do marbað do'n ḡerran duð do  
 na ḡairpeaíðan ḡan ein, ḡan aḡbur, aēt marpa do'imíre  
 paip. Ocur ḡaí aen ḡeḡur Paitep do paíð a anma,  
 atait re<sup>14</sup> riçit<sup>14</sup> la loḡaíð aigi ḡaí meim[i]u ḡebḡar<sup>15</sup>  
 do.

(No,<sup>i</sup> ḡumað ar in Kcalainn ri buo cóip Donn  
 Maḡ Uídep.<sup>i</sup>)

A.D. 1302. <sup>7</sup>a, B. <sup>8-7</sup>, A. <sup>9</sup>ra, B. <sup>10</sup>.leann-ḡearp, B. <sup>11</sup>-ar̄, A.  
<sup>12</sup>-el, B. <sup>13</sup>mór (the positive), B. <sup>14,14</sup>.ui, xx.ιτ, A, B. <sup>15</sup>ḡeḡur,—*he*  
*recites (it)*, B; followed by C. <sup>c</sup>i n-Alban—in *Scotland*, B. <sup>14</sup> 66a.  
 f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>2</sup> *Bishop-elect*.—See [1284], note 3, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Robert Bruce*.—He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in 1303 (Grace). As his assumption of the Scottish crown took place in 1306, there is a prolepsis of four years in the textual date.

<sup>5</sup> *Took, etc.*—The translator of C misunderstood the construction: "taken by king of Scotland per force, against the king of England's will."

<sup>6</sup> *Cell-espuip* [B]roin.—*Church of Bishop Bron* (Bronus, episcopus, L. A., 12d): now Killaspugbrone,



that, in going to Ath-cliath. And he was buried honourably in the Muillen-cerr [Mullingar], in the house of Mary. [1306]  
 —Master Thomas O'Naan, archdeacon of Rath-both and bishop-elect<sup>3</sup> of the same church, rested in Christ.—Robert Bruce,<sup>4</sup> Great Steward, took<sup>5</sup> the kingship of Scotland by force against the king of the Saxons.—Domnall O'Neill of Tuirtre was killed by accident by the household of Ua Neill.—Sir William Prendergast, a young knight of the best repute and liberality and disposition that was in Ireland in his own time, died.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into the country of Cairpre, wherein were killed David Ua Caema[i]n, a large, substantial yeoman and Donnchadh Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons.—Brian Carrach O'Eaghra killed Ua Flannaga[i]n.—Peter O'Tuathala[i]n, vicar of Cell-espuic-[B]roin,<sup>6</sup> rested in Christ.—Nicholas Ua Donnchadha, a young priest that was in Druim-cliabh, was killed by the "Black Horse" of the Barrets, without guilt, without reason, except to inflict a violent death upon him. And every one that shall say a *Pater* for the good of his soul, there are six score days<sup>7</sup> of indulgence for him, as often as it is said by him.

(Or it may be on this year<sup>1</sup> [the death of] Donn Mag Uider should be.) (1302)

bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 482).

<sup>7</sup>*Six score days*.—On Oct. 8, 1309, Clement V., in view of his devotion to God and the church, granted to the soul of the knight, John Havering, at the request of his son, the archbishop-elect of Dublin: omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis, qui devotis orationibus

divinam pro eius anima misericordiam imploraverint, singulis diebus, quibus apud Deum huiusmodi orationes effundent, viginti dies de iniunctis sibi penitentiis misericorditer relaxamus. Presentibus post triennium non valituris (Theiner, p. 180).

(1302) <sup>1</sup> *This year*.—See (1301) note 1, *supra*.

A 660

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 1., l. xxiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-un.<sup>o</sup>] Lurpint hUa<sup>1</sup> Laçtna[i]n, erpuic Cille-mic-n'Duaç, manaç Liaç, quieuit in [Chpuro].—Eçoruim O-Maine do loraç do loraç le dpeim do macaib piz O-Maine. —Soill Rora-comain uile o[f]orba do marbaç la 'Donncaç O Cellaiç, pì hUa<sup>1</sup>-Maine, aç Aç-eperaç-Cuan, oí iporaç pìlip Muinntep 7<sup>e</sup> Sean Muinntep<sup>o</sup> 7 Maíu 'Oru, mar aen pe oainib aib,<sup>2</sup> eter marbaç 7 façbaib<sup>3</sup> 7 çabail. 'Do çabaç ann 'Diarmaç Gall Mac 'Diar-mata 7 Copmac Mac Ceçernaç 7<sup>e</sup> poleizeð<sup>4</sup> ar a poçraideða po çumup. Ocur poçabaç ann por<sup>e</sup> Seirpam<sup>1</sup> Rora-Comain 7 do leizeð<sup>4</sup> ar iat ar tull 7 doronrat pìç ar pon in<sup>5</sup> baile do<sup>e</sup> loraç pe hEmunn buitillep.<sup>c</sup>—Eubapò, pì Saxon, tiçerna na hErenn 7 bpetan 7 Alban, morpuur ep.<sup>c</sup>—'Donncaç O Flannaça[i]n, erpuic Oil-pino,<sup>5</sup> quieuit in [Chpuro].—'Domnall, mac Tairç, mic 'Driain, mic Annpiaç, mic 'Driain Luizniç, mic Toirpdelbaiz moip, tanupri Connaç, pep lan o'egnum 7 o'eineç, pì coitcenn,<sup>c</sup> a marbaç la hAeð m-bpeirneç, mac Caçail puaið hUí Conçobup.—Tairç,<sup>c</sup> mac Mail-[Sh]eçlann, mic 'Donncaða, mic 'Domnall, mic Magnupa, mic Toirpdelbaiz, peiçem coitcenn im biaç 7 im ellaç, a marbaç do Caçal, mac 'Domnall, mic Tairç.<sup>c</sup>—'Donncaç Muimneç O Ceallaiç, pì O-Maine, pì coimdep<sup>o</sup> im<sup>c</sup> çaç nì, quieuit in [Chpuro].—Uilliam

A.D. 1303. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ii., B; eile, A. <sup>3</sup>poçbaib, A. <sup>4</sup>7, MS. (A). <sup>5</sup>an, A. <sup>6</sup>Oilpenn, A. <sup>b</sup>1307, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1307, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup>om., B, C. <sup>d</sup>7—and (given in C) is required before this word in B. The omission was, no doubt, accidental. <sup>e</sup>coitcenn[n] i n—(*general in*), B, C.

[1307] <sup>1</sup>1303. = 1307 of the A.L.C.

<sup>2</sup>*Ua Lachtnain*.—Elected in 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 759); died before March, 1307 (*ib.* V. 622).

<sup>3</sup>*Ath-escrach-Cuan*.—*Ford of the ridge of [St.] Cuan; Ahascragh, co.*

Galway, "where the memory of St. Cuan is still held in great veneration" (*O'D.*, *F. M.* iii. 487).

<sup>4</sup>*And, etc.*—Literally, *together with other persons, between killing, and abandoning, and capturing.*

<sup>5</sup>*Sheriff*.—Perhaps Richard de

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. [1307] 1303<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Laurence Ua Lachtna[i]n,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ.—Echdruim of Ui-Maine was burned by a party of the sons of kings of Ui-Maine.—The Foreigners of all Ros-comain were in great part killed by Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, at Ath-esrach-Cuan,<sup>3</sup> where fell Philip Munnter and John Munnter and Matthew Drew and<sup>4</sup> other persons were either killed, or left [wounded], or captured. Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh were taken there and their forces were allowed to depart under condition. And the Sheriff<sup>5</sup> of Ros-comain was also taken there [along with his force] and they were all allowed to depart upon sufferance. And they made peace. [This happened] because the town [of Ahascragh] was burned by Edmund Butler.—Edward, king of the Saxons, lord of Ireland and the Britons and Scotland, died.<sup>6</sup> —Donnchadh<sup>7</sup> O'Flannacha[i]n, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Domnall, son of Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Andrew, son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua Conchobair], tanist<sup>8</sup> of Connacht, a man full of prowess and of generosity, a general scholar, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red.—Tadhg, son of Mail-[S]echlainn, son of Donnchadh, son of Domnall, son of Magnus, son of Toirdhelbach, general benefactor respecting food and cattle, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg [Ua Conchobair].—Donnchadh O'Cellaigh the Momonian, king of Ui-Maine, expert

Exon, keeper of the castle of Ros-common (*D. L. V. Index, Roscommon: Richard de Exon*).

<sup>6</sup> *Died.*—July 7, 1307. Hence, there is a prolepsis of four years in the text at this year.

<sup>7</sup> *Donnchadh.*—See [1303], note 4,

*supra.* According to the eulogistic obit in the *A. L. C.*, he died June 22, 1307.

<sup>8</sup> *Tanist.*—From the Irish *tanaisie*, second. It signifies the next to the kingship, the heir-presumptive.



B 67d ends Mac Pheorair, ardeppuc Tuama, | do dul [co' Roim'].—Copoim do tabairt do ruz saxon 7 bretan 7 epenn, ionn, d'ebairt oz.—Ailbi, ingen Tarb̃s [u]i Concobuir, moptua ep̃t.—Clann-Muirceptaĩs do t̃eet i Mãs-Cetne 7 arbanna Crici-Cairppu 7 moran d'arbur Tipe-hOilella 7 in Copainn do lorcab̃ leo. Ocur do'n toirc rin do marbãb Tarb̃s, mac Mãgnura. Do marbãb lairin Cãtal cetna.—Mail-[sh]eclainn O Ġairmlẽsair̃, tair̃eē Cene[oi]l-Moã[ui]n, quieuit in [Chrĩsto].—Mãgnur Mãs Oir̃ẽtair̃s quieuit in Chrĩsto.

[b. r.] | Cal. Ian. [ii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-iiii.<sup>o</sup>] Muircepãc do denum do Maelpuanãĩs Mac Diarmata ar macaib̃ Domnall hui Concobuir i Cric Cairppu. Creãca mora do denum do Clainn-Muirceptaĩs ar na macaib̃ cetna 7 riat ar n-denum ġĩta peime ru 7 ar tabairt brait̃et doib̃ 7 do realladur opra iartain. | Ocur do ġluair̃eudur na meic pompo co Sliãb-én 7 ní pucadur leo ãet a n-eĩc 7 a n-eĩdẽb̃ 7 a n-ġrõĩge. Ar n-a cloirtin rin do Ġhallair̃ O-ġiãcrãc 7 Luigne, do tinoileadur eua 7 do leandur iat co mullãc Sleib̃e-én 7 do inntódur meic Donñc̃ãda 7 meic Domnall riu, ġup'tẽĩẽudur na Ġoil pompo 7 co tucab̃ mãrom poipo co leic Ġra-dara. Ocur do marbãb leo Tomãs Mac

A 66d

A.D. 1303. <sup>14</sup> om. in MS. (A); owing, most probably, to the similarity between copoim and copoim (the opening word of the next entry).

<sup>9</sup> *To Rome*.—Doubtless, in reference to the charges brought against him [1297], note 5, *supra*.

C ends this year with: "William Brimingham, archbishop of Tuam;" leaving the entry incomplete, as it stands in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Young Edward*.—Edward II. was crowned Feb. 24, 1308. "But the years were computed from July 7, as appears from the *Red Book of the Exchequer*: Data regis E., filii

regis E., mutatur singulis annis in festo Translationis S. Thomae, Martyris, viz. VII. Idus Julii." Hampson: *Medii Aevi Calendarium*, London (no date), vol. 2, p. 413.

The meaning of the native annalist is that he succeeded to the crown on the death of Edward I.

<sup>11</sup> *Same Cathal*.—Son of Domnall, mentioned in the seventh entry of this year.



proficient in every thing, rested in Christ.—William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, went to Rome.<sup>9</sup>—The crown was given to the king of the Saxons and Britons and Ireland, namely, to young Edward.<sup>10</sup>—Ailbi, daught of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, died.—The Clann-Muircertaigh came into Magh-Cetne and the crops of the country of Cairpre and much of the corn of Tir-Oilella and the Corann were burned by them. And on that expedition was killed Tadhg, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair]. He was slain by the same Cathal [Ua Conchobair].<sup>11</sup>—Mail-[S]echlainn O'Gairmlegaidh, chief of Cenel-Moa[i]n, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Oirechtaigh rested in Christ. [1307]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. [1308 Bis.] 1304<sup>1</sup>[-8]. A great foray was made by Mailruanaigh Mac Diarmata on the sons of Domnall Ua Conchobuir in the country of Cairpre. Great forays were made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the same sons, although these<sup>2</sup> had made peace previously with them and had given pledges to them; but they acted treacherously towards them afterwards. And the sons went forward to Slaibh-en and took nothing with them except their steeds and their accoutrements and their [pack-]horses. When that was heard by the Foreigners of Ui-Fiachrach and of Luighni, they assembled their forces and followed them to the summit of Sliabh-en. And the sons of Donnchadh and the sons of Domnall turned upon them, so that the Foreigners fled before them and defeat was put upon them as far as the Flagstone of Es-dara. And Thomas, son of Walter [de

[1308] <sup>1</sup>1304 = 1308 of the *A. L. C.*; which, however, fall into a serious error (repeated by Mageoghegan in his *Annals*) by stating that Easter fell in March in

this year. It was (XVII. F) April 14.

<sup>2</sup> *These*. — Namely, the Clann-Muircertaigh (for whom see O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 492–3).

ἑαλταρ, Conrtabla ὄνα-ρinne 7 α̅ ρερβρα̅ταιρ 7  
 ραινε α̅ιι.—Cpe̅ ὀγ̅αλτα ὁ ὅenum ὁ'Αε̅δ, mac Ca̅tail,  
 ap̅ Ruai̅ðri, mac Ca̅tail, ap̅ α̅ ρερβρα̅ταιρ ρειν. Ocuρ  
 Ma̅gnur, mac Ma̅gnura, ὁ μαρβα̅δ leiρ 7 ραινε α̅ιι.—  
 In̅iar Mac Seibennai̅g quieuit in [Chp̅rto].—Soi̅gnen  
 te̅ine̅d ὁ ὅit̅im i Ma̅in̅r̅tiρ na m-ḡpa̅tar i Roρ-Coma̅in,  
 gur'bp̅ir in Ma̅in̅r̅tiρ.—Domna̅ll, mac Coma̅rba Coma̅in,  
 aip̅e̅o̅o̅can Oil-ρinn, quieuit in Chp̅rto.— . . , bicaiρ<sup>b</sup>  
 Cla̅in-in̅n̅ri, moρtuρ ep̅t quinto iour Feb̅ruariu.<sup>b</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iiii., l. xui.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
 [ix.<sup>o</sup>] Αε̅δ, mac Eoga̅in, mic Ruai̅ðri, mic Αε̅δ̅a, mic  
 Ca̅tail Cpo̅i̅ð̅e̅ir̅g, mic To̅ir̅p̅el̅ba̅i̅g moiρ h̅iι Conco-  
 bu̅ir, ρi Conna̅c̅t 7 ὁε̅ga̅obuρ aip̅o̅u̅g Ep̅enn 7 in τ-aen  
 Ga̅i̅ð̅el ρob' ρep̅r e̅g̅num 7 e̅ine̅c̅; ρo bo m̅o 7 ρob' ρep̅r  
 ὁel̅δ̅ ta̅imic O ḡria̅n ḡoρuma anuap, ὁ μαρβα̅δ le h̅Αε̅δ  
 m-ḡp̅e̅ir̅ne̅c̅, mac Ca̅tail h̅iι Con̅c̅obu̅ir, (7<sup>b</sup> in ὁ a e l  
 h̅iιa So̅c̅la̅c̅a[i]n ὁ ρ̅in lam ὁ ὁ'a̅ ma̅rba̅δ le ta̅ia̅g̅,  
 ioon, boṽa̅c̅ ρuṽa̅iρ<sup>b</sup>) i Co̅ill-in-cla̅c̅ain 7 moρan ὁ  
 ma̅i̅c̅i̅c̅ α̅ mu̅inn̅teρi. Ocuρ ip̅ iat ρo na ma̅i̅c̅i̅ ρ̅in :  
 ioon, Concobuρ Mac ḡia̅p̅ma̅ta 7 ḡia̅p̅ma̅it ρua̅δ, mac  
 Ta̅i̅ð̅g h̅iι Concobu̅ir 7 ḡia̅p̅ma̅it, mac Ca̅tail cap̅ra̅i̅g̅,  
 Mac ḡia̅p̅ma̅ta 7 Αε̅δ, mac Mu̅iρ̅ce̅p̅ta̅i̅g̅, mic Ta̅i̅ð̅g, mic  
 Ma̅il̅p̅ua̅na̅i̅g̅. ḡia̅p̅ma̅it O h̅e̅i̅li̅ð̅e̅, p̅la̅i̅c̅b̅p̅u̅ga̅i̅ð̅ ρob'  
 ρep̅r i n-a̅ a̅m̅p̅ir ρ̅e̅in 7 Si̅lla-na-naem Mac Αe̅ḡu̅ga̅[i]n,  
 olla̅m̅ Conna̅c̅t 7 Ep̅enn 7 ρ̅ai coim̅ḡe̅p̅ i n-ga̅c̅ ce̅iρ̅o, ὁ  
 ὅit̅im ὁ'o̅n lu̅c̅t ρo̅iρ 'ρ̅in lo ce̅t̅na 7 Pa̅ga̅p̅ta̅c̅ O

A.D. 1304. <sup>b-b</sup>66c, f. m., t. h.; the first part of the entry is illegible.

A.D. 1305. <sup>b-b</sup> r. m., n. t. h. (A) MS.

<sup>3</sup> *Fell.*—On the night (eve) of St. Stephen's Day, according to the *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan.

<sup>4</sup> *Successor of [St.] Coman.*—That is, abbot of Roscommon. The *A. L. C.* state his name was O'Conor.

[1309] '1305 = 1309 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Coill-in-clachain.*—Wood of the (stepping) stones. "In Kilecloaghan, in the territory of the Bre[f]ne," Mageoghegan. Probably (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 490), Kilelogha, parish of

Burgh], constable of Bun-finne and his brother and other persons were killed by them.—A retaliatory foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobhair], on Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, that is, on his own brother. And Maghnus, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobhair] and other persons were killed by him.—Imhar Mac Geibennaigh rested in Christ.—A bolt of fire fell<sup>3</sup> on the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-comain, so that it broke down the Monastery.—Domnall, son of the Successor of [St.] Coman,<sup>4</sup> archdeacon of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.— . . . , Vicar of Clain-inis, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of February. [1308]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. 1305<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Aedh, son of Eogan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir the Great, king of Connacht and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland and the one Gaidhel that was best of prowess and hospitality; that was greatest and best of figure that came from Brian Boruma downwards, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, (and “the Chafer” Ua Sochlacain, namely, a boorish tanner, it was that stretched out a hand towards him to kill him with a hatchet) in Coill-in-clachain.<sup>2</sup> And many of the nobles of his people [were slain likewise]. And these are the nobles: to wit, Concobur Mac Diarmata and Diarmait the Red, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir and Diarmait, son of Cathal Carrach Mac Diarmata and Aedh, son of Muircertach, son of Tadhg, son of Mailruanaigh [Ua Conchobair]. Diarmait O’hEilidhe, a chieftain-yeoman that was the best in his own time and Gilla-na-naem Mac Aedhuga[i]n, ollam of Connacht and of Ireland and accomplished sage in every science, fell by the eastern<sup>3</sup> ! X

Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan.

<sup>3</sup> *Eastern*.—Namely, the Brefnian portion of the force.



Ἐοικίλεν τοῦ λυτῆς τῆς Τοματῆς Μικ Ὀννῆαθ.—Cpeč  
 το ḡenum la hAeð, mac Cačail hU1 Concobuir, ap  
 Muirgír Mac Ὀννῆαθ 7 a ḡabail fein.—Cačail, mac  
 in Líačanaí, abb na Trínoiri, do čoža[ð] cum eppucoiðe  
 Oíl-ḡinn.—Uilliam ðurc do čočt co hOíl-ḡinn ap eir  
 [U]1 Concobuir do marbað 1 Connačtaið 7 SiL-Muire-  
 ðaíḡ do čabairt eiḡernu[1]r do mac Cačail<sup>e</sup> hU1 Conco-  
 buir.—Ruairí, mac Cačail<sup>e</sup> 7 O Flainn | do ðul,  
 marḡluaiḡ, ap a Mačaire 7 mac Mic Pheorair do  
 marbað Leo.—Coinne do ḡenum o'Uilliam ðurc 7 do  
 Chonnačtaið pe mac Cačail 'ma Ač-ḡliren. ðurpeð  
 coinne etopra 7 marom do čabairt ap mac Cačail ann.  
 Ὀream o'a muinnitir do marbað. Uilliam ðurc do ðul  
 co Mainitir na ðuille 7 Clann-Muirceḡaiḡ do čečt  
 1 Tir-n-Oilella. Aḡbur imða do loḡcað 7 do mulluð  
 doib. Mac Uilliam do čečt ap Coir-ḡliað anáap.  
 Mac Cačail do cur ap a longpoḡt oó 7 Ὀννῆαθ O  
 ḡinačta do marbað do čopač ḡluaiḡ Mic Uilliam 7  
 oaine aili.—Cpeč do ḡenum le Mac Uilliam 1 Cliono-  
 pheḡnuiḡe. Cpeč aile leiḡ co ðenn-ḡulban 7 ní ir  
 ḡaḡa ḡir.—Concobuir, mac ḡriain ruairí hU1 ḡriain, do  
 marbað.

A.D. 1305. ° Kail (=Cačail), (A) MS.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—Born in 1270, according to the *A. L. C.* On the death of Donough O'Flannagan ([1307], note 7, *supra*), the canons elected Malachy (Mac Aedha, Mac Hugh), canon of Elphin, who was in Minor Orders. The dean, however, refused to take part in the election, betook himself elsewhere and, having nominated Charles (Cathal), "abbot of the monastery of the Holy Trinity of Loch Ke of the

Premonstratensian Order," got his selection confirmed (archiepiscopo in remotis agente) by Master Reginald, Official of the Armagh curia, and had his nominee consecrated bishop (in Armagh, *A. L. C. ad an.* 1307). Whereupon, Malachy appealed to the Curia (in Avignon). After due canonical proofs, which are detailed in the Bull of appointment, O'Connor, who appeared neither in person, nor by proxy,



people on the same day and Faghartach O'Duibhilen by the household people of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh.—A foray was made by Aedb, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, on Maurice Mac Donnchaidh and [Maurice] himself was taken prisoner.—Cathal,<sup>4</sup> son of the Liathanach [Grey-Ua Conchobair], abbot of the Trinity [Island, Loch Ce], was chosen to the bishopric of Oil-finn.—William de Burgh came to Oil-finn after [Aedh] Ua Concobuir was killed in Connacht and the Sil-Muiredhaigh gave lordship to [Ruaidhri] the son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and O'Flainn went on the Plain [of Connacht] and the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was killed by them.—A meeting was held between William de Burgh and by the Connachtmen [on the one side] with [Ruaidhri] son of Cathal, [on the other] near Ath-slissen. The meeting was broken up between them<sup>5</sup> and defeat inflicted on the son of Cathal there. Some of his people were killed. William de Burgh [then] went to the Monastery of the Buill and the Clann-Muircertaigh came into Tir-Oilella. Much corn was burned and [much] destroyed by them. Mac William came down past Corr-sliabh. The son of Cathal was put out of his stronghold by him and Domnall O'Finachta and other persons were killed by the van of the host of Mac William.—A foray by Mac William in Clann-Fermuighe. Another foray by him to Benn-Gulbain and farther downwards.<sup>6</sup>—Concobur,<sup>7</sup> son of Brian Ua Briain the Red, was killed. [1309]

was deprived of the See and Malachy appointed thereto by Clement V., June 22, 1310 (Theiner, p. 180-1).

The *A. L. C.* state he enjoyed the revenue for three years and a half. The text is consequently four years predated in this place.

His death took place in [1343], *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Meeting-them*.—Literally, *breaking of meeting [took place] between them*.

<sup>6</sup> *Downwards*. — Towards the north, which is the reading of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>7</sup> *Concobur*.—See the first entry of the following year.

[Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.iii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup>] Concobur húa brian, mac rígh rob' ferrr do leiré moísa, do marbað do na Gallairé tuba í meísal.—Cneísa mora tígla do denum le hAed m-óireíneé 7 le Clainn-Muirceptaié arcena ar Maelruanaié Mac n-Diarmaísa 7 Donncaí, mac Donncaísa, ó'argain 7 do gabail 7 a muinnter do marbað 7 do gabail 7 do loiceað. Ocur a ben do marbað, ionn, ingen hili Plannasa[i]n 7 mna 7 ríur<sup>b</sup> imda aili for.—Pérfail Maé Dorcaíto quieuit in [Chrísto].—Una, ingen Aedá, mic Féirílmíte, ó'ég.—Sluaíseó le Seírfraié O Pérfail co Dun-Uaíair, aít ar marbað Donnall, mac Aedá ois [u]í Pheírfail 7 Aedó, mac Mail-Íru 7 Saírfraié, mac Muirceptaié.—Cairlen óna-rinne do loiceað 7 ó'argain, eter cruacaíó 7 tígíó, le Ruairí, mac Caíal 7 le hAedó, mac Maígnura 7 le muinntir Aedá óireínié arcena.—Pinníuala, ingen Maígnura [u]í Choncobuir, ó'ég.—Aedó óireíneé O Concobuir, deígaíbur airtíúé Connaíet 7 in mac rígh ír ferrr tainic o Muírcáí, mac brian [bormá], anuar, a marbað le Mac Uíóilín (íonn,<sup>c</sup> Seonag Mac Uíóilín<sup>c</sup>), ionn, buana do bí ar cóngíal aísí fein, í feall 7 a meísal ar cennaióet do ronaí.—Píu tunna rína do éur ró éir í Maí-Cetne in tan rín.—Cairlen Slígíó do óenum leirín íarla.—Féirílmíó, mac Aedá, mic Eóíain, A.D. 1306. <sup>b</sup> ferr (i.e. p with siglum for ep. overhead), MS. <sup>c</sup> iíl, n. t. h., MS.

[1310] <sup>1</sup> 1306 = 1310 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Black Foreigners*.—"Probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the English-Irish" (O'D. F. M. iii. 494).

<sup>3</sup> *Burned*.—From the burnings that took place on the occasion the incursion was called *Crech-in-toiten* (foray of the conflagration), according to the A. L. C.

<sup>4</sup> *The castle, etc.*—This is copied by the *Four Masters*. A longer account is given in the A. L. C.

<sup>5</sup> *Killed*.—See the fuller description in the A. L. C. (*ad an.*) and in *Mageoghegan* (O'D. iii. 496).

<sup>6</sup> *Mercenary*.—The *buana* was a soldier paid partly in money, partly in victuals. This system of payment was called *buanaicht* (Anglo-Irish, *bonaght*). A proportion of "wages in money," "dietts in

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. [1310] 1306[-10]. Conchobur Ua Briain, the son of a king that was the best of the Half of Mogh was killed by the Black Foreigners<sup>2</sup> in treachery.—Large retaliatory forays were made by Aedh the Brefnian, and by the Clann-Muircer-taigh also on Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] was despoiled and taken prisoner and his people were [either] killed or taken prisoners, or burned.<sup>3</sup> And his wife was killed, namely, the daughter of Ua Flannaga[i]n and many other women and men also [were killed].—Ferghal Mac Dorchaídh rested in Christ.—Una, daughter of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], died.—A hosting by Geoffrey O'Ferghail to Dun-Uabhair, a place where was killed Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Ferghail junior and Aedh, son of Mail-Isu and Godfrey, son of Muircertach [Ua Ferghail].—The castle<sup>4</sup> of Bun-finne was burned and despoiled, both [corn-]reeks and houses, by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] and by Aedh, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair] and by the people of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian besides.—Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, died.—Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, worthy heir of the arch-king of Connacht and the son of a king the best that came from Murchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], downwards, was killed<sup>5</sup> by Mac Uidilin (namely, Johnock Mac Uibhilin): that is, a mercenary<sup>6</sup> that was kept by himself [as a body-guard] did it in treachery and deceit for a price.—Twenty tons of wine were put [i.e., washed] ashore in Magh-Cedne that time.—The Castle of Sligech was built by the Earl.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of

money," and "dietts in victuells"  
 "in the Bonaghte" is set forth in  
 "The rate of the wages of the  
 Galloglas," etc. (*Tracts relating to  
 Ireland*, Ir. Arch. Soc., II. p. 87 sq.).  
 For the two kinds of Bonaght, see

Dymmok's *Treatise of Ireland* (*ib.*  
 p. 8).

In a secondary sense, Bonaght  
 signified the soldiery thus main-  
 tained.



A 67b

α η-ιναθ α ατάρ ρειν.—Cormac O Flannaga[i]n, ταιρεθ  
 Tuaiti-ραττα, το μαρβαθ le Henrí Mac Gille-Phinneín,  
 ταιρεθ Muinntepi-ρeοδαττα[i]n, α ρeall.—Ma[c] Crait  
 Mac Uíðir, ριδamna Pep-Manaθ 7 Domnall Mac  
 Gille-Míðil, ταιρεθ Clainni-Conḡaile, το milliuθ 7 το  
 lopeaθ le Roolb Mac Mhaḡsamna.—Cínlaim<sup>d</sup> Mac  
 Uíðir, ιoon, mac Duinn capraiz, ταιρεθ Muinntepi-  
 Pρeοδαττα[i]n, moρtuur ep 14 Cal. 1uliu, 1306.<sup>d</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [ui.<sup>a</sup> p., l. ix.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>  
 [-xi.<sup>o</sup>] Cpeθ moρ το θenum le Clainn-Muipceρtauḡ 1  
 Connaḡta 7 Gilla-Cuip, mac Muipḡira, mic Donnḡaḡa  
 Mic Diaρmata, το μαρβαθ ann 7 Aeo, mac Cormaic 7  
 Uilliam Mac Gille-aprait 7 Donnḡaḡ, mac Tomaḡtauḡ  
 7 uaine ιmḡa aili.—Oa Mac Uilliam leit a ḡupe το  
 μαρβαθ το na macaib ρiḡ Laiḡneḡa[iḡ].—Siuaiḡeḡ mór  
 le hUilliam ḡupe ιpin Mumain 1 n-aḡaiḡ in Clapaiḡ  
 7 caḡ το ḡabairt uoiḡ 7 maiom το ḡabair tap in Clapaḡ  
 ann 7 Uilliam ḡupe ap uereḡ α muinntepi aḡ Lenmain  
 in ιaḡma. Ocuρ ḡiḡe ρo ḡabaḡ, ιρ aḡi το ḡi corcuρ in  
 ιaḡma. —Taḡḡ O hCínlíḡe ḡo μαρβαθ la Siuρtan  
 o'ḡipeρta.—Caḡaḡ moρ 1 Tuḡa-Mumain ιpin bliḡḡain  
 ρi 7 caḡ το ḡabairt το Ohoḡnḡaḡ Mac Conmaρa 7 o'a  
 oipeḡḡ, ιoon, το Tpiḡa-ḡet O-Caiρin, í n-aḡaiḡ h[U]i  
 ḡuain 7 Pep Muman uile. Ocuρ Donnḡaḡ Mac Con-  
 maρa το μαρβαθ ann 7 maiḡi α oipeḡḡta uile 7 Domnall  
 O ḡpaḡa, ταιρεθ Cene[oi]l-Dunḡaile. Ocuρ ár uaiρmíḡe  
 etoppa, leḡ ap leḡ.—Donnḡaḡ O ḡuain, ρi Muman 7

A.D. 1306. <sup>d-d</sup> 67a, f. m., t. h., MS.

[1311] <sup>1</sup>1307 = 1311 of the  
 A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Battle was given.—At Bunratty,  
 co. Clare, on Ascension Day, 1310  
 (Clyn); May 20, 1311 (Grace).  
 These data supplement and correct

each other, enabling the true year  
 to be determined. In 1311 (I. C.),  
 Easter fell on April 14; Ascension  
 Day, on May 20. The text conse-  
 quently anticipates by four years.

<sup>3</sup> Killed.—The A. L. C. state that



Eogan [Ua Conchobair, became king] instead of his own father.—Cormac O'Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by Henry Mac Gille-Finnein, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, in treachery.—Ma[c] Craith Mag Uidhir, royal heir of Fir-Manach and Domnall Mac Gille-Michil, chief of Clann-Conghaile, were pillaged and burned by Ralph Mac Mathgamna.—Amhlaim Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Donn Carrach, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, died on the 14th of the Kalends of July [June 18], 1306. [1310]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. 1307<sup>1</sup>[-11]. A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Connacht and Gilla-Crist, son of Maurice, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, was killed therein and Aedh, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata] and William Mac Gille-Arraith and Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata] and many other persons [were killed].—Two sons of William de Burgh the Grey were slain by the Leinster sons of kings.—A great hosting [was made] by William de Burgh into Munster against De Clare and battle was given<sup>2</sup> by them and defeat was inflicted on De Clare there. And William de Burgh was at the rere of his force in following up the defeat. And, though he was captured, it is with him the triumph of the defeat remained.—Tadhg O'hAinlidhe was killed<sup>3</sup> by Jordan de Exeter.—Great war in Thomond in this year and battle was given by Donnchadh Mac Conmara and by his sept, namely, by the Cantred of Ui-Caisin, against Ua Briain and all the Men of Munster. And Donnchadh Mac Conmara was killed therein and all the chiefs of his sept and Domnall O'Grada, chief of Cenel-Dunghaile [were killed]. And countless slaughter [took place] between them, side for side.— [1311]

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O'Hanly was slain in pursuit of the party led by de Exeter into Magh Luirg (barony of Boyle, co. Ros. common).

adbur riġ Erenn, do marbað a meðail do Murčað, mac Maṭgamna [U] ħriain.—Ločlainn riabač O Deaġað do marbað le Maṭgamain, mac Domnail Connacetaiġ [U] ħriain.—Seonag Mac Uigilin do marbað in ġruelaiġ i m-baile-tobair-ħriġoe 7 a marbað fein ino. Ocur ip do'n ġerrirā[ā]čaiġ o'ar'marð re Aeð ħreirneč O Concobuir, ri Connacēt, do marbað e fein.—Cpeč do ħenum le Feiðlimið O Cončobuir, ri Connacēt, ar Clainn-Muirceptaġ, ar ħoro Muigī-Cetnī. Ocur Mael-Sečlainn, mac Concobuir ruaið, ri ri pitea Ce a n n i n m e i ġ i l, do marbað ann 7 daini eile.—Domnall ħua Ruairc, ri ħreirne, morpuur ep.—Diarmait Cleirpeč ħua ħriain morpuur ep.—Muirceptač O ħriain do riġað.—Domnall O ħirn, tairpeč Tipe-ħriuin, quieuit in [ħriurto].—ġilla-lpu O Dalaiġ, ollam dāna, quieuit in [ħriurto].

A67e[ħri.] [Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., L. xx.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>] Uiliam Mac Pheorair, airdeppuc Tuama, in ħriurto quieuit.—ħeiniðečt O ħraġa[i]n, epuc lūiġne. quieuit in [ħriurto].—Malaci Maġ Aeðā, epuc Orlpno, do čoġa[ð] cum airdeppucoroe Tuama.

[Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., L. i.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> 1x.<sup>o</sup> [-x.11.<sup>o</sup>] Clemenr Pāpa morpuur ep.—Rex Franci[a]e morpuur ep.—ġilla-lpu Maġ Dorcað do marbað do

<sup>4</sup> *Gruslach*.—The name here intended has not been identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Baile-tobair-Brigde*.—Town of the well of [St.] Brigit (Balintober, co. Roscommon). The well "from which the place took its name is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well" (O'D. iii. 500).

<sup>6</sup> *Killed*.—In [1311], *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Head of the Harvest-band*.—So called, in all probability, from hav-

ing devoted himself to agriculture rather than to warfare.

[1312] <sup>1</sup> 1308 = 1312 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Malachy*.—On the death of Birmingham, the Chapter elected (per viam compromissi) Philip, dean of Tuam. He having refused to consent, the Chapter in the same manner chose Malachy of Elphin ([1309], note 4, *supra*). The bishop

Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster and one fit to be king of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Murchadh, son of Mathgamain Ua Briain.—Lochlainn O'Deaghadh the Swarthy was killed by Mathgamain, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Connacian.—Johnock Mac Uighilin killed the Gruelach<sup>4</sup> in Baile-tobair-Brighde<sup>5</sup> and himself was killed [immediately] therefor. And it is with the short [handled-] axe wherewith he killed<sup>6</sup> Aedh O'Concobuir the Brefnian, he was killed himself.—A foray was made by Feidhlimidh O'Concobuir, king of Connacht, on the Clann-Muircer-taigh, on the verge of Magh-Cetne. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur the Red, who was usually called Head of the harvest-band<sup>7</sup> and other persons were killed therein.—Domnall Ua Ruaire, king of Breifni, died.—Diarmait Ua Briain the Cleric died.—Muircertach Ua Briain was made king.—Domnall O'Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu O'Dalaigh, professor of poetry, rested in Christ. X?

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. [1312Bis.] 1308<sup>1</sup>[-12]. William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, rested in Christ.—Benedict O'Braga[i]n, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Malachy<sup>2</sup> Mac Aedha, bishop of Oil-finn, was chosen to the archbishopric of Tuaim.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. [1313] 1309<sup>1</sup>[-13]. Pope Clement [V.] died.<sup>2</sup>—The king of France died.<sup>3</sup>—Gilla-Isu Mag Dorchaidh was killed by

submitted himself in the matter to the decision of the Curia and proceeded to Avignon, in company with the capitular proctors. Having been questioned and approved by three examiners deputed ad hoc, he was transferred to Tuam by Clement V., December 19, 1312 (Theiner, p. 185-6). The text accordingly is

antedated by four years.

[1313] <sup>1</sup>1309 = 1313 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Died.—This obit is five years antedated. Clement V. died April 20, 1314.

<sup>3</sup> Died.—A similar prolepsis of five years. Philip le Bel of France lived until 1314.



Concóbuir Capraē Mac Diarmata. — Taōg, mac  
Annriar, d'ég.—Cačal, mac Mupčarā Capraiğ h[u]i  
Pherğail, quieuit in [Chpurto].

[Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup>  
[-x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Niall O Domnaill occipit ep̄t.—Maíom  
Muinncepi-Raiğillaiğ ic Druim-lečan le Ruairi, mac  
Cačal [u]i Concóbuir.—Mağnur, mac Domnaill h[u]i  
Eağra, do marbaō le Mağnur, mac Uilliam [u]i Eağra,  
i peall.—Niall, mac Driain h[u]i Neill, in t-aen mac ruğ  
po bo linnuire 7 pob' peip maē[ ]ur bo bí a n-Épunn i  
n-aen aimpir p̄r fein, quieuit in [Chpurto].

[Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
x.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Mača Mağ Tigerna[ ]n do marbaō  
do Chačal O Ruairc.—Niall O Domnaill do marbaō le  
hAcē O n-Domnaill.—Mača Mağ [Th]uibne, erpuc na  
Dreipne, d'ég.—Roold Mağ Mačgamna do marbaō d'a  
briarib fein.

[Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxiii.] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>] Sluağ-loingep mor do čēčt a hAcban  
le derbračair ruğ Acban, le hEoučar, i cpičarib Ulaō.  
Cpeča mora do čenum dó ar muinncepi in 1apla 7 ar  
ğallaič na Mibē. Sluağ mor do činol do'n 1apla i  
n-ağarib na n-Acbanāč. Peiōlimiō, mac Acēa h[u]i  
Choncóbuir, p̄i Connačt, do čul leip̄n. Sluağ mor aile  
A 67d do činol | le Ruairi, mac Cačal [u]i Choncóbuir, i

<sup>4</sup> *Tadhg*.—According to the eulogistic account in the *A. L. C.*, he was grandson of Turlough Mor O'Conor, and died a monk in the abbey of Boyle.

[1314] <sup>1</sup> 1310 = 1314 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Niall*.—The entry in the *Four Masters* states that he was grandson

of Turlough O'Donnell, who was slain [1303], *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> 1311 = 1314 of the *A. L. C.* From this to the textual year 1366 (=1369) inclusive, the dating is three years in advance.

<sup>4</sup> *Niall*.—A repetition (with the name of the slayer added) of the first entry of the textual year 1310 (=1314).



Conchobur Carrach Mac Diarmata.—Tadhg,<sup>4</sup> son of [1313]  
Andrew [Ua Conchobair], died.—Cathal, son of Murchadh  
Carrach Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1314]  
1310<sup>1</sup>[-14]. Niall<sup>2</sup> O'Domnaill was slain.—Defeat of the  
Muintir-Raighillaigh [was inflicted] at Druim-lethan by  
Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Maghnus, son of  
Domnall Ua Eaghra, was killed by Maghnus, son of  
William Ua Eaghra, in treachery.—Niall, son of Brian  
Ua Neill, the one son of a king who was most bountiful  
and best in goodness that was in Ireland at the same time  
as himself, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D.  
1311<sup>3</sup>[-14]. Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n was killed by  
Cathal O'Ruairc.—Niall<sup>4</sup> O'Domnaill was killed by Aedh  
O'Domnaill.—Matthew Mag [Dh]uibhne, bishop of the  
Breifni [Kilmore], died.—Ralph Mag Mathgamna was  
killed by his own kinsmen.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. [1315]  
1312<sup>1</sup>[-15]. A great fleet-host came from Scotland with  
the brother of the king of Scotland, that is, with Edward  
[Bruce],<sup>2</sup> into the territories of Ulidia. Great forays were  
made by it on the people of the Earl [de Burgh] and on  
the Foreigners of Meath. A great host was collected by  
the Earl against the Scotch. Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh  
Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, went with that. Another  
great host was collected by Ruaidhri,<sup>3</sup> son of Cathal Ua

[1315] <sup>1</sup> 1312 = 1315 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Edward [Bruce].—For the pro-  
ceedings of the Bruces in Ireland,  
see Gilbert's *Viceroys*, p. 134 sq.

<sup>3</sup> Ruaidhri.—According to the  
A. L. C., instead of employing the

force to aid Bruce (the ostensible  
purpose for which it was raised),  
Ruaidhri marched unopposed  
through the province, in the ab-  
sence of Feilim, and had himself  
inaugurated king of Connaught.

Connaëta. Cairlena do lorgaib 7 do bhríuib.—Aeð, mac Maḡnura [U]i Concobuir, do marbað le Caëal, mac Domnall [U]i Concobuir. Maḡnur, mac Maḡnura, in mac ruḡ rob' pepp eimeð 7 eḡnom do bí do Connaëtaib 7 Domnall, a ðeppraëair, do marbað in la ar namaraë lepin pep cetna. Diarmait, mac Simoin na tpaḡa, do marbað in la do marbað Aeð, mac Maḡnura [U]i Concobuir, lepin Clainn cetna a n-oiḡail a n-aëar.—Caë do'n laila do'n o-ara leð 7 do'ebubard co n-a fedaoin do'n leð aile, gur'maom[eð] ar in laila 7 ar ḡalluib arëena. Ocur do ḡabað ann Uiliam búre 7 da mac Mic-in-mhilib.—Matḡamain Maḡ Raḡnall, tairé Muinntepi-holu[i]r, do marbað le Maelruanaib Mac n-Diarmata, ní Muḡe-Luipḡ 7 O Malḡiaðail, tairé Muinntepi-Cearballa[i]n 7 moran do Muinntepi-holu[i]r araen ruu. Concobuir ruab, mac Aeða ðreipníḡ, do marbað ann.—Maelruanaib Mac Diarmata 7 ḡilleberð Mac ḡoirðelḡ do ðeët i Maḡ-Luipḡ 7 cpeaëa do venum doið. Ocur rucadur ben Diarmata ḡa[i]ll Leo 7 do arḡeðar uile muin[n]tip Diarmata ḡa[i]ll.—Táinic Aeð O Domnall pa äairlen ḡligib 7 do cuar fair leip. Ruairi, mac Domnall [U]i Concobuir, do marbað le ðepporḡaill, inḡen Maḡnura [U]i Choncobuir, ar cennarðeët do ceitipn ḡallóḡlaë.

<sup>4</sup> *Father.* — Domnall O'Connor, father of Cathal, was slain in an encounter with Hugh O'Connor the Brehnial [1307], *supra*. According to the *A. L. C.*, he was wounded in the contest by Dermot, son of Simon. Hence the vendetta here mentioned.

<sup>5</sup> *Was fought.*—At Connor, co. Antrim (*A. L. C.* and Grace).

<sup>6</sup> *William de Burgh.*—Probably, the son of the Earl.

<sup>7</sup> *Mathgamain, etc.* — See the *A. L. C.*, *ad an.* (Rolls' ed., i. 175).

<sup>8</sup> *Maelruanaigh, etc.*—See the *A. L. C.* (*ib.* 577).

<sup>9</sup> *Derborḡaill.* — According to Mageoghegan (O'D. iii. 509–10) and the *A. L. C.*, the reduction of Sligo and the assassination of Rory were to avenge the slaying of her father (second entry of this year) by Domnall, brother of Rory.

<sup>10</sup> *Was done.*—Given at 1216 in

Conchobuir, in Connacht. Castles were burned and broken down.—Aedh, son of Magnus Ua Conchobuir, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir. Magnus, son of Magnus, the son of a king who was best of hospitality and prowess that was of the Connachtmen and Domnall, his brother, were killed on the morrow by the same man. Diarmait, son of Simon of the Strand, was killed on the day on which was killed Aedh, son of Magnus Ua Conchobuir, by the same Clan, in revenge of their father.<sup>4</sup>—A battle [was fought]<sup>5</sup> by the Earl on the one side and by Edward [Bruce] with his force on the other side, so that defeat was given to the Earl and to the Foreigners besides. And William de Burgh<sup>6</sup> and the two sons of Mac-in-Mhildh were taken prisoners there.—Mathgamain<sup>7</sup> Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-Eolu[i]s and O'Mailmhiadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Cerballa[i]n and many of Muintir-Eolu[i]s along with them were killed by Maelruanaigh<sup>8</sup> Mac Diarmata. Concobur the Red, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, was killed there.—Maelruanaigh<sup>8</sup> Mac Diarmata and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh came into Magh-Luirg and forays were made by them. And they took away with them the wife of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the Foreigner and plundered all the people of Diarmait the Foreigner.—Aedh O'Donnai]ll came against the Castle of Sligech and it was reduced by him. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir, was killed by Derborgaill,<sup>9</sup> daughter of Magnus Ua Conchobuir. [The deed was done<sup>10</sup>] for stipend by a band of gallowglasses.

the *A. L. C.*, according to which O'Donnell entered the country of Cairpre a second time, with a large force. On that occasion, Rory separated himself from his brothers,

made peace with O'Donnell and received the lordship of Cairpre. Nevertheless, "in violation of the relics of Tir-Conaill," he was slain as stated in the text.



B68a[Dir.] [Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>o</sup>, l. iii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.  
 x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaḡ mor do cinol le Feòrlimib<sup>h</sup>  
 O Concobuir 7 le Mac Pheorair 7 le Gallair 1arḡair  
 Connaḡt. Teḡt doib co Toḡur Mona-Coinneḡa. Ruairḡu  
 hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir do ḡul 'n-a n-aḡair<sup>7</sup> cumur[c] doib  
 ar a ceile. Ruairḡu hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir, p<sup>i</sup> Connaḡt, do  
 marbaḡ ann 7 Diarmait Gall Mac Diarmata, p<sup>i</sup>  
 Muirḡi-Luirḡ 7 Cormac Mac Ceiternairḡ, p<sup>i</sup> Ciaraib<sup>h</sup> 7  
 galloglaḡa uairḡi 7 daime imḡa aili.<sup>2</sup> Riḡe in Coicr<sup>o</sup> do  
 ḡabail o'Fheòrlimib<sup>h</sup><sup>3</sup> arur. Ocur p<sup>i</sup>luaḡ mor leir  
 o'innraib<sup>h</sup> Ḃḡa-leḡain 7 in baile do lorgaḡ leir. Ocur  
 Sleimne o'Eiretra, t<sup>i</sup>ḡerna in baile, do marbaḡ leo 7  
 in ḡoganaḡ, in t-aen ḡapun ba rair<sup>e</sup><sup>4</sup> do b<sup>i</sup> a n-ḡrinn, do  
 marbaḡ leo 7 ḡoil imḡa aili.<sup>2</sup> Ocur eḡala mora  
 o'ḡaḡbail doib. Ḃ' nór 7 a n-allaḡ do ḡul p<sup>a</sup> ḡrinn,  
 ḡur'ḡiallrat moran doib.<sup>1</sup>—Sluaḡeḡ mor do<sup>e</sup> comoraḡ<sup>e</sup>  
 le<sup>h</sup> Feòrlimib<sup>h</sup> | mar aen p<sup>e</sup> maib<sup>i</sup> an coicr<sup>o</sup> 7 Donn-  
 ḡaḡ O ḡriain, p<sup>i</sup> Mumán 7 O Mael-[sh]eḡlainn, p<sup>i</sup>  
 Mib<sup>h</sup> 7 Ual[ḡ]arḡ O Ruairḡ, p<sup>i</sup> ḡreirne (Ual[ḡ]arḡ<sup>1</sup>  
 O Ruairḡ do ḡabail p<sup>i</sup>ḡi in i<sup>r</sup>to anno.<sup>1</sup>) 7 O P<sup>e</sup>rḡail, p<sup>i</sup>  
 Muinnter<sup>i</sup>-hḂngair 7 Taḡḡ O Cellairḡ, p<sup>i</sup> O-Maine 7  
 Maḡnur, mac Doḡnaill hU<sup>i</sup> Concobuir, tanur<sup>i</sup> Connaḡt  
 7 Ḃrḡ O hḂaḡra, p<sup>i</sup> Luirḡne 7 ḡriain O Dubḡa, p<sup>i</sup> O-Piaḡraḡ.  
 Ḃ n-dul p<sup>i</sup>n uile co hḂḡ-nairḡ. ḡoil 1arḡair Connaḡt  
 uile do cinol 'n-a n-aib<sup>h</sup>: roon, Uilliam ḡurḡ 7 in  
 ḡapun Mac P<sup>e</sup>orair, t<sup>i</sup>ḡerna Ḃḡa-nairḡ 7 ḡoil Leir<sup>i</sup>

A 68a

A.D. 1313. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ii., B; eile, A. <sup>3</sup>him, B. <sup>4</sup>rairne, A. <sup>b</sup>1316  
 overhead, n. t. h., B. <sup>c</sup>om, A. <sup>d</sup>Opposite this place, Ruairḡu, p<sup>i</sup>  
 Connaḡt—*Ruaidhri, King of Connacht*—is placed, l. m., t. h., B. <sup>e</sup>.u.  
 (the Latin equivalent for the Irish coic—five) with ro overhead, A, B.  
<sup>f</sup>om., B. <sup>g</sup>ocum omoraḡ, which is meaningless, B. It can signify  
*against* (literally unto) [the] *Ui-Mordha*. But this sense is inapplicable  
 here. The reading is a misconception of the A-text. <sup>h</sup>do—by him  
 (Fedhlimid), A. <sup>i</sup>t. m., t. h., A; om., B.

[1316] <sup>1</sup>1313 = 1316 of the  
 A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>Killed.—Fidelmeus O Conghur

interfecit Roricum, filium Catholi  
 O Conghur (Graoe, *ad an.* 1315[= 1316]. His A.D. notation com-



Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. [1316 Bis.] 1313<sup>1</sup>[-16]. A large host was mustered by Feidhlimidh Ua Concobair and by Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of the West of Connacht. They came to the Causeway of Moin-Coinnedha. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir went against them and they engaged with each other. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was killed<sup>2</sup> there along with Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, king of Magh-Luirg and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh, king of Ciaraidhe and noble gallowglasses and many other persons. The kingship of the Fifth was assumed by Feidhlimidh again. And a large host was led by him to the assault of Ath-lethan and the place was burned by him. And Slevin de Exeter, lord of the town and de Cogan, the noblest baron that was in Ireland and many other Foreigners were killed by them. And many chattels were got by them. Their fame<sup>3</sup> and their renown went throughout Ireland, so that many submitted to them.—A great hosting was undertaken by Feidhlimidh, together with the nobles of the Fifth [of Connacht] and with Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Munster and O'Mael[-Sh]eclainn, king of Meath and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni (Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc took the kingship that year) and O'Ferghail, king of Muintir-hAnghaile and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Maghnus, son of Donnall Ua Concobuir, tanist of Connacht and Art O'hEaghra, king of Luighni and Brian O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach. They went, all those, to Ath-na-righ. The Foreigners of the West of Connacht all assembled against them: to wit, William de Burgh and the Baron Mac Feorais [Birmingham],<sup>4</sup> lord of Ath-na-righ and all the

mences on March 25; the change of the Dominical Letter, on the preceding Jan. 1).

<sup>3</sup> *Their fame, etc.*—A partisan exaggeration. How transient was

O'Conor's pre-eminence, is shown in the following entry.

<sup>4</sup> *Birmingham*.—It is worthy of note that he was on the side of O'Conor in the previous expedition.

Cuinn<sup>5</sup> uile d'urmhór. Cat do comorad leo 7 marbom do  
 éabairt ar Sathelaid ann. Feidlimir O Concobuir  
 (mac' Ceoá, mic Eogain'), ní Connacht, do marbad ann :  
 in t-aen duine<sup>6</sup> ir mo re' raihe aipe fer n-Érenn uile  
 7 rob' fer einé 7 eignum. Taóð hUa<sup>1</sup> Ceallai, ní O-  
 Maine, do marbad ann 7 oétar ar ríct d'ar'dual rí<sup>7</sup>  
 do Clainn-Cellai do marbad ann. Aré O hEaíra, ní  
 Luígne, do marbad ann. Acé aen ní, ní'marbad 'rin  
 aimir rí i n-Érinn in coimlín do marbad ann<sup>8</sup> do  
 macaib rí<sup>9</sup> 7 tairé 7 do dainib ím'da aili<sup>2</sup> orin amad.  
 Ruaidrí, mac Donnchada, mic Eogain hUí Concobuir, do  
 rí<sup>3</sup> do Connachtaib.—Slua<sup>4</sup> le hUiliam Dúrc i Sil-  
 Muiredaí<sup>5</sup>. O Concobuir 7 Connachta do éenum rí<sup>6</sup>,  
 acé Mac Diarmata. Teé<sup>7</sup> do Mac Uiliam i Maí-  
 Luiré. Creá mora do éabairt leó o Acé-in-éip 7 o  
 Uaétar-éip 7 in tír uile do loí<sup>8</sup> 7 do ímliu<sup>9</sup> doib.  
 Imteé doib aré amad iar rin.<sup>1</sup> In Ruaidrí cetna do  
 aérí<sup>2</sup> le Mac Diarmata iar rin.—Derborgaill,<sup>3</sup> ingen  
 Maígnúra hUí Concobuir, d'é<sup>4</sup>.

B 68b

[Cal. 1an. [u.1.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x.u.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup>  
 111.<sup>ob</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> u.1.<sup>o</sup>] Toirnelebaé, mac Ceoá,<sup>1</sup> mic Eogain,  
 do rí<sup>2</sup> le Connachta.—Roibeat a Druir, ní Alban, do  
 té<sup>3</sup> a n-Érinn maille<sup>4</sup> re galloglaí<sup>5</sup> ím'daib i rí<sup>6</sup>taé  
 Éubairt, a brá<sup>7</sup>ar fein, do d'áir Gall a hÉrinn.—  
 Mailí<sup>8</sup> d'Éiretíra, tí<sup>9</sup>erna Acá-leáin, do marbad le

<sup>5</sup> The MSS. have q for cu.—<sup>6</sup> 1316, overhead, n. t. h., B. From Slua<sup>4</sup> to  
 ann, inclusive, is translated in C at 1312, [alias] 1316. The next year is  
 1486. <sup>1</sup>Ítl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>2</sup>Sathel—Gaidhel, B. <sup>3</sup>rí<sup>4</sup> (same in  
 meaning as the word in A), B.

A.D. 1314. <sup>1</sup>Oaeó! B. <sup>2</sup>O, B. <sup>3</sup>1317, overhead, n. t. h., B. <sup>4</sup>Parraen  
 (same signification as the A word), B. <sup>5</sup>om., B.

<sup>5</sup> Battle, etc.—On the feast of St.  
 Lawrence (August 10), according  
 to the A. L. C., Clyn and Grace.

<sup>6</sup> Made peace.—Namely, with de  
 Burgh.

<sup>7</sup> Mac Diarmata.—Who had not  
 made peace with de Burgh.

<sup>8</sup> Derborgaill.—See [1315], note 9,  
 supra.

Foreigners of the greater part of the Half of Conn. Battle<sup>5</sup> [1316 Bis ] was engaged in by them and defeat inflicted on the Gaidhil there. Feidhlimidh O'Concobuir (son of Aedh, son of Eogan), king of Connacht, was slain there: the one person on whom the attention of the Men of all Ireland was most directed and who was best in generosity and prowess. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, king of Uí-Maine, was slain there and eight and twenty of the Clann-Cellaigh that had right to kingship [of Uí-Maine] were slain there. Art O'hEghra, king of Luighni was slain there. But [for] one thing, there was not slain in this time in Ireland the amount that was slain there of sons of kings and of chiefs and of many other persons in addition.—Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, was [then] made king by the Connachtmen.—A hosting [was made after that] by William de Burgh into Sil-Muiredhaigh. O'Concobuir and the Connachtmen, with the exception of Mac Diarmata, made peace.<sup>6</sup> Mac William [de Burgh] came into Magh-Luing. Great preys were brought by them from Ath-in-chip and from Uachtair-tire and the whole country was burned and pillaged by them. They went from out the country afterwards. The same Ruaidhri was deposed by Mac Diarmata<sup>7</sup> after that.—Derborgaill,<sup>8</sup> daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, died.

including John m  
O'Connors chieft  
A.C. 1316.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1314<sup>1</sup>[-17]. Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair] was made king by the Connachtmen.—Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, came to Ireland<sup>2</sup> along with many gallowglasses in aid of Edward, his brother, to expel the Foreigners from Ireland.—Meyler de Exeter, lord of Ath-

[1317]

[1317] <sup>1</sup> 1314 = 1317 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Came to Ireland.—Bruce, according to Clyn, came about Christmas,

1316. But, having regard to Clyn's A.D. notation ([1327], note 4, *infra*), this does not exclude the beginning of 1317.



A 68b

Caſal, mac Domnaill hili Concobuir, ap borſo Dromac-  
 eliaſ 7 Domnaill, mac Tairġ, mic Domnaill Ippair, do  
 marbaſ ann 7 ceitſu fir dġc aili.—Cairlen Aſa-eliaſ-  
 in-ċoraino do briaib.<sup>d</sup>—Donnċaſ hila<sup>2</sup> | Driain, ſi  
 Mumain, occirpur ert.—Conċobur<sup>d</sup> buiċe Maſ Tigher-  
 na[i]n, tairċ Tellaiſ-Dunċaſa, occirpur ert immairm  
 Cille-móipe [7] Maſſamain Maſ Tigherna[i]n 7 i n  
 ſilla ſuaċ, mac in Airċinnġ 7 moran aile ſ'a  
 cinuſ 7 Nicol Mac-in-Mhaiſirtir 7 moran ſ'a aicme.  
 —Mairm Cille-moipe ap mac Ruairġ n-ſallloglaċ  
 7 ap ſeraiſ Driaine 7 ap Mhuinnſir-ſeodaca[i]n, du'  
 inarġuit moran do ſainiſ.<sup>e</sup>—Mael-Iru ſuaċ Mac  
 Aedhga[i]n ſ'eſ.—Raſhnall<sup>d</sup> Maſ Raſhnall do ſaſail 7  
 ſeppraiſ Mhaiſ Raſhnall, tairċ do ſenum ſe.<sup>d</sup>—  
 ſorſa mor irin bliadain ſi.<sup>f</sup>

[Cal. 1an. 1<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup>, [L<sup>b</sup> xx.ii.<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
 [-u.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Mairm<sup>d</sup> i n-eliſ ap ſallaiſ leir O Ceſſail,  
 ſú armarbaſ Aſam Mairſir 7 ſoil inſa eile.<sup>d</sup>—  
 ſluaſ mor do tinol le Maelſuanaiſ Mac n-Diarſmata  
 7 ir iat ſo: ion, Toirſdelbaċ O Concobuir, ſi Connaċt  
 7 Concobur O Ceallaiſ, ſi O-Maine 7 Ual[ſ]arġ<sup>1</sup> O  
 Ruairġ, ſi Driaine 7 Tomaltaċ Mac Donnċaſ, tigherna  
 Thipe-hOilella, ſ'innraiſiſ Caſal, mic Domnaill, co  
 páraſ-cuille. Ocur tarſaſ<sup>2</sup> Caſal coſaſa mora do  
 Mac Diarſmata do cin ſan teaċt ſiſi do n<sup>e</sup> toirġ ſi.<sup>e</sup>

A.D. 1314 <sup>ee</sup> om., A. <sup>2</sup> ſi—*that*, B.

A.D. 1315. <sup>1-5</sup> A. <sup>2</sup> ſaſail, B. <sup>aa</sup> om., A. <sup>b-b</sup> Blank space, A, B.  
<sup>e</sup> 1318, overhead, n. t. h., B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>ee</sup> om., A.

<sup>2</sup> *Conchobur, etc.*—This item should follow the next.

<sup>4</sup> *The Herenagh.*—Namely, Mag Tighernain.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-in-maighistir.*—Son of the master. "This name is still extant in the co. Cavan, but generally anglicised Masterson" (O D. iii. 516).

<sup>6</sup> *Mac Aedhaga[i]n.*—"The best learned in Ireland in the Brehon Lawe, in Irish called Fenechus" (Mageoghegan). See the Introduction (p. x.) to the lithographed edition of the *Lebar Breac* (*Speckled Book* [of the Mac Egan]).

<sup>7</sup> *Great dearth.*—Frumenti magna caritas: crancus valebat 24s,



lethan, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobur, [1317] on the border of Druim-cliabh and Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras and fourteen other persons were killed there.—The Castle of the Hurdleford of the Weir was broken down.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster, was slain.—Conchobur<sup>3</sup> Mag Tigherna[i]n the Tawny, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was slain in the defeat of Cell-mor and Mathgamain Mag Tigherna[i]n and the Red Gillie, son of the Herenagh<sup>4</sup> and many more of his tribe and Nicholas Mac-inmaighistir<sup>5</sup> and many of his sept [were slain].—The defeat of Cell-mor [was inflicted] on the Gallowglass, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Ruairc] and on the Men of Breifni and on the Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, wherein fell a great number of persons.—Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n<sup>6</sup> the Red died.—Raghnall Mag Raghnall was taken prisoner and Geoffrey Mag Raghnall was made chieftain.—Great dearth<sup>7</sup> in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [26th of the moon], A.D. [1318] 1315<sup>1</sup>[-18]. Defeat<sup>2</sup> [was inflicted] in Eili on the Foreigners by O'Cerbhaill, where Adam de Marisco and many other Foreigners were killed.—A great host was mustered by Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and these are [they who came]: to wit, Toirdelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and Concobur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, to attack Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair], to Fasadh-coille. And Cathal proffered large donatives to Mac Diarmata for the sake of

avenae 16s, vinum 8d. *Universa enim regio devastata a Scotis et Ultoniis* (Grace, A.D. 1317). *Fames irrationabilis prevaluit, adeo quod mensura tritici de la Cronnock continens 4 galones solvebatur pro xxiii. s* (Dowling's Annals, 1317).

[1318]<sup>1</sup> 1315.—The ferial number (1) proves that the true year is 1318.

<sup>2</sup> *Defeat, etc.*—According to Clyn (1318), about two hundred of the force of Edmund Butler were slain by Donatus (Donough) O'Carroll.

Ocup ní'gabao uáda, sup'inniraisēdur na ročraibēaōa rin co<sup>3</sup> lap a longpurit 7 ní'ime 7 ní'ēiēōō to Cačalim in toire rin. Inniraisir<sup>4</sup> Cačal arna tišib amač 7 cumurcit ar a čeile. Ačēt en ní, marbčar<sup>5</sup> Cončobur O Ceallaiš, ri O-Maine 7 ħrian, mac Toirp-đelbaš [U] Cončobur, ađbur puš Connačt 7 daine imōa aili, etep marbač 7 leačāō. Cačal cetna o'inniraisiō Connačt 7 to hačrišač Toirpdelbač O Concobur. Ocup to šač Cačal puše Connačt 7 to poine cpeča mopa ar Mac n-Điarмата.—Seán, mac Đomnaill hili Neill, to marbač le hAčō O n-Đomnaill.—Ricapo a Clara to marbač.—Đouđapo a ħriur, pepar milla Epenn co<sup>6</sup> coitcenn, etep Šhallaič 7 Šhađelaič, to marbač le Šallaič Epenn tpe nepc cačaiš[č] aš Đun-Đealzan. Ocup to marbač 'n-a řocair Mac Ruaoři, ri Innir-Šall 7 Mac Đomnaill, ri Aep[č]ep-Šhađel,<sup>7</sup> mar aen pe hár na n-Člbanač uime. Ocup in đepnač | o čur đomain šnim buō pepar o'čirnnaič ina'n<sup>d</sup> šnim rin.<sup>d</sup> Uair tainic šopca 7 oič daine pe [a] linn a n-črinn uile | co coitčenn pe<sup>d</sup> heač tpi m-bliāđan co leč<sup>d</sup> 7 to ičoir na daine a čeile šan amupur ar put Epenn.—Seppraiš hila<sup>8</sup> řepšail, taipeč na hČnšaičle, queuit in [Čhriřto].—Šnečta mop irin bliāđain rin.<sup>8</sup>—Seann O řepšail to marbač o'aen upčur řoišōe.

B 68c

A 68c

A. D. 1315. <sup>3</sup> su, A. <sup>4</sup> šur, A. <sup>5</sup> tur, A. <sup>6</sup> so, B. <sup>7</sup> Oirp-šaroi, B. <sup>8</sup> O, A. <sup>1</sup> no—or, B. <sup>2</sup> om., B.

<sup>3</sup> *There was not fear, etc.*—Meaning that it was not through dread of his foes, but to avoid bloodshed, the offer of Cathal had been made. Hence there is no warrant for Mageoghegan's: "which he seeing, having none other remedy, he took heart anew."

<sup>4</sup> *Killed.*—In Derry, according to the A. L. C.

<sup>5</sup> *De Clare.*—The battle (for an account of which, see *Historical Memoir of the O'Briens* by J. O'Donoghue, p. 126-7), we learn from Clyn, was fought on the morning of Thursday, May 11. This concurrence denotes 1318. The text is thus three years predated.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Delgan.*—Dundalk. "The

not coming against him on that expedition. And they [1318] were not accepted from him and those forces penetrated to the centre of his camp. And there was not fear<sup>3</sup> and there was not flight for Cathal respecting that expedition Cathal sallied from the houses forth and they engage with each other. But [for] one thing, Conchobhur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Brian, son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobhuir, one fit to be king of Connacht, were killed and many other persons [were lost] both by killing and by wounding. The same Cathal invaded Connacht and Toirdelbach O'Concobhuir was deposed. And Cathal took the kingship of Connacht and made great forays on Mac Diarmata.—John, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed<sup>4</sup> by Aedh O'Domnaill.—Richard de Clare<sup>5</sup> was killed.—Edward Bruce, the destroyer of Ireland in general, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed by the Foreigners of Ireland by dint of fighting at Dun-Delgan.<sup>6</sup> And there were killed in his company Mac Ruaidhri, king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides] and Mac Domnaill, king of Airthir-Gaidhil [Argyle], together with slaughter of the Men of Scotland around him. And there was not done<sup>7</sup> from the beginning of the world a deed that was better for the Men of Ireland than that deed. For there came dearth and loss of people duing his time in all Ireland in general for the space of three years and a half and people undoubtedly used to eat each other throughout Ireland.—Geoffrey O'Ferghail, chief<sup>8</sup> of the Anghaile, rested in Christ.—Great snow in that year.—John O'Ferghail was killed by one shot of an arrow [by his own son<sup>9</sup>].

battle was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he [Edward Bruce] fell" (O'D. iii. 520).

The date is accurately determined by the criteria in Clyn: "1318 on the feast of blessed Calixtus, Pope

and Martyr [Oct. 14], on the morning of Saturday."

<sup>7</sup> *There was not done, etc.*—For the opposite view, see Gilbert, *Viceroy's*, p. 14<sup>11</sup> sq.

<sup>8</sup> *Chief.*—For six and thirty years, according to the *A. L. C.*

<sup>9</sup> *By—son.*—From the *A. L. C.*



[Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., L. 111.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> [-1x.<sup>o</sup>] Enn Mac-in-Cropan, erpuic Raṡa-boṡ, in Chpurto<sup>d</sup> quieuit.<sup>d</sup> Tomar, mac Capmaic hUí Domnaill, aḥb Erra-puaṡ, do ṡoṡa[ḥ] cum erpuicoide Raṡa-boṡ.—Erpuic Doire in Chpurto quieuit.—Erpuic Clochar in<sup>d</sup> Chpurto quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—Erpuic Cluana - perṡa - ḥpenaínn quieuit<sup>d</sup> in [Chpurto<sup>d</sup>].—Aine,<sup>o</sup> ingen Mic Diarmata, ben Mic Con[Sh]nama, quieuit in [Chpurto<sup>o</sup>].—Tomaltaṡ<sup>o</sup> O Mael-ḥpenaínn 7 Eṡmarcaṡ Mac ḥpanaín, taṡpeṡ Corco-ṲṲlann, do marbaṡ a ṡeile.<sup>o</sup>—O ḥana[í]n, erpuic Oirṡiall, ṡ'eṡ.<sup>1</sup>—ḥpian, Mac Domnaill h[U]í Heill, do marbaṡ le Cla[í]nn-Ṳeṡa-burṡe.

[ḥp.] [Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., L. x.111.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> [-xx.<sup>o</sup>] Coínne<sup>o</sup> móp etep Caṡal O Conṡobuir 7 Maelpuanaíṡ Mac. Diarmata: ríṡ do ḥenum doib 7 taíne Mac Diarmata arṡip iar rín.<sup>c</sup> Feall do ḥenum do[í]n] Caṡal cetna<sup>d</sup> ar Mac n-Diarmata i<sup>1</sup> Mullaṡ-Ṳorabruṡ 7 a ṡaḥail ann 7 ṡpaine, ingen Míe Maṡnura, a ben, do ṡaḥail rín lo cetna i<sup>2</sup> Popṡ Calao-na-cairṡi. Ocuṡ do lomairṡeṡ in tṡpe uile. Ocuṡ<sup>o</sup> pop<sup>o</sup> do ṡaḥaṡ Mael-Íru doinn Mac Ṳeṡaṡa[í]n 7 a mac<sup>1</sup> 7<sup>2</sup> Tomaltaṡ

A.D. 1316. <sup>b</sup> x. was omitted at first and put overhead afterwards in paler ink, B. <sup>c</sup> 1319, overhead, n. t. h., B. <sup>d-d</sup> quieuit in [Chpurto], B. <sup>o-o</sup> om., B. <sup>1</sup> lection of d-d, B.

A.D. 1317. <sup>1</sup> α, B. <sup>2</sup> α, A. <sup>a-a</sup> Blank space, A; none left in B. <sup>b</sup> 1320, overhead, n. t. h. (The correction is made in this place, except at 1335, by the same hand at each year down to 1373(=1378), where the misdating ends.), B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> O Conṡobuir—*O Conchobuir*, B. The words were necessary (in consequence of the omission of the previous entry) to identify Cathal. <sup>e-e</sup> pop 7, B. <sup>f-f</sup> Placed (with ocuṡ—and—prefixed) after Tṡpe-hOilella, B. <sup>g-g</sup> om., B.

[1319] <sup>1</sup> 1316 = 1319 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Bishop of Doire*.—Hugh O'Neill, 1316–1319 (Ware, *Bishops*, p. 289).

<sup>3</sup> *Clochar*.—This obit is omitted in the A. L. C and *Four Masters*.

It may have reference to the subject of the seventh entry of this year.

<sup>4</sup> *Chlain-ferta*.—Gregory O'Brogy, 1308–1319 (Ware, *ib.*, p. 639).

<sup>5</sup> *Echmarcach*.—He died of his



Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1319] 1316<sup>1</sup>[-19]. Henry Mac-in-Crosain, bishop of Rath-both, rested in Christ. Thomas, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, abbot of Ess-ruadh, was chosen to the bishopric of Rath-both.—The bishop of Doire<sup>2</sup> rested in Christ.—The bishop of Clochar<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—The bishop of Cluain-ferta<sup>4</sup> of [St.] Brenann rested in Christ.—Aine, daughter of Mac Diarmata, wife of Mac Con[Sh]nama, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach O'Mael-Brenainn and Echmarcach<sup>5</sup> Mac Brannain, chief of Corco-Achlann, killed each other.—O'Bana[i]n,<sup>6</sup> bishop of Oirghialla [Clogher], died.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by the Clann-Aedha-buidhe.<sup>7</sup>

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. [1320 Bis.] 1317<sup>1</sup>[-20]. A great meeting between Cathal O'Conchoibuir and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata: peace was made between them and Mac Diarmata came into the country after that. Deception was [nevertheless] practised by the same Cathal on Mac Diarmata in Mullach-Dorabruich and he was taken prisoner there and Graine,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Mac Maghnusa, his wife, was taken prisoner on the same day at the landing-place of the Ferry of the Rock. And the country was laid bare completely. And moreover Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n the Brown and his son and Tomal-

wounds within three days [A. L. C.).

<sup>6</sup> O'Bana[i]n. — His Christian name, according to Ware, was Gelasius. If so, he may have been the Gelasius, elect of Clogher, whom the primate, Roland de Jorse, was charged with having confirmed and consecrated, whilst Roland lay under sentence of excommunication (Theiner, p. 223).

<sup>7</sup> Clann-Aedha-buidhe. — Clan of Hugh [O'Neill] the Tawny, anglicised Clannaboy.

[1320] <sup>1</sup> 1317 = 1320 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Graine. — "And also took Graine . . . whom he found staying for a boat, to pass over into the Island of Carrick Logha Ke [Rock of Lough Ce]," Mageoghegan.

Mac Donnchad, τῆς ἐκείνου Τύπης-ἡ Οἰλέλλα 7 παρὰ τοὺς  
 μορῶν<sup>h</sup> τοῦ υἱοῦ.—Μορ, ἰngen υἱὸς βασιλῆως,<sup>3</sup> ben h[u]i  
 Pergusail, τοῦ ἐκείνου<sup>4</sup>.—Ματῆγαμῆν, τανυρτὶ ὁ ὄντις, quieuit  
 in [Chriſto].<sup>o</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx. ix.<sup>a</sup>,] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
 x.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>ob</sup> [-xx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] Graine, ἰngen Mic<sup>1</sup> Maſnura, banriſan<sup>c</sup>  
 Muſi-Luirg, ben Maelpuanaig Mic Diarmata, τοῦ ἐκείνου.—  
 Ruaidri, mac Donnchada, ri Connaſt, τοῦ μαρβαδὸς τοῦ  
 Καθάλ, mac Aeda<sup>2</sup> hui Concobuir.—Carracc<sup>c</sup> Loſa-Cé  
 τοῦ λεγάδου τοῦ Καθάλ τοῦ Concobuir.—Maſnur ὁ ἡλνυαῖν  
 τοῦ δαλλὰ τοῦ Νιάλλ τοῦ n-ἡλνυαῖν.—Νιάλλ ὁ ἡλνυαῖν  
 A 68d ri Oirr|tēr, τοῦ μαρβαδὸς τοῦ Ὑαλλὰ τοῦ Duin-Deaſgan ἰ  
 meſail.—Μαιρῶν<sup>c</sup> μορ τοῦ ἐταυρῶν τοῦ Ἀντορίου Mac  
 Pheorair 7 τοῦ Ὑαλλὰ τοῦ na Μιθε αρ macaib riſ O-  
 failg.<sup>c</sup>—ὁδοῖτ μορ αρ<sup>c</sup> πυρ<sup>c</sup> Epenn<sup>d</sup> uile co coitcenn.<sup>d</sup>

B 68d [Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x.,] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>ob</sup>  
 [-xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Cogad mór eter ri Saxan 7 a Iaplaða.—  
 Ματῆ ὁ ἡεοῦαῖς, ερρυε Ἀρτο-αῖα, quieuit in [Chriſto].  
 —Μυρῆα ὁ Περῆαῖς, ἐταρεῖ na ἡλνυαῖς, τοῦ μαρβαδὸς  
 τοῦ Seoan τοῦ Περῆαῖς, τοῦ mac α τορῆρατῶν. Μυρῆρατῶν<sup>c</sup>  
 hui Περῆαῖς τοῦ μαρβαδὸς τοῦ [a] βρατῶν ρειν πορ 'rin lo  
 cetna.—Donnchad, mac Donnchada Mic Diarmata,  
 quieuit in [Chriſto].<sup>c</sup>—Ὑιλλιβερτ ὁ Ceallaig, ri O-  
 Maine, τοῦ ἐκείνου (i<sup>d</sup> No[i]n Aſgairt<sup>d</sup>).—Enri Mac Ὑιλλι-

A.D. 1317. <sup>3</sup> bui—, B. <sup>4</sup> s. A. <sup>h</sup> mor, much (adjective used as sub-  
 stantive), B.

A.D. 1318. <sup>1</sup> Mes, A. <sup>2</sup> Aoda, B. <sup>a-bl</sup>. [blank space], A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1321,  
 B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> i n-Enn in bliadain ri—in Ireland this year, B.

A.D. 1319. <sup>a-bl</sup>, A, B, <sup>b</sup> 1322, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> r. m., t. h., B ; om., A.

<sup>3</sup> Mathgamain.—Son of Domnall,  
 and grandson of the Domnall  
 O'Brien who died 1194, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Rested in Christ.—The A. L. C.  
 state he was slain by the Clan-  
 Cuilen (Mac Namaras).

[1321] <sup>1</sup> 1318 = 1321 of the  
 A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Graine.—Mentioned in the last  
 entry but two of the preceding  
 year.

<sup>3</sup> The Rock.—See 1187, note 1  
*supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Cathal.—Son of Domnall. He  
 was slain in [1324], *infra*.

tach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, were captured and received much injury.—Mor, daughter of Ua Baighill, wife of Ua Fergail, died.—Mathgamain<sup>3</sup> O'Briain, tanist of the O'Briains, rested in Christ.<sup>4</sup> [1320]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1318<sup>1</sup>[-21]. Graine,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Mac Maghnusa, queen of Magh-Luirg, wife of Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir.—The Rock<sup>3</sup> of Loch-Ce was razed by Cathal<sup>4</sup> O'Conchobuir.—Maghnus O'hAnluain was blinded<sup>5</sup> by Niall O'hAnluain.—Niall O'hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed by the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan in treachery.—A great defeat<sup>6</sup> was given by Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of Meath to the sons of the kings of Ui-Failghi.—Great cow destruction throughout all Ireland in general. [1321]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. 1319<sup>1</sup>[-22]. Great war<sup>2</sup> between the king of the Saxons and his Earls.—Matthew O'hEothaigh, bishop of Ardachadh, rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'Ferghail, chief of the Anghaile, was killed by John O'Ferghail, [namely] by the son of his brother. Muircertach O'Ferghail was killed by his own brother likewise on the same day.—Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Gilbert O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died on the None [5th] of August.—Henry Mac Gille-Finnein, [1322]

<sup>5</sup> *Blinded*.—On the Wednesday in Holy Week (A. L. C.).

<sup>6</sup> *Great Defeat*.—Circa festum Philippi et Jacobi [Ma. 1] occiduntur de O'Konchours circa 300 in confinio Midie et Lagenie per Andream de Brimegham (Clyn, A.D. 1321).

[1322] <sup>1</sup> 1319 = 1322 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Great war*.—This belongs to 1322, when Edward II. crushed the barons by the capture and decapitation of Lancaster. Clyn says the Earl was beheaded on Monday [March 22], the morrow [of the



Phinnein, taircē Muinnterū-Peosača[i]n, do marbað do clainn Amhlaim Mes Uíðir.—Dapun<sup>c</sup> Mac Peorair 'eḡ.<sup>c</sup>—Uilliam liač, mac Uilliam móir, do<sup>1</sup> ecc.<sup>1</sup>

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> xx. i.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> [-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Cairppri O Mael[-sh]eclainn<sup>1</sup> occirur ept.—Seoinin<sup>c</sup> O Pepsail do marbað do clainn Sheoain [U]; Pepsail.—O heačra do marbað do hUa Connmaca[i]n in bliaðain rin.<sup>c</sup>

[b. p.] [Cal. Ian. i. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> [-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Uilliam Dure, mac Uilliam móir, morptur ept.—In boðic cetna ar put Epenn, ionn,<sup>c</sup> Maeldomnač.<sup>1c</sup>—Cačal, mac Domnaill, mic Tairčg, mic Driain, mic Annpriar, mic Driain Luignič, mic Toirpðelbačg mōir, ionn, ri Connačt, aen tuine ip<sup>c</sup> beoða 7 buð<sup>c</sup> mó ačtur 7 turčur do bi i<sup>2</sup> n-aen aimpir rir, do<sup>1</sup> marbað le Toirpðelbač O Cončobuir 7 le Connačtaič arcena 7 Mael-Seclainn, mac Toirpðelbačg hUu Domnaill 7 Šilla-Cpirt oḡ Mac Donnčair do<sup>5</sup> marbað ann<sup>c</sup> 7 tuine imta aili.<sup>3</sup> Toirpðelbač (mac<sup>h</sup> Aeča, mic Eočain<sup>h</sup>) hUa<sup>4</sup> Concobuir, do gabail ričri Connačt.—Račnall<sup>1</sup> oḡ Mač Račnall, taircē Muinnterū-hEolair, do marbað.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1319. <sup>1,1</sup> 'eḡ, A. <sup>c</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1320. <sup>1</sup> Mael—, B. <sup>a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1323, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1321. <sup>1</sup> Mol—, A. <sup>2</sup> a, B. <sup>3</sup> ii., B; eile, A. <sup>4</sup> hUu (gen.), A; O, B. <sup>a</sup> bl., B; none left in A. <sup>b</sup> 1324, B. <sup>c</sup> r. m., t. h., A; itl., t. h., B. <sup>d</sup> om., A. <sup>e</sup> pa—(that) was, B. <sup>f</sup> a—his, B. <sup>g</sup> om., A. <sup>h</sup> h itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>i</sup> om., B.

feast] of St. Benedict, 1321-2. For the others hanged and drawn, see *ib.*

<sup>3</sup> Sons.—By his brothers, Lochlainn and Robert, according to the *A. L. C.*

<sup>4</sup> Died.—In the beginning of Autumn (Clyn).

[1323] <sup>1</sup> 1320 = 1323 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> Cairpri.—King of Meath; slain

treacherously by O'Mulloy (chief of Fir-cell, King's co.), *Four Mast.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Connmaca[i]n.*—"The name is still extant in the district of Ballycroy, co. Mayo, and is now generally anglicised Conway" (O'D. iii. 528-9).

[1324] <sup>1</sup> 1321 = 1324 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *William, etc.*—A repetition of the final obit of [1322], *supra*.



chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, was killed by the sons<sup>3</sup> of [1322]  
Amlam Mag Uidhir.—The Baron [Richard] Mac Feorais  
[Birmingham] died.<sup>4</sup>—William [de Burgh] the Grey, son  
of William Mor, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. [1323]  
1320<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Cairpri<sup>2</sup> O'Mael[-Sh]eclainn was slain.—  
Jenkin O'Fergail was killed by the sons of John O'Fergail.  
—O'hEaghra was killed by Ua Connmaca[i]n<sup>3</sup> in that  
year.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria [2nd of the moon], A.D. [1324Bis.]  
1321<sup>1</sup>[-4]. William<sup>2</sup> de Burgh, son of William Mor,  
died.—The same<sup>3</sup> cow-destruction (namely, the Mael-  
domnaigh<sup>4</sup>) [prevailed] throughout Ireland.—Cathal, son  
of Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew,  
son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua  
Conchobair], king of Connacht,<sup>5</sup> the person the most active  
and of most goodness and success that was in the same  
time with him, was killed by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir  
and by the Connachtmen likewise. And Mael-Sechlainn,  
son of Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill and Gilla-Crist Mac  
Donnchaidh junior and many other persons were killed  
there. Toirdhelbach (son of Aedh, son of Eogan) Ua  
Concobuir took the kingship of Connacht.—Raghnall<sup>6</sup>  
Mag Raghnail junior, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was  
killed.

Clyn states he died on Septuagesima [Sunday, Feb. 11], 1323-4: he true date, judging from the precision of the diurnal notation.

<sup>3</sup> *Same*.—Mentioned in the last entry of [1321], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Mael-donnaigh*.—The meaning of this word in connection with a murrain is unknown to me. (The literal sense is *devotee of Sunday*.)

Item, hoc anno, scilicet 1324, fuit pestis gravis boum et vaccarum in multis locis Hibernie (Clyn).

Fuit pestis communis vaccarum et etiam aliorum animalium, quae dicebatur in Hibernia *Maldow-naigh?* (*Annal. Rossen.*, A.D. 1324).

It may accordingly be concluded that there is a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

<sup>5</sup> *King of Connacht*.—Since [1318], *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Raghnall, etc.*—Omitted in the *A. L. C.*; given in the *Four Masters*.

A 69a [Cal. Ian. (iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xiii.<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Domnall, mac Driain h[u]i Neill, p[ri] Tíre-  
hEogain, quieuit in [Churto].—Gilla-Cuir<sup>c</sup> cleirec  
Mac Diarmata d'eg.—Diarmait O Mail-Drenainn,  
tairec Clainne-Concobuir, quieuit in [Churto].<sup>c</sup>—Cu-  
ulla<sup>d</sup>, mac Domnall, mic Driain h[u]i Neill, deḡabur  
airtoḡ Erenn, do marb<sup>e</sup> le macaib Neill, mic Driain.  
Deḡbraṡair fein a aṡar pui.—In bota<sup>f</sup> cetna i<sup>1</sup> n-Erinn  
air.<sup>d</sup>—Driain<sup>e</sup> O ḡabra quieuit in [Churto].<sup>e</sup>

B 69a [Cal. Ian. (iii. p.<sup>a</sup>, l. xx.iii.<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-ui.<sup>o</sup>] Rirṡarṡ a bupe, iapla Ulaḡ (an<sup>c</sup> t-  
iapla ruḡ<sup>e</sup>), aen raḡu<sup>1</sup> ḡall 7 ḡaib<sup>e</sup>l Erenn, d'eg—  
Coḡaḡ<sup>2</sup> moḡ etep p[ri]<sup>a</sup> Saxan 7 p[ri] Franc.<sup>d</sup>—Luírin<sup>c</sup> O  
Laṡtna[i]n, erpuc Oil-pinn, quieuit in [Churto].  
Mairi<sup>c</sup>ter<sup>e</sup> Seoan O Finaṡta do toḡa[ḡ] cum na herpu-  
coire cetna.<sup>e</sup>

[Cal. Ian. (u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. u.<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-ui.<sup>o</sup>] Coḡaḡ<sup>1</sup> moḡ etep p[ri] Saxan 7 a ben fein, inḡen  
p[ri]<sup>2</sup> Franc<sup>e</sup> 7 p[ri] Saxan d'aṡp[ri]ḡaḡ le 7 a mac fein do  
ḡaib<sup>e</sup>l a n-aḡaib<sup>e</sup> a aṡar tpe poḡgall a maṡar, idon, na  
p[ri]ḡna 7 coḡoin p[ri]<sup>3</sup> do ṡabair<sup>e</sup> do'n mac cetna tpe

A.D. 1322. <sup>1</sup> a, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1325, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> Geor—still, B.

A.D. 1323. <sup>1</sup> ruḡa, B. <sup>2</sup> Ca—, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1326, B. <sup>c-e</sup> l. m.,  
t h., B; om., A. <sup>d-d</sup> p[ri] Franc<sup>e</sup> 7 p[ri] Saxan, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1324. <sup>1</sup> Ca—, A. <sup>2</sup> p[ri], B. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1327, B.

[1325] <sup>1</sup> 1322 = 1325 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Rested in Christ.*—At Lough  
Laeghaire (bar. of Clogher, co.  
Tyrone), according to the *Four  
Masters*.

<sup>3</sup> *One—arch-king.*—Literally, ex-  
cellent material of an arch-king.

<sup>4</sup> *The same.*—Mentioned in the  
second entry of the previous year.

[1326] <sup>1</sup> 1323 = 1326 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *De Burgh.*—According to the  
eulogistic obit in Clyn, he died on  
the Tuesday [July 29] before St.  
Peter ad Vincula [Aug. 1], 1326.  
This is confirmed by the date, Aug.  
5, a. r. Ed. II. 20, of the writs  
issued respecting the goods and  
chattels of the deceased Earl. (*Ib.*  
note, p. 102-3.) The textual date  
is thus three years too early.

<sup>3</sup> *War.*—Declared by Edward II.  
against Charles le Bel on account

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. [1325] 1322<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata, the Cleric, died.—Diarmait O'Mael-Brenainn, chief of Clann-Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, one full worthy to be arch-king<sup>3</sup> of Ireland, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Brian. That [man, Cu-Uladh, was] the brother of their father.—The same<sup>4</sup> cow-destruction [prevailed] in Ireland again.—Brian O'Gadhra rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. [1326] 1323<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Richard de Burgh,<sup>2</sup> Earl of Ulster (the Red Earl), unique choice of the Foreigners and Gaidhil of Ireland, died.—Great war<sup>3</sup> between the king of the Saxons and the king of the French.—Lawrence O'Lacht-na[i]n,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ. Master John O'Finachta was chosen to the same bishopric.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. [1327] 1324<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Great war<sup>2</sup> between the king of the Saxons and his own wife,<sup>3</sup> the daughter of the king of the French and the king of the Saxons was deposed by her and her own son was accepted against his father through suggestion of his mother, namely, of the queen and the royal crown was given<sup>4</sup> to the same son through advice<sup>5</sup> of the

of the invasion of Guienne and detention of his queen and of the heir presumptive.

<sup>4</sup> *O' Lacht-na[i]n*.—On the translation of Malachy to Tuam ([1312], note 2, *supra*), the Dean and Chapter of Elphin postulated Lawrence, priest and canon. He was appointed bishop by Clement V., (Avignon) Jan. 21, 1313. On Feb. 18, he was empowered to contract a loan of 1,000 gold florins and receive consecration from any

archbishop or bishop he should choose, assisted by two or more bishops. (Theiner, p. 187.)

[1327] <sup>1</sup> 1324 = 1327 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Great war*.—The "war" (the invasion of the queen and the flight and capture of Edward) took place in 1326. It is mentioned to render what follows intelligible.

<sup>3</sup> *Wife*.—Isabella, daughter of Philip le Bel.

<sup>4</sup> *Was given*.—To Edward III.



comairli Shaxan.—Gormlaith,<sup>6</sup> inġean Mic 'Diarмата, morptua ет.—Flaitġberġac<sup>6</sup> Maġ Uir, ru fer-Manac<sup>6</sup>, morptuу ет.—Mail[-Sh]eġlainn hUa<sup>3</sup> Flannaga[i]n, taircġ Tuaiti-ġacġa, do marbaġ le n-a ġraicġuġ fein.—Eouġaro, rġ Saxon, ar m-buain a ruġe ġe, morptuу ет.—Teiom ġalaip ġric ar put Erenn uile.—Perġal, mac Ual[ġ]airġ hUu Ruairc, o'eg.<sup>d</sup>—Cuirleu hUa 'Dimaraiġ o'eg.<sup>d</sup>—Saġġ,<sup>6</sup> inġen Mic Aeġaga[i]n, o'eg.<sup>6</sup>

[ġr.] [Cal. 1an. [ui.<sup>a</sup> f., l. x.ui.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>ob</sup> [-uii.<sup>o</sup>] Mael-Seġlainn O Raiġillaiġ, ru Muinnterui-Mailmorġa, do ġabal 7 do lot do ġhallaiġ na Miġe. Ocuу a ruarLucuġ<sup>1</sup> ar ġraicġuġ 7 a eg<sup>2</sup> 'n-a tġġ fein o'a ġonaiġ.—ġrian, | mac Tomalġaiġ Mlic 'Donnġaiġ, do marbaġ do ġrian, mac Taiġġ.—Toirneġ 7 teionnteġ anġail irin bliacġain rin, ġur'millecuу toġaġ<sup>7</sup> arġanna Erenn, co ġabaġuу rinna ġar.—Teiom<sup>d</sup> ġalaip coitġinn ar put Erenn uile, ru rġ n-abairġea S l a e o a n, ne heġ tġi lā no ġetair ar ġac<sup>6</sup> neġ, ġur'ba tanairti ġair é.—ġilla-na-naingel O Taiġliġ, airġinneġ 'Dam-innrġ, morptuу ет.<sup>d</sup>—Imar Maġ Raġnaiġ, taircġ Muinntire-heġlu[i]r, occuуу ет.—Sar heġan Mac Pheopair, ġapla Luġbaġġ, in t-aen ġall po bo beoġa 7 poġ' ġepp eincġ<sup>2</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> egnom<sup>d</sup> do bi i n-Erinu, do marbaġ ar<sup>6</sup> n-denum ġeille o'a

A 69b

A.D. 1324. <sup>o</sup> The order in B is: Eouġaro—Flaitġberġac—Maeileġlainn—Gormlaith. <sup>d</sup> morptuу ет, B. <sup>oo</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1325. <sup>1</sup>-ġarġ, A. <sup>2</sup>-eac<sup>6</sup>, A. <sup>3</sup>-bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1328, B. <sup>c</sup> tairti (pl. of the word in A), B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>oo</sup> oia muinntir fein a šell—by his own people in treachery, B.

He was crowned, according to Clyn, on Sunday [Feb. 1], the vigil of the Purification [Feb. 2], 1326(= 1327. The Dominical Letter was changed in Clyn's Annals on Jan. 1; the A.D. notation on the ensuing March 25).

<sup>5</sup> Advice.—This and the colourless obit of Edward II. (*infra*) would seem to show that the compiler was in favour of Isabella.

<sup>6</sup> Gormlaith.—Married (A. L. C. and Mageoghegan) first to Manus O'Connor, tanist of Connaught; next, to O'Kelly of Hy-Many; thirdly, to O'Hara (of Leyny, co. Sligo).

<sup>7</sup> Died.—According to Clyn (who employs the misleading *obit*), on the feast of SS. Eustachius and Companions [Sept. 20] next following his deposition. That the death



Saxons.—Gormlaith,<sup>6</sup> daughter of Mac Diarmata, died.— [1327]  
 Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach, died.—  
 Mael[-Sh]eclainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-ratha,  
 was killed by his own kinsmen.—Edward [II.], king of  
 the Saxons, after his kingship was taken from him, died.<sup>7</sup>  
 —A plague of small-pox<sup>8</sup> [prevailed] throughout all  
 Ireland.—Fergal, son of Ual[gh]arg Ua Ruairc, died.—  
 Cuilen Ua Dimasaigh died.—Sadhbh, daughter of Mac  
 Aedhaga[i]n, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. [1328 Bis.]  
 1325<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Mael-Sechlainn O'Raighillaigh, king of  
 Muintir-Mailmordha, was taken prisoner and injured  
 by the Foreigners of Meath. And he was liberated for  
 hostages and died in his own house of his wounds.—Brian,  
 son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, was killed by Brian,  
 son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh].—Excessive thunder and  
 lightning in that year, so that they injured the fruit and  
 crops of Ireland, until<sup>2</sup> they were quite withered.—A  
 plague of general disease throughout all Ireland, which  
 was called a C o l d :<sup>3</sup> for the space of three days or four  
 [it continued] on each person, so that he was nigh unto  
 death.—Gilla-na-naingel O'Taichligh, herenagh of Daim-  
 inis, died.—Imar Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-  
 Eolu[i]s, was slain.—Sir John Mac Feorais [Birmingham<sup>4</sup>],  
 Earl of Lughbaidh, the one Gaidhel the [most] spirited  
 and best of generosity and prowess that was in Ireland,

was violent became known in Ire-  
 land at the time. The Annals of  
 Clonmacnoise (Mageoghegan) state  
 "he was pressed to death by press-  
 ing a great table on his belly . .  
 with many other tortures."

<sup>8</sup> *Small-pox*.—Literally, *speckled  
 disease* ("pied pox, or little pox,"  
 Mageoghegan). "Throughout the  
 province of Connaught, galap

bpeac means the small-pox; but  
 in the south of Ireland, where  
 bolgac is used to denote the small-  
 pox, galap bpeac is used to denote  
 the spotted fever" (O'D. iii. 537).

[1328]<sup>1</sup> 1325=1328 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Until, etc.*—Literally, *until they  
 were white [and] empty.*

<sup>3</sup> *Cold*.—Namely, the Influenza.

<sup>4</sup> *Birmingham*.—Slain, according

muinntir fein air.<sup>e</sup> Moran' do Gallaid 7 do Gaibelaib  
maici[5]<sup>e</sup> do marbað por<sup>h</sup> ar in laðair cetna. In' Caec  
Mac Cerpail, ion,<sup>i</sup> Maelpuanaig,<sup>i</sup> aen paða tampaac  
Epenn 7 Alban 7 in domain uile 7<sup>d</sup> ni derbðear a leicero  
do ðeet rian o ður domain purin elaðan rin,<sup>d</sup> a' marbað  
fein<sup>d</sup> 7 derbpaðair maic eile do<sup>d</sup> ar in laðair cetna.<sup>k</sup>—  
Muir O Gibela[1]n, arðmaigirir Epenn a n-oligib  
nua 7 a fein oligib, a Canoin 7 a Lex, fellram pepad<sup>d</sup> 7<sup>d</sup>  
eolair,<sup>i</sup> rai<sup>d</sup> n-dana 7 n-oðmopaçta 7 elaðan imða aile,<sup>d</sup>  
Canaac copad 1 Tuaim-da-ðualann 7 1 n-Oil-rinn 7 1  
n-Occað-Conaire 7 1 Cill-alað 7 1 n-Eanaç-duin 7 1  
Cluain-ferpa; Oirporel 7 | breiðin coitçenn na  
harpurpucorde, quieuit in [Chriro].—Tomar O Mel-  
laig, erpuç Eanaç-duin, morpuur ert 1 Cuir in<sup>3</sup> Phapa.  
—Taðg, mac Toirpdelbaig hU Concobuir, occiur ert  
la Diarmait O n-ðaðra 1 meðail.—Coinne<sup>d</sup> mor eter  
ðaiter a ðupc 7 Silibert Mac Toirpdelb do'n ð-apa  
leic 7 Maelpuanaig Mac Diarmata 7 Tomaltaç, a mac  
7 Tomaltaç Mac Donncaib 7 Muinnter-Maelpuanaig  
arçena do'n leic eile, pa Oc-cinn-Loç-Teiçeo.--ðreirim  
maoma ar Mac Uiliam ð'ar marbað ðrian, mac Taiðg,  
le [a] bratair fein a n-ðigail ðrian, mic Tomaltaig  
Mic Donncaib, do marb in fer cetna.—Morpuanaigeb le  
hlapla Ulað 7 le Toirpdelbaç O Concobuir, pu Connaçt  
7 le Muircepaç O m-ðrian, pu Muman, 1 n-aðair  
ðrian [U] ðrian. Maom le ðrian O m-ðrian, ou

B69 b

<sup>3</sup> an, A. <sup>i</sup> Ocu—*and*—prefixed, B. <sup>e</sup> ailib—*other*—added, B. <sup>h</sup> om.  
B. <sup>i</sup> l. m., t. h., B. <sup>j</sup> do (the verbal particle), B. <sup>k</sup> Ocu derbpaðair  
maic aile do marbað 1 n-a ðocair—*and another good brother was killed  
along with him*—added, B. (The reading is a scribal alteration of the A  
text.) <sup>l</sup> ocu inntleçta—*and of intelligence*—added, B.

to Clyn, on the vigil of Pentecost  
and of St. Barnabas the Apostle,  
1329. These criteria are accurate :  
Easter (XIX. A), April 23 ; Pente-  
cost, June 11 (feast of St. Barnabas).

Two of his brothers, nine of his  
name and over 160 retainers fell on  
the occasion (*id.*).

<sup>5</sup> *Blind*.—Of an eye. Vocatus  
Cam O'Kyrwyll, quia luscus erat,

was killed by his own people practising treachery upon him. Many of the foreigners and of the Gaidhil were killed in the same place likewise. The Blind<sup>6</sup> Mac Cerbail, namely, Maelruanaigh, the most choice timpanist<sup>6</sup> of Ireland and of Scotland and of the whole world—and it is not verified that an equal to him in that art ever came from the beginning of the world—was killed, and another good brother of his [was killed] on the same spot.—Maurice O'Gibillain, arch-master of Ireland in new jurisprudence and in old jurisprudence, [i.e.] in the Canon and in the Civil Law, one eminent in wisdom and knowledge, professor of poetry and Ogmie and many other arts, canon chorister in Tuaim-da-ghualann and in Oil-finn and in Achad-Conaire and in Cell-aladh and in Enach-duin and in Cluian-ferta; Official and general judge of the archbishopric, rested in Christ.—Thomas O'Mellaigh, bishop of Enach-duin, died in the court of the Pope.—Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, was slain by Diarmait O'Gadhra in treachery.—A great meeting between Walter de Burgh and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh of the one side and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Tomaltach, his son and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh and the Muintir-Mailruanaigh besides of the other side, near the Ford of the Head of Loch-Teighed.—Defeat was inflicted on Mac William, wherein was killed Brian, son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh] by his own kinsman, in revenge of Brian, son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, whom the same man<sup>7</sup> killed.—A great hosting by the Earl of Ulster and by Toirdhelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and by Muircertach O'Briain, king of Munster, against Brian Ua

[1328]

*one of leading  
learned in the  
law, well  
known & able  
philosopher, etc.*

nec habebat oculos rectos, sed oblique respiciens (Clyn, 1329).

<sup>6</sup> *Most choice timpanist.*—Literally, *unique choice of the timpanist.* Thus amplified by Clyn (*ib.*): Et si non fuerat artis musice cordalis

primus inventor, omnium tamen predecessorum et precedentium ipsum et contemporaneorum corrector, doctor et director extitit.

<sup>7</sup> *Same man.*—That is, Brian, son of Tadhg.



mar' marbað Concobur O ðriain, deðaðbur rið Erenn  
ar ðeileð 7 ar ðiðnucal, maille re ceitru riðtið, eter  
maie 7 raie.<sup>d</sup>—Aine, ingen<sup>4</sup> Phepðail | hli Rairillig,  
ben Tomaltaið Mic Diarmata, morua ert.—Donncað<sup>d</sup>  
ðall, mac Domnaill<sup>m</sup> hli Concobur, do marbað la  
hAeð, mac Tarðs, mic Maðnura.<sup>d</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.iii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>o</sup> [-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Caðal, mac Domnaill hli Ruairc, tennað-  
bur rið ðreirne, mac<sup>c</sup> rið ir normuire 7 ir gnumaiçi do  
bi do ðreirneðail<sup>c</sup>, do marbað do ðhallaið i rell 7  
daine ali.<sup>1</sup>—Muirceptað, mac Domnaill, mic Tarðs  
hli Concobur, tigherna Cairpri 7 Calraið, macaia na  
mac rið, morua ert.—Oabug<sup>c</sup> donn Mac Uiliam,  
riðre morconaið, quieuit in [Churto].—Caðað eter  
Toirprelbað hli Concobur 7 Muinntir-Mairuanaið.  
—Caðal, mac Aeða, mic Eogain, do ðiður ar eigiñ arna  
reðaið 7 a Tir-Maine tre forðoll ðaitep a ðure ar  
Clainn-Ceallaið.—Taðs, mac Toirprelbað Mic Mað-  
gamna [morua ert].—Augurcin, ab Lepa-ðabail for  
loð-Eirni, morua ert riðre [Calendur Nouembur.<sup>c</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup> p., l. ix.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>o</sup> [-xxx.<sup>o</sup>] Maðnur, mac Aeða ðreirnið hli Conco-  
bur, do marbað leirni<sup>c</sup> Caðal cetna rin<sup>c</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> Simon Mac-  
an-ðailgið do marbað ann for, ar in laðair cetna.—

A.D. 1325. <sup>4</sup>-ean, B. <sup>m</sup>Diarmata was written after Mac, but  
deleted by dots placed underneath, A.

A.D. 1326. <sup>1</sup>ñ., B; eile, A. <sup>aa</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>1329, B. <sup>cc</sup>om., B.

A.D. 1327. <sup>aa</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>1330, B. <sup>cc</sup>la Caðal, mac Aeða, mic  
Eogain—by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan, B. This was necessary in  
consequence of the omission of the Cathal entry (the last but two) of the  
previous year. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B.

<sup>8</sup> Defeat, etc.—Eodem anno (1329),  
14 Kal. Aug., Breyn O'Breyn apud  
Urlef [Thurles], interfecit de exer-  
citu Willelmi de Burgo, Comit-  
is Ultonie, Walterum, filium Hillarii  
de Burgo, Konkur O'Breyn [fra-

trem Muircertachi], Nicholaum Mac  
Nemare, cum aliis nobilibus de  
Totmonia (Clyn).

[1329] <sup>1</sup>1326 = 1329 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Foreigners.—According to the



Briain [the Fair]. Defeat<sup>s</sup> [was inflicted upon them] by [1328]  
 Brian O'Briain, wherein was killed Concobur O'Briain,  
 well worthy to be king of Ireland for figure and bestowal,  
 together with four score, both noble and base.—Aine,  
 daughter of Ferghal Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Tomaltach  
 Mac Diarmata, died.—Donnehadh the Foreigner, son of  
 Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg,  
 son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair].

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. [1329]  
 1326<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Ruairc, excellent  
 material of a king of Breifni, the son of a king the best X  
disposed and most accomplished that was of the Brefnians,  
 was killed along with other persons by the Foreigners<sup>2</sup> in  
 treachery.—Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg  
 Ua Concobuir, lord of Cairpre and Calraighi, select son of *ie. choicel*  
 the sons of kings, died.—Dabug Mac William [de Burgh]  
 the Brown, a knight of great substance, rested in Christ.  
 —War [arose] between Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and the  
 Muintir-Mailruanaigh.—Cathal, son of Aedh, son of  
 Eogan [Ua Conchobair], was put by force from out the  
 Fedha and from Tir-Maine, through injunction of Walter  
 de Burgh [imposed] on the Clann-Ceallaigh.—Tadhg, son  
 of Toirdelbach Mac Mathgamna [died].—Augustine, abbot  
 of Lis-gabhail upon Loch-Erne, died on the 2nd of the  
 Kalends of November [October 31].

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. [1330]  
 1327<sup>1</sup>[-30]. Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the  
 Brefnian, was killed by that same Cathal<sup>2</sup> and Simon Mac-  
 an-fhailgidh<sup>3</sup> was killed there likewise, on the same spot.

entry in the *F. M.* (A.D. 1329), he  
 was treacherously slain [probably  
 at a banquet] by the sons of John  
 O'Farrell [of Annaly, co. Longford]  
 and the English of Meath, in the  
 house of Richard Tuile at the  
 monastery of Fore [Westmeath].

[1330] <sup>1</sup> 1327 = 1330 of the  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Same Cathal.* — Mentioned in  
 the third entry of the preceding  
 year.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac-an-fhailgidh.* — Anglicised  
 Mac Anally, or Mac Nally. The

Amur longpúirt le Toirpdeibac O Concobuir ar bantep  
 Mac Uilliam a bupc 7 a puágað ar pad Muiḡi. ḡilli-  
 bert Mac ḡoirdeib do teēt, pēdan mop, v'pupatēt Mic  
 Uilliam. Inntoð do na pluáḡaiḡ rin, leat ar leē, ar  
 O Concobuir, no co pangatup at Dúirp-Nuaðat. Decan  
 do muinntir [U]i Concobuir do mapbað annrin 7 O  
 Concobuir v'mteēt o'n Ac co beoða, normur ipna  
 Tuatāiḡ 7 longpopt do ḡabail le Mac Uilliam i Cill-  
 Lomat. Siē cunnail, cairde-mail de ḡenum v'O Chon-  
 cobuir 7 do Mac Diarmata.—Mael-Seēlainn Mac  
 Carmaic, bpuḡaiḡ coitēenn, v'eg.<sup>d</sup>—Mael-Iru donn Mac  
 Acōḡaḡain<sup>1</sup> v'eg.—Sluaḡeð le hUal[ḡ]apc<sup>2</sup> O Ruairc, ru  
 Dpēirne, co pīð-in-aēa. ḡoill in baile v'ep[ḡi] oaiḡ, ḡup-  
 mapbað Ac O Ruairc ann, aobur ruḡ Dpēirne 7<sup>o</sup> mopan  
 aile.<sup>o</sup>—Deimēēē<sup>d</sup> O Plannaga[i]n, ppuoir Cille-moipe  
 Tipe-ḡpuin, in Chpūto quēuit.<sup>d</sup>—ḡilla-Iru hUa<sup>3</sup>  
 Raiḡillaiḡ, ru Muinntepi-Mailmopða 7 na Dpēirne  
 uile pē mopan v'aiupir, a eg i n-a pēnoi<sup>4</sup> paēmup, iar  
 m-bpēiḡ buaða o doman 7 o ḡēmon.—Mailom<sup>d</sup> mop le  
 Concobuir, mac Taiḡḡ, mic ḡpuain, mic Annriar, mic  
 ḡpuain Luḡniḡ, ar Dairtpaiḡiḡ, ḡup-mapbað mopan viḡ  
 leip.<sup>d</sup>

(No<sup>1</sup> ḡumao air an ḡallainn ro buð cōip Maeileac-  
 lainn hUa Raiḡillaiḡ, in pēpto Natalir Domini, pēlicet  
 [Ac.O.] 1327.<sup>1</sup>)

A.D. 1327. <sup>1</sup>-uḡan, A. <sup>2</sup>-ḡ, A. <sup>3</sup>O, A. <sup>4</sup>pēan—, B. \*\*et alii  
 multī (the Latin equivalent of the A reading), B. <sup>1</sup>t. m., t. h., A;  
 om., B.

meaning of *faiḡidh* has not been  
 determined.

<sup>1</sup> *Desert-Nuadhat*.—*Desert* [her-  
 mitage] of [St.] Nuadu. He is the  
 Nuadu, anchorite, commemorated  
 in the Martyrology of Tallaght at  
 Oct. 3 (L.L. 563d). One of the  
 interpolations in the *Tripartite Life*  
 (Part II.) is a prophecy attributed

to St. Patrick respecting this saint.  
 By the usual phonetic changes, *Ath-  
 desert-Nuadhat* became *Eastersnow*  
 (bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon).  
 See O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 546-7.

<sup>2</sup> *Cell-Lomat*.—*Church of* [St.]  
*Lomu* (Killumod, bar. of Boyle, co.  
 Roscommon: O'D., *ubi sup.*).

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Diarmata*.—He had joined

—A camp assault [was delivered] by Toirdhelbach [1330] O'Concobuir on Walter Mac William de Burgh and [Toirdhelbach] routed him throughout Magh[-Luirg]. Gilbert Mac Goisdelb came with a large force to aid Mac William. Those hosts turned, side by side, on O'Concobuir, until they reached the Ford of Desert-Nuadhat.<sup>4</sup> A few of the force of Ua Conchobuir were killed there and O'Conchobuir went from the Ford spiritedly, orderly into The Territories and camp was taken by Mac William in Cell-Lomat.<sup>5</sup> Peace, honorable [and] cordial, was made by O'Conchobuir and by Mac Diarmata.<sup>6</sup>—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Carmaic, a general entertainer, died.—Mael-Isu Mac Aedhagain the Brown, died.—A hosting by Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni, to Fidh-in-atha.<sup>7</sup> The Foreigners of the town arose against them, so that Art O'Ruairc, material of a king of Breifni and many others were killed there.—Benedict O'Flannaga[i]n, prior of Cell-mor of Tir-Briuin,<sup>8</sup> rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu Ua Raighillaigh, king of Muintir-Mailmordha and of all the Breifni for a long time, died a prosperous senior, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by Concobur, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew, son of Brian [Ua Conchobair] of Luighni, on the Dartraighi, so that many of them were killed by him.

(Or<sup>1</sup> perhaps it is on this Kalend [year] it were right [1327] for [the death of] Maeileachlainn Ua Raighillaigh [to be], on the festival of the Nativity of the Lord, namely, [A.D.] 1327.)

Walter de Burgh against O'Conor on this occasion.

<sup>7</sup> *Fidh-in-atha*.—Wood of the ford (on the stream which connects Lough Sheelin and Lough Inny; anglicised Finae. O'D. iii. 544-5.)

<sup>8</sup> *Tir-Briuin*. — One of the

Three Territories forming a deanery of ten parishes in Elphin diocese.

(1327) <sup>1</sup> *Or, etc.*—The suggested correction has reference to the first entry of the textual year 1325(= 1328), *supra*.



[Cal. 1an. (iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-xxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmada, ní Muirí-Luirg, d'fagbail a rí 7 do gabail aibíde manaí<sup>1</sup> lia<sup>1</sup> i Maingirt na Duille. Tomaltaí Mac Diarmada, a mac, do gabail na rí 7 cetna, in' reirre<sup>d</sup> la iar m-dealltaine.—Fergal, mac Mail[-sh]eclainn Chappraig Mic Diarmada, do marbaí le Tadhg, mac Caíal, mic Donnail hUí Concobuir.—Sluaí le báiter Mac Uilliam i Maí-Luirg 7 in tír uile do loircaí, aít na cealla 7 tuc comuirce doibreín.<sup>c</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. i.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-xxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Báiter Mac Uilliam do gabail leirín íarla 7 a breít do leir co Cairlen Inniy-hEogain 7 a egíran prírún do íorta.—Maí<sup>c</sup> Alban do marbaí leirín Aíbelbaí.<sup>c</sup>—| Maíom berna-in-míl ar Tomaltaí Mac n-Diarmada 7 ar Mac Uilliam, aít a<sup>d</sup> p'marbaí moran do muinntir Mic Uilliam ann<sup>c</sup> [la] mac in íarla 7 Tomaltaí Mac Donncaí.<sup>c</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [ii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> [-ii.<sup>o</sup>] Tomaltaí, mac Donncaí Mic Diarmada, morair eir.—Uilliam a búr, íarla ulaí, | do

A.D. 1328, <sup>1</sup> manaí leir (sg. of the A reading), B. <sup>a</sup>abl., A, B, <sup>b</sup> 1331, B. <sup>c</sup>om., B. <sup>d</sup> un. (the Latin equivalent), with eó placed above, (A) MS.

A.D. 1329. <sup>a</sup>abl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1332, B. <sup>c</sup>om., B. <sup>d</sup> i n-a—in which, B.

A.D. 1330. <sup>a</sup>abl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1333, B.

[1331] <sup>1</sup> 1328 = 1331 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Took, etc.—According to the Clonmacnoise Annals (Mageoghegan): “within a short while after died, after whose death his sonne,” etc.

<sup>3</sup> A host, etc.—In retaliation for the defection of Mao Dermot ([1330], note 6, *supra*). The A. L. C. add that Mac Dermot attacked

de Burgh, but was defeated with heavy loss; which, however, he did not suffer to remain unavenged (apparently, by making sudden attacks on the retiring force of de Burgh).

[1332] <sup>1</sup> 1329 = 1332 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Castle.—Green Castle, at the western entrance to Lough Foyle, according to O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii.



Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. [1331] 1328<sup>1</sup>[-31]. Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, abandoned his kingship and took the habit of the Grey [Cistercian] monks in the Monastery of the Buill. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, his son, took<sup>2</sup> the same kingship the sixth day after May-Day.—Fergal, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn Carrach Mac Dairmata, was killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir.—A host<sup>3</sup> [was led] by Walter Mac William [de Burgh], into Magh-Luirg and the whole country was burned, except the churches and he gave protection to those.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. [1332 Bis.] 1329<sup>1</sup>[-32]. Walter Mac William [de Burgh] was taken prisoner by the Earl [de Burgh] and carried by him to the castle<sup>2</sup> of Inis-Eogain and he died in that prison of want.—The nobles of Scotland were slain<sup>3</sup> by the Baliol.—The defeat of Berna-in-mil [was inflicted] on Tomaltach Mac Diarmata and on Mac William, where were killed many of the people of Mac William [by]<sup>4</sup> the son of the Earl and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1333] 1330<sup>1</sup>[-33]. Tomaltach, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, died.—William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, was killed<sup>2</sup> by

550). But the New Castle of the *A. L. C.* rather identifies it with the castle mentioned in the "Names of all the chiefe places in O'Dowghertie's Cuntry, that is called Eunsheun (Inishowen)" contained in the Munich MS. 68<sup>a</sup>, fol. 60b: "First, on the south syde of the cuntry, at the coming in [to Lough Swilly], is an old castle called New-castle." ([Unpublished] Report on Rymer's *Foedera*, p. 171. Cf. Suppl. to Ap., *ib.* p. 51.)

<sup>3</sup> *Slain*.—At Dupplin Moor, Perthshire, in 1332. Hence there is a

prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

<sup>4</sup> *By*.—Taken from the *A. L. C.* [1333] <sup>1</sup>1330 = 1333 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Killed*.—Clyn says on July [June] 6, the Octave of Trinity Sunday (Easter—IV. C—was Ap. 4: Trin. Sun., May 30. Hence July is a scribal error for June. The latest Octave in question is June 27.). There is accordingly a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

marbað le Gallanb Ulað 7 na Soill fein do ðoitim ann, eter epoçað 7 marbað 7 tarrainz, do<sup>c</sup> muinntir piğ Saxan.—Sillibept Mac Soirðelb do marbað le Caçal Mac Diarmata Gall, ap lap a cairlein fein.—Aeð, mac Domnall hUí Domnall, pí Thipe-Conaill, aen tuine pa<sup>d</sup> mo grian 7 corpur, peiçium coitçenn,<sup>1</sup> neoç rob' pepp rmaçt 7 puğail robi i<sup>2</sup> n-aen aumirir pír, ap m-bpeið buaða o ðoman 7 o ðeñnan, ap n-ğabail aibiti manaiç leið uime, a eg i<sup>3</sup> n-a<sup>3</sup> longþopt fein 7 a aðnucal i tempall<sup>o</sup> Mainirpeç<sup>t</sup> Era-puairð. Conçobur, mac Aeða cetna, do ġabail piği Thipe-Conaill ap<sup>4</sup> eir a ačap. Imcořnam eter Ape hUa<sup>5</sup> n-Domnall 7<sup>h</sup> Concobur,<sup>h</sup> mac a ačur fein, im<sup>1</sup> an<sup>1</sup> piğe 7 Ape do ġabail le Concobur 7 a marbað a cetoir leiř.—Donnçað,<sup>h</sup> mac Aeða hUí Cellaiğ, do ġabail le Toirpðelbaç O Conçobur, pi Connaçt.—Aeð Mac Con[Sh]nama mořtuur epç.—Domnall Mac Con[Sh]nama, taipeç Muinntepi-Cinaiç, mořtuur epç.—Mac na ha i ð ce Mag[Ph]lannçaða, aobur taiřiğ Darparaiğ, do marbað le Connaçtaið.

[Cal. 1an. [uii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup>ccc.<sup>o</sup>xxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> b [-iiii.<sup>o</sup>] Sluağað le Connaçtaið, eter Gall 7 ġarðel, řa Mumain cum Ma[i]c Conmara. Ģraiğðe<sup>1</sup> 7 nept do ġabail ðoið ap Mac Conmara. Tempoll do lořað le

A.D. 1330. <sup>1</sup>çinn, B. <sup>2</sup>a, A. <sup>3,3</sup>n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>4</sup>cap, B. <sup>5</sup>O, A. <sup>o</sup>le-by, B. <sup>d</sup>ir—(who) is, A. <sup>o</sup>om., B. <sup>t</sup>Mainirpeç—(in) the Monastery, B. <sup>s</sup>(eter) Concobur 7—(between) Concobur and, B. <sup>h-h</sup>om., B. By this and the preceding variant the order of the proper names in the Imcořnam item, as given in A, is inverted. <sup>141</sup>mun (aphaeresis of i), B.

A.D. 1331. <sup>1</sup>braiğoi, (pl. of A word), B. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>1334, B.

<sup>2</sup> *Fell, etc.*—According to Clyn, the slayers and more than 300 of their associates were slain by John de Mandeville on one day within two months after the slaying of de Burgh. On the other hand, Grace asserts (1333) that John Darcy, the justiciary, proceeded

to Ulster, defeated the homicides, captured some and slew others.

Mageoghegan states the “king of England [by the justiciary?] caused the said Englishmen to be hanged, drawn and quartered.”

<sup>4</sup> *Killed.*—Treacherosly (A. L. C. and Mageoghegan).

the Foreigners of Ulidia and those Foreigners fell<sup>3</sup> therefor, either hanged, or slain, or drawn, by the people of the king of the Saxons.—Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh was killed<sup>4</sup> by Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in the centre of his own castle.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill,<sup>5</sup> king of Tir-Conaill, the one person that caused most fear and triumph, general guarantor, the one of best sway and rule that was in the same time as he, after gaining victory from world and from demon, after taking the habit of a Grey [Cistercian] monk upon him, died in his own stronghold<sup>6</sup> and was buried in the church of the Monastery of Ess-ruadh. Conchobur, son of the same Aedh, took the kingship of Tir-Conaill after his father. Contention [arose] between Art Ua Domnaill and Concobur, the son of his [Art's] own father, respecting the kingship, and Art was taken prisoner by Concobur and killed immediately by him.—Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, king of Connacht.—Aedh Mac Con[Sh]nama died.—Domnall Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muintir-Cinaith, died.—Son of the night Mag [Fh]lannchadha, material of a chief of Dartraighi, was killed by the Connachtmen.

[1333]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. 1331<sup>1</sup>[-4]. A hosting by the Connachtmen, both Foreigner and Gaidhel, into Munster, against Mac Conmara. Pledge and sway were gained by them on Mac Conmara. A church was burned by a party of the host, wherein were two score and one hundred<sup>2</sup> persons, both

[1334]

Hostages

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Domnaill*. — Died [1281], *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *His own stronghold*.—Inis-saimer (*Four Masters*). "A small island in the river Erne, close to the catract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon. It is to be distinguished from the monastery of Assaroe [in which O'Donnell was buried], which is situated on the north side of the river, about one mile to the west of

the town of Ballyshannon" (O'D. iii. 552).

[1334] <sup>1</sup> 1331 = 1334 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Two score and one hundred*.—"Some of the said armie burnt a church, wherein 180 persons [the number given in the *A. L. C.*] with two priests were altogether burnt and turnt to ashes" (*Mageoghegan*).



X/ orneim do'n t-rluaig i nra badur da rict 7 cet do dainib,  
eter uaral 7 ipel 7 diar do facarwaið oib rin 7 a  
lorcað<sup>o</sup> rin uile.—Deicnebur<sup>d</sup> do muinntir Thonncaða  
riabaig, mic Maíl[-sh]eclainn Cairraig Mic Diarmata  
do baðuð ar loč-Teičeo.—Taðg, mac Caðail, mic Dom-  
nail, quieuit in [Chripto].<sup>d</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup> p., l. 111.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.  
11.<sup>o</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Seaan<sup>e</sup> O'hEaigra do gabail le mac in iapla  
7 por gla a muinntire d'arraig.—Cpeð le clainn Dom-  
nail ar Gallaið, ion, ar Clainn Muirir Shugaig Mic  
Seairailt. Cpeð moir le Clainn-Muirir ar a[n] clainn  
cetna. Iarðar Chonnaðt do inilliuð uile le William  
burc. Daine imda do marbað 7 cpeaða 7 loireti 7  
uile diarmuðe ar mac in iapla 7 ar Chlainn-Ricairt a  
burc do ðenum do. Sið eter na burcaðaið cetna.<sup>e</sup>

Δ70b[Dr.] [Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x.u.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.  
11.<sup>o</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Tomaltað Mac Diarmata, in Muigi-Luirg,  
B 69d per po bo mo | grain 7 corcur 7 rob<sup>e</sup> ferr rið 7 cocað,<sup>1</sup>  
ðepe<sup>d</sup> 7 ðaenaðt<sup>d</sup> po<sup>o</sup> ði a<sup>d</sup> n-Erinn<sup>d</sup> i n-a aimir fein, a  
eð a<sup>d</sup> n-Domnað na Trinoirde,<sup>d</sup> i n-a longpoit fein, i  
Calat na Cairrige<sup>2</sup> 7 a aðnucal i<sup>1</sup> Maunirir na Duille,<sup>3</sup>

A.D. 1331. <sup>cc</sup>allorcað, B. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B.

A.D. 1332. <sup>aa</sup>bl, A, B. <sup>b</sup>1335, B. <sup>cc</sup>om. (i.e. the year is blank), B.

A.D. 1333. <sup>1</sup>cagað, A. <sup>2</sup>carrigi (doubtless a scribal mistake for  
carrigi), A. <sup>b</sup>1336, B. <sup>c</sup>rob', B. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B. <sup>e</sup>oo, B. <sup>f</sup>im, B. <sup>g</sup>7  
arailt—and the rest (of the A text, which the compiler deemed it unne-  
cessary to transcribe)—added, B.

[1335] <sup>1</sup>1332 = 1335 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>Earl.—Richard de Burgh, the  
Red Earl, who died [1326], *supra*.

<sup>3</sup>Domnall.—O'Conor, mentioned  
in the final entry of the preceding  
year.

<sup>4</sup>Gerald.—Taken from Mageo-  
rhegan: "The sons of Donnell  
O'Connor took a prey from the

sons [descendants] of Gerald  
Succagh [Merry] and killed Mac  
Morishe himself. This is Mac  
Morish of the Bryes, he is of the  
Geraldines" (1335).

From this it may be concluded  
that the founder of the family of  
Mac Maurice of the Bryes (or  
Brees: a castle in the par. of Mayo,  
bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo, O'D.



noble and base and two priests were of them and those all [1334] were burned.—Ten of the people of Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mael[Sh]eclainn Carrach Mac Diarmata, were drowned on Loch-Teighed.—Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. [1335] 1332<sup>1</sup>[-5]. John O'hEaghra was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl<sup>2</sup> and considerable part of his people were plundered.—A foray was made by the sons of Domnall<sup>3</sup> on the Foreigners, namely, on the Clan of [Gerald<sup>4</sup>] the Merry [Mac] Maurice Fitz Gerald. A great [retaliatory] foray [was made] by the Clann-Maurice on the same sons of Domnall.—The West of Connacht was all destroyed by William de Burgh.<sup>5</sup> Persons numerous were killed and preys and burnings and ills innumerable were done by him on the son<sup>6</sup> of the Earl and on the Clann-Ricaird<sup>7</sup> de Burgh. Peace [was made] between the same de Burghs.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. [1336 Bis] 1333<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, the man who wrought most fear and triumph and was the best for peace and war, charity and humanity that was in Ireland in his own time, died on the Sunday of the Trinity,<sup>2</sup> in his own stronghold, at the Strath of the Rock<sup>3</sup> and was buried in the Monastery of the Buill with an

iii. 638) was the Gerald the Merry who died in 1251 (*A. L. C.*).

<sup>5</sup> *William de Burgh*.—This should be Edmond Mac William de Burgh (*A. L. C.*). He was the eponymous head of Mac William Ichtar, or Lower.

<sup>6</sup> *Son*.—William, mentioned in the first entry of this year. He took the name of Mac William Uachtar, or Upper.

<sup>7</sup> *Clann-Ricaird*.—*Descendants of Richard* (de Burgh, the Red Earl); anglicised Clanrickard. The tribe was Mac William Upper.

[1336] <sup>1</sup>1333 = 1336 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Sunday of the Trinity*.—May 26. May 24, *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan, but erroneously; Easter (VII. F) fell on March 31 in 1336.

co<sup>d</sup> roēraō onoraē. Quicunque legerit opet.<sup>d</sup> Conco-  
bur, mac Tomaltaiḡ Mic Diarmata, do ḡabail piḡi ar<sup>b</sup>  
eir<sup>b</sup> a aēar.—Teboit a bupe mortuur ert.—Mailir<sup>d</sup>  
Mac Siurpan o'ēetpa, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Maſom  
le hEogan hUa Maouḡa[<sup>i</sup>]n ar Clainn-Ricairō a bupe  
ou iproāir peirper 7 tri p<sup>i</sup>it. eter maiē 7 rait.<sup>d</sup>—  
Domnall, mac Seaa[<sup>i</sup>]n, mic Domnall [U]<sup>i</sup> Concobuir,  
mortuur ert.—Niall,<sup>d</sup> mac Concobuir Mic Tairḡ,  
occirur ert o'āen upēur roiḡoi.—Trinoit O Naā[<sup>i</sup>]n,  
maiḡirter coitcenn i n-ealaōnaiḡ exaḡlaiḡ, i n-Dliḡeō  
X čanonōa 7 illex, mortuur ert.—Cpeē mop le macaiḡ  
Diarmatō[a] ḡall ar Clainn-nḡoirḡelḡ 7 do marbaō  
Mauiḡ, mac Baileſin Mic [ḡh]oirḡealb.—Cpeē mop le  
hEomonn Mac Uilliam ar Clainn-Caēail, ou ar'hairḡeo  
Concōbur O Flannaga[<sup>i</sup>]n 7 mopan aile do luēt in tipe.  
Ocur do marbaō Mael-Seēlaimn, mac Aeōa hUa Phlan-  
naga[<sup>i</sup>]n, ar toraiḡeēt na cpeiē 7 do ḡabaō leoran mac  
Mic-in-Milō.—Cancobur Mac Diarmata, pi Maui-  
luirḡ 7 Aeō, mac Aeōa 7 luēt tiḡe h[U]<sup>i</sup> Concobuir 7  
Clainn-Donnēarō 7 ḡlaplaē Cuiē-Cairppi im Cormac,  
mac Ruairōri, do ōul ar cpeiē hi Tir-Phiaēraē, co ran-  
ḡaour Mullāc-raēa. Ocur ba in tipe do ēeicēō rompa.  
X Maipbeōala mopa 7 capail imōa do ēabairt oirḡ leo  
7 le Connaētaiḡ arēena.<sup>d</sup> Cairlen mop Mic ḡoirḡelḡ  
do leḡaō<sup>3</sup> le Toirḡelbaē 7 le Connaētaiḡ arēena.

[Cal Ian. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.° ccc.°  
xxx.° iii.°<sup>b</sup>[-iii.°]. Siē do ōenum do mac in iapla pe  
ōrian m-ban O m-ōrian.—Siē do ōenam o'Aeō pemur  
hUa Neill (iſon,<sup>d</sup> Aeō mei<sup>d</sup>) pe hOirḡiallaiḡ 7 pe  
A.D. 1333. <sup>3</sup>leāsan, A. <sup>b-b</sup>o'eir (same in meaning as the A read-  
ing, B).

A.D. 1334 <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A. B. <sup>b</sup>1337, A. c-c om., B. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., t. h., (A) MS.

<sup>3</sup> *The Rock*.—Of Lough Ce. See O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 556.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Domnall*.—Son of Eogan, B; against the *A. L. C.*

<sup>5</sup> *Clann-Cathail—Descendants of*

*Cathal*: the tribe name of the O'Flannagans (co. Roscommon).

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Aedh*.—Son of Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eogan O'Conor, *A. L. C.*; son of Feidh-

honourable funeral. Whoso reads, let him pray. Concobur, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took the kingship after his father.—Theobald de Burgh died.—Meyler Mac Jordan de Exeter, rested in Christ.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Eogan Ua Madugha[i]n on the Clann-Ricaird de Burgh, wherein fell three score and six, both good and bad.—Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall<sup>4</sup> Ua Conchobuir, died.—Niall, son of Concobur Mac Taidhg, was slain by one shot of an arrow.—Trinity O'Naa[i]n, general master in divers arts, in the Canon Law and [Civil] Law, died.—A great foray by the sons of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the Foreigner on the Clann-Goisdelbh and Maiug, son of Waltrim Mac [G]oisdelb, was killed.—A foray [was made] by Edmond Mac William [de Burgh] on the Clann-Cathail,<sup>5</sup> wherein Conchobur O'Flannaga[i]n and many more of the people of the country were plundered. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Aedh Ua Flannaga[i]n, was killed in the pursuit of the foray and the son of Mac-in-Milidh was taken prisoner by them.—Concobur Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh, son of Aedh<sup>6</sup> and the household force of Ua Conchobuir and the Clann-Donnchaidh and the recruits of Crich-Cairpri under Cormac, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair] went on a foray into Tir-Fiachrach, until they reached Mullach-ratha. And the beeves of the country fled<sup>7</sup> before them. Large inanimate chattels and many horses were brought by them and by the Connachtmen also with them. The great castle of Mac Goistelb<sup>8</sup> was levelled [on that occasion] by Toirdhelbach and by the Connachtmen likewise.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. 1334<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Peace was made by [William] the son of the Earl [de Burgh] with Brian O'Briain the Fair.—Peace was made by Aedh Ua Neill the Stout (that is, Aedh the

limidh, son of Aedh O'Conor, Mageoghegan.

<sup>7</sup> *Fled*.—That is, were driven off hastily.

<sup>8</sup> *Great castle of Mac Goistelb*.—

Anglicised Castlemore - Costello (bar. of Costello, co. Mayo. O'D. iii. 558-9).

[1337] <sup>1</sup> 1334 = 1337 of the A. L. C.



PEPANB-MANAC.—PARLONGSPORT DO DENUM LE TOIRPDEL-  
 TAC HUA CONCOBUIR IS AC-LIACC I N-ADAIŠ OMOINO A  
 DUPC.—SEOAN O PALLAMAN, TAIREC CLAINNI-HUATAČ,  
 MORTUUR ETC.—TAOŠ MAG FLANNČAČ, TAIREC DART-  
 PAIŠI, DO MARBAČ LE COPMAC, MAC RUAIÖRI, MIC DOM-  
 NAILL, MARAEN PE POČPAIÖE AILE,<sup>1</sup> | A° N-DIŠAIL SEACAIN  
 INIC DOMNAILL. OCUP CREACĀ MORA DO DENUM AP  
 DARTPAIŠIÖ 7 MAC MUIPUR MEŠ PHLANNČAČ DO MARBAČ  
 AN LA CETNA.—TAOŠ 7 MAIL[-SH]EČLAINN, DA MAC IMAIR  
 MEŠ RAŠNAILL, DO ŠABAIL DO CHAČAL MĄŠ RAŠNAILL.  
 UILLIAM, MAC MATŠAMNA 7 IN BLAČ AILE DO CLAINN IMAIR,  
 ION, CONCOBUIR 7 TOMALTAČ, RIŠAČDBUIR MUINNTEPI-  
 HČOLU[1]R, DO TINOL D'A TÓPAIÖEČT 7 CAČAL MAC RAŠNAILL  
 7 MAŠNUP, MAC PEPŠAIL, DO MARBAČ DOIÖ. TAIREC DO  
 DENUM DO THAÖŠ MAG RAŠNAILL.—DOMNALL PUAČ<sup>2</sup>  
 O MAILLE 7 COPMAC O MAILLE, A MAC, DO MARBAČ DO  
 CLAINN-MEIBPIC 7 DO ŠHALLAÖ AILIÖ MAILLE PPIU, AČAIŠ<sup>3</sup>  
 PEIL ŠTEPAIN IN BLIAČAIN RI.—TOMÁR, MAC CAPMAIC HU  
 DOMNAILL, ERPUC TIRI-CONAILL, PAI N-EŠNA 7 CPABAČ  
 COITCENN<sup>4</sup> PA BIAČ 7 PA ELLAČ D'EIŠPIÖ 7 D'OLLAMNAÖ IN  
 BEČA,<sup>5</sup> IN CHPIRTO QUIEUIT.

[CAL. 1AN. U. P., [L.<sup>a</sup> UII.<sup>a</sup>], ANNO DOMINI M.<sup>o</sup> CCC.<sup>o</sup> XXX.  
 U.<sup>ob</sup>[-UII.<sup>o</sup>]. RUAIÖRI (IN<sup>o</sup> EINIŠ, MAC FLAIČBERTAIŠ, MIC  
 DHUINN OIS, ALIAR CAPPAIČ<sup>6</sup>) MAG UIIÖR, RI PEP-MANAC  
 7 LAČA-ŠIPNE (PEP<sup>o</sup> QUATUORDECIM ANNOY; ALIAR, PEP DUOR  
 ANNOY<sup>6</sup>), IN PEP IR MO RO ČIÖLAIC D'AIRŠEO 7 D'INNUP,  
 D'EČAIÖ 7 D'ALHAIÖ 7 D'INNILIÖ, DO ÖUL D'EŠ PE HAČAPET,

A.D. 1334. <sup>1</sup> oile, A. <sup>2</sup>-š, A.

A.D. 1335. —<sup>a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1338, c. m., B. <sup>c</sup> itl., t. h., A; om.  
 (except in einiš) B.

<sup>2</sup> *Edmond de Burgh*.—The Lower  
 (or northern) Mac William.

<sup>3</sup> *In revenge, etc.*—From this it  
 can be inferred that John O'Conor  
 had been slain by the Mac Clancys  
 (Maic Flannchadha).

<sup>4</sup> *Mathgamain, Fergal*.—Brothers  
 The former treacherously slew the  
 latter in 1306 (*A. L. C.*). Hence  
 the feud between their sons.

<sup>5</sup> *Bishop*.—Since [1319], *supra*.  
 [1338] <sup>1</sup> 1335.—The ferial (š)  
 proves that the true year is 1338.



Fat) with the Oirghialla and with the Fir-Manach.—A [1337] fortress was made by Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir at Ath-liace against Edmond de Burgh.<sup>2</sup>—John O'Fallamain, chief of Clann-hUadach, died.—Tadhg Mag Flannchaidh, chief of Dartraighi, was killed, together with a multitude besides, by Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] in revenge<sup>3</sup> of John, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair]. And great forays were made on Dartraighi and the son of Maurice Mag Flannchaidh was killed the same day.—Tadhg and Mael[-Sh]echlainn, two sons of Imhar Mag Raghnaill were taken prisoners by Cathal Mag Raghnaill. William, son of Mathgamain<sup>4</sup> [Mag Raghnaill] and the other part of the children of Imar, namely, Concobur and Tomaltach, royal heirs of Muintir-Eolu[i]s, assembled to pursue them and Cathal Mag Raghnaill and Maghnus, son of Fergall<sup>4</sup> [Mag Raghnaill], were killed by them. Tadhg Mag Raghnaill was [in consequence] made a chieftain of.—Domnall O'Maille the Red and Cormac O'Maille, his son, were killed by the Clann-Mórbic and by other Foreigners along with them, the night of the feast of Stephen [Dec. 26] this year.—Thomas, son of Carmac Ua Domnaill, bishop<sup>5</sup> of Tir-Conaill [Raphoe], eminent in wisdom and in general benevolence in food and in cattle to the learned and the poets of the world, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. [1338] 1335<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Ruaidhri (of the hospitality, son of Flaithbertach, son of Donn junior, otherwise Carrach) Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach and of Loch-Eirne (for fourteen<sup>2</sup> years; otherwise, for two years), the man that most bestowed of money and of goods, of horses and of

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<sup>2</sup> Fourteen.—*Recte*, eleven. Ruaidhri succeeded Flaithbertach in [1327], *supra*.

ιαρ m-buaib<sup>d</sup> o' éigrib 7 o ollamnaib<sup>e</sup>.—Mac Iarla  
 Ulaib do gabail d'Émonn a búrc 7 a cúr illoí-oirbren.  
 Uilc<sup>e</sup> mora 7 easaib coitcenn i Connaictaib triú rin.—  
 Taib mac Ruairi, mic Caíal hUí Concobuir, do gabail  
 do Tomar Mág Samraib<sup>a</sup> 7 moran d'a muinntir do  
 marbaib. Mág Samraib<sup>a</sup>[i]n do dul do cib [U]i Con-  
 cobuir in bliabain cetna 7 a cēct aríur i n-a [f]uēing  
 7 aircir do éabopt do Clainn-Muirceptaib<sup>g</sup> air 7 do  
 Muinntir-Eolu[i]r 7 do coimēinol na bpeirne, eter  
 Saib<sup>h</sup>el 7 Galloglaib. Ocur Mág Samraib<sup>a</sup>[i]n do gabail  
 7 moran d'a muinntir do marbaib.—Ceib in cēitib<sup>h</sup>, mac  
 Ruairi [U]i Concobuir, do lot ar depeib cpeib<sup>e</sup> 'ra  
 bolegan 7 a eib<sup>e</sup> de.—Deibail<sup>e</sup> ingen Caíal mic Muir-  
 chaib, ben Donncaib<sup>a</sup>, mic Ceib<sup>a</sup> oib<sup>h</sup>, d'eb<sup>e</sup>.

A 70d [Cal. 1an. ui. f., [L. x. ui. a.] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.°  
 ui.° [-ix.°] Sluaib<sup>1</sup> mor la hCeib<sup>2</sup> remaib<sup>2</sup> hUa Neill cum  
 Típe-Conaill, dar'marbaib<sup>3</sup> mac | Seaim hUí Neill 7  
 Garraib<sup>4</sup> hUa Domnaill la muinntir hUí Docharaib<sup>5</sup>.—  
 Ruairi O Ceallaib<sup>6</sup>, ri hUa<sup>3</sup>-Mairne, do marbaib la  
 Caíal, mac Ceib<sup>a</sup>, mic Eogain, ar<sup>e</sup> n-dul a cib<sup>h</sup> Toirp-  
 delbaib<sup>7</sup> hUí Concobuir d'a cib<sup>h</sup> fein. Sai Erienn gan  
 impeain fein<sup>e</sup>.—Émonn Mac Uilliam a búrc d'innar-  
 baib<sup>8</sup> in bliabain ri.<sup>d</sup>—Dean<sup>e</sup> mic Iarla Ulaib, ionn,  
 ingen Toirpdelbaib<sup>9</sup> hUí brian, do éabairt do Toirp-  
 delbaib<sup>10</sup> hUa Concobuir, do rib<sup>h</sup> Connaict, in bliabain ri 7  
 Deibail, ingen Ceib<sup>a</sup> [U]i Domnaill, do legan do.—  
 Tomar Mág Samraib<sup>a</sup>[i]n, do bí illam i[c] Clainn-

A.D. 1335. <sup>d</sup> 7 araitle—and so on—added, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1336. <sup>1-57</sup>, B. <sup>2</sup> rea—, A. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>4-5</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1339, B.  
<sup>e-e</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> om., B.

<sup>3</sup> Put into.—With a stone tied to his neck, according to the *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan.

<sup>4</sup> Went to the house.—See [1339], note 4, *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> Of the Quill.—Mageoghegan,

according to O'Donovan (iii. 564), says the soubriquet was applied to Aedh, because his mother could weave.

[1339] <sup>1</sup> 1336.—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1339.

herds and of cattle, died on the pillow after victory [of [1338]  
praise] from learned and from poets.—[Edmond] son of  
the [red] Earl of Ulster was taken prisoner by Edmond de  
Burgh and put into<sup>3</sup> Loch-Oirbsen. Great evils and  
general war [arose] in Connacht through that.—Tadhg,  
son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir, was taken  
prisoner by Thomas Mag Samhradha[i]n and many of  
his people were killed. Mag Shamhradha[i]n went to the  
house<sup>4</sup> of Ua Concobuir the same year and he came back  
again and on his return an attack was made by the Clann-  
Muircertaigh and by Muintir-Eolu[i]s and by the muster  
of the Breifni, both Foreigner and Gallowglass, on him.  
And Mag Shamhradha[i]n was taken prisoner and many  
of his people were killed.—Aedh of the Quill,<sup>5</sup> son  
of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, was [mortally] injured in the  
rere of a foray in the Bolegan and he died thereof.—  
Derbhail, daughter of Cathal Mac Murchadha, wife of  
Donnchadh, son of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] junior, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [18th of the mo<sup>n</sup>], A.D. [1339]  
1336<sup>1</sup>[-9]. A great host [was led] by Aedh Ua Neill the  
Stout to Tír-Conaill, whereby were killed the son of John  
Ua Neill and Geoffrey Ua Domnaill by the people of  
Ua Dochartaigh.—Ruaidhri O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-  
Maine, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan  
[Ua Conchobair], after going from the house of Toirdel-  
bach Ua Concobuir to his own. The most eminent in  
Ireland without dispute [was] that man.—Edmond Mac  
William de Burgh was expelled<sup>2</sup> this year.—The wife of  
the son of the Earl of Ulster, namely, the daughter of  
Toirdelbach Ua Briain, was taken [to wife] by Toirdelbach  
Ua Concobuir, [that is,] by the king of Connacht, this  
year and Derbail, daughter of Aedh Ua Domnaill, was  
abandoned by him.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n, who

<sup>2</sup> *Expelled*.—This was the second | the first in the A. L. C. under  
expulsion. See the account of | 1338.

Muirceptaigh, do b'ul ar in bliadhain rin, ar n-oiulcaib  
 d'ingin Donnchada ruabais rir 7 a da mac d'elois rin  
 bliadhain rin por.<sup>c</sup>—Plais<sup>d</sup> mor do fneicta 7. do fic in<sup>e</sup>  
 bliadhain rin<sup>c</sup>, o cenn caicidiri do gheimheo co tainic bloo  
 d'eppraic, co n-deacair moran d'ellaic Epenn d'eg<sup>e</sup> ann 7<sup>e</sup>  
 gurte geinair Epenn do b'ul a muguoba in bliadhain cetna.<sup>e</sup>

B70a[byr.]

[Cal. 1an. un.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> [L.<sup>b</sup> xx-ix<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
 xxx.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> [-xl.<sup>o</sup>] Comtozbanl<sup>d</sup> mor cagarib eter Maine-  
 caib, ionn, eter Taob, mac Taob [U], Cheallais 7  
 Uilliam, mac Donnchada Muimnis [U], Cheallais 7  
 Donnchad, mac Ceoba [U], Chellais, d'a tuc Tomrdoelbaic  
 O Concobuir uplanur O-Maine, do Taob 7 moran d'a  
 cineo fein por, gurteilget Uilliam arbir imac. Ocur  
 polenrat uile e, gur'impio Uilliam orpa 7 gur'marbaob  
 Donnchad, mac Ceoba [U], Cellais 7 gur'sabaob Taob  
 O Cellais 7 gur'loiteob 7 co n-deacair d'eg d'a loitib.<sup>d</sup>—  
 Mael-Seclann hUa<sup>1</sup> Gaumleasair, tairec Cene[oi]l-  
 Moa[un], d'eg. —Toire<sup>d</sup> doobodar meic Ual[is]airc hU  
 Ruairc, ionn, Domnall 7 Ceob 7 Silla-Curp 7 Ruairp,  
 ar creic cum Caair, mic Ceoba bneirpni 7 do rinneadur

A.D. 1336. <sup>4</sup>-b, B. <sup>e</sup>om., A.

A.D. 1337. <sup>1</sup>O, B. <sup>2</sup>a om., B. <sup>b-b</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>c</sup>1340, B. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B.

<sup>2</sup> Was set free.—Literally, *went out of it* (the captivity, by consent of his custodians).

<sup>4</sup> Donnchadh. —Namely, O'Conor.

<sup>5</sup> Was renounced.—From this it appears that the "going to the house of O'Conor," mentioned in the previous year, was to contract a marriage alliance, the rescission of which was the condition of Magauran's release.

The A. L. C. and Mageoghegan merely state that he was set at liberty.

<sup>6</sup> Snow, etc.—"This year was

very stormy and hurtful to men and animals; for from the feast of All Saints [Nov. 1, 1338] to Easter [March 28, 1339] for the most part there was rain, snow, or frost. From the feast of St. Andrew [Nov. 30, 1338] tillage operations ceased on account of the snow and frost, which at that time abounded almost continuously. . . . This year [1339] oxen and cows were dying, and sheep especially were almost destroyed: so that, according to common report, scarce a seventh part of the sheep escaped the



was in custody with the Clann-Muircertaigh, was set free<sup>3</sup> [1339] in that year, after the daughter of Donnchadh<sup>4</sup> the Swarthy ~~was~~ renounced<sup>5</sup> him and his two sons escaped that year likewise.—A great plague of snow<sup>6</sup> and of frost [prevailed] that year from the beginning of a fortnight of winter until a part of spring came, so that much of the cattle of Ireland suffered death and the green crops of Ireland went to nought the same year. *winter?*

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1340 Bis.] 1337<sup>1</sup>[-40]. Great levy of war [took place] between the Ui-Maine, namely, between Tadhg, son of Tadhg<sup>2</sup> Ua Cellaigh and William, son of Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh the Momonian<sup>3</sup> and Donnchadh son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, to whom<sup>4</sup> Toirdelbach O'Concobaigh gave the governance of Ui-Maine, [namely] to Tadhg<sup>5</sup>, and [between] great part of their own tribe likewise, so that they cast William from the country forth. And they all followed him, until William turned upon them and Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, was killed and Tadhg O'Cellaigh was taken<sup>6</sup> prisoner and wounded and underwent death of his injuries.—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moen, died.—An expedition was gone upon by the sons of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, namely, Domnall and Aedh and Gilla-Crisd and Ruaidhri, on a foray against Cathal, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brehnian and they made an

plague; but there was greater loss of lambs. Also in this year, in Lent, sailows produced roses in England, which were carried to different countries as a sight" (Clyn).

[1340] <sup>1</sup>1337.—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1340.

<sup>2</sup> Tadhg.—Slain in the battle of Athenry, co. Galway [1316], *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Donnchadh the Momonian (reared

in Munster).—King of Ui-Maine; died [1307], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> To whom—Tadhg.—This clause should have been inserted after son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh.

<sup>5</sup> Gave to Tadhg.—After the slaying of Ruaidhri in the preceding year.

<sup>6</sup> Was taken, etc.—“And at his taking was hurt grievously, of which hurt Teig died afterwards” (Mageoghegan).

X cpeñ adbal gan imperain 7 do marbaður Concobur, mac Donnčadā ruabaiš 7 moran aile. Do pinne Cačal doradō marē, dar'farto moran do'n cpeñ 7 dar'marbađ Domnall O Ruairc, aen paša mac ruš na bpeirne 7 moran o'a muinntir maraen ru 7 dar'gababō ann Šilla-Cuipo O Ruairc 7 Mac Con[Sh]nama. Tađš, mac Ruarōri Uī Concobur, do bi illaim aš O Ruairc, do lešan amac tpe compuarlušađ Šilla-Cuipo [U]i Ruairc. —Aeđ, mac Perōlimrō Uī Concobur, do šabail do Thoiprōelbač O Concobur, do ruš Connačt 7 cašađ o'eipšī tpuo rin etep O Cončobur 7 Concobur Mac n-Diarмата, | rī Mušī-Luipš 7 šur'milleđ moran etopra. —Šiurcan ruabō Mac Šoirōelb do marbađ do Cačal Mac Diarмата Šall. —Tađš Mac Donnčadō do šabail do Concobur Mac Diarмата in bliadain rin.<sup>d</sup> —Cačal Mac Diarмата Šall, aen pašu<sup>2</sup> mac ruš Connačt ar<sup>d</sup> šoil 7 ar šairceđ, ar tpeiri 7 ar ašmuipē 7 ar innraišrō, ar cornum Airciš 7 Šleibe-luša do ar tarabō a laima laipre,<sup>d</sup> do marbađ do Dhonnčadō ruabac, mac Mail [-Sh]ečlaimn Chapraiš, tpe fell iš Lir-pelbaš i Cloinr-Cončobur. —Mašnur,<sup>d</sup> mac Cačail, mic Annriar, do marbađ do Cačal, mac Aeđa bpeirniš.<sup>d</sup> —brian oš Maš Šampadā[i]n do marbađ do Thellač-Dunčadā. —Eogan<sup>d</sup> hila hēišīn, ru O-Piačpač-Arōne, do marbađ o'a bpačpuš rein. —Eogan, mac Šepraiš Meš Rašnaill 7 Aeđ O Mailmīadaiš do marbađ a čele. —Ačam Maš Theičeđ[i]n o'eg. —Pilib O Dunšenna[i]n, rai gan imperain, o'eg. —Iniuš, ingen Mic Šoirōelb, ben Eogain A.D. 1337. <sup>2</sup>-a, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Donnchadh*.—Grandson of Murtough O'Connor the Momonian, *A. L. C.* They add that this was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the descendants of Murtough the Momonian.

<sup>8</sup> *In custody*.—See the third entry of [1338], *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Aeđh, etc.*—This entry is given with more detail in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* (Mageoghegan's version is quoted in the latter, iii. 569).

<sup>10</sup> *Son of Andrew*.—Son of Domnall, *A. L. C.* (apparently with more accuracy).

indisputably enormous foray and killed Concobur, son of Donnchadh<sup>7</sup> the Swarthy and many others. Cathal made good pursuit, whereby much of the prey was wrested and Domnall O'Ruairc, the choicest of the sons of the kings of the Breifni and many of his people along with him were killed and Gilla-Crisd O'Ruairc and Mac Con[Sh]nama were captured. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, who was in custody<sup>8</sup> with O'Ruairc, was left out for the co-liberation of Gilla-Crisd Ua Ruairc.—Aedh,<sup>9</sup> son of Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And war arose through that between O'Conchobuir and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and much was destroyed between them.—Jordan Mac Goisdalb the Red was killed by Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh was taken prisoner by Concobur Mac Diarmata that year.—Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, the choicest of the sons of the kings of Connacht for spirit and for prowess, for excellence and for felicity and for attack, for defending Airtech and Sliabh-Lugha by virtue of his strong hand, was killed by Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Carrach [Mac Diarmata], through treachery, at Lis-selbaig in Clann-Conchobuir.—Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Andrew<sup>10</sup> [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair the Brefnian.—Brian Mag Samradha[i]n junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Eogan Ua hEighin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Eogan, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill and Aedh O'Mailmiadhaigh killed each other.—Adam Mag Teichedha[i]n died.—Philip O'Duibhgenna[i]n, a sage<sup>11</sup> without question, died.—Iniug, daughter of Mac

[1340] *unreliable*  
*but cf. infra*

*in charge*

*cf. supra*

<sup>11</sup> Sage.—O'Duigenan, according to the A. L. C., was ollam (his- torian) of Conmaicni (i. e. the O'Rourkes, co. Leitrim).



Mic Fingín, d'eg.—Uilliam, mac Gillibert Mic Góir-  
delb, do marbað ar gheir 'ra bpeirne do Tellač-Éačá.  
—Ruairí, mac Maгнура [U]i hEašpa, d'eg.—Mača,  
mac Annaš hUí Rašillaiš, do marbað d'Annpuar, mac  
Driain hUí Rašillaiš 7 cpeča mopa do denum 'rin  
dolgan do'n toirc rin.<sup>4</sup>

[Cal. 1an. 11. p., l. [x.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.  
111.<sup>ob</sup> [-xl.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>] Maíom mop do éabairt do Mac Uilliam  
Dúrc ar Clainn-Muirir, dú inar' marbað Tomar Mac  
Muirir, Muirir, mac Seonag puaið 7 deicnebur 7 tpi  
ričit ar aen pu.—Domnall<sup>o</sup> Maš Dhorčaið, tairpeč Cene-  
[oi]l-luačá[1]n, d'eg.—Donnčad, mac M i c n a h a i ð c e  
Meš [ph]lannčadā, do marbað d'Acēð, mac Čaiðš Meš  
[ph]lannčadā.—O Šairmleašaið d'eg.—Driain O Plaino,  
tairpeč Sil-Mailpuanaš, d'eg.—Cačal Mac Ceičepuanaš  
do marbað d'ersur<sup>c</sup>.—Cairlen Rora-Comain do gabail  
do Thoirpdelbač hUa<sup>1</sup> Cončobuir. Ocur Acēð, mac  
Feiðlimið, do bi illiañ 'ra čairlen, do tpeiz d'O Chonco-  
buiré.—Seadan Maš Mačsamna do čur a hČ[1]pšiallāš.  
—Cu-Chonnač<sup>c</sup> O Cuino, tairpeč Muinntepi-Šillšā[1]n,  
moptuur epč.<sup>o</sup>

(Muirceptač<sup>a</sup> Mac-in-šabann, abb Cločair, moptuur  
epč Kalendir Febpuarū.<sup>d</sup>)

A 71b

[Cal. 1an. 111. p., l. [xx.1.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
1x.<sup>ob</sup> [-xl.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>] 1 n Š i l l a d u b Maš Uioir do bačub  
ar Loč-Éirne ar depeð cpeiče.—Cašad<sup>c</sup> mop d'eiršī eter  
Thoirpdelbač O Concobur, pu Connač<sup>c</sup> 7 Concobur Mac

A.D. 1338. <sup>1</sup> O, B. <sup>a</sup>.xx.<sup>o</sup> 11<sup>o</sup>, A, B. This epact does not occur in the  
Decemnovennal Cycle. <sup>b</sup> 1341, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A, om., B.

A.D. 1339. <sup>a</sup>.xx.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> 1, A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1342, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B.

<sup>12</sup> Were made. — By Andrew  
O'Reilly (A. L. C.)

[1341] <sup>1</sup> 1338. — The ferial (2)  
proves that the true year is 1341.

<sup>2</sup> Jchnock. — Mac Maurice.

<sup>3</sup> Three score and ten. — Seven

score, A. L. C. The Four Masters  
adopt the textual number.

<sup>4</sup> O'Gairmleghaidh. — Chief of  
Cenel-Moen (the tribal name of the  
O'Gormleys), A. L. C.



Goisdelb, wife of Eogan Mac Fingin, died.—William, son of Gilbert Mac Goisdelb, was killed on a night-foray in the Breifni by the Tellach-Eachach.—Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus Ua hEaghra, died.—Matthew, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by Andrew, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh and great forays were made<sup>12</sup> in the Bolegan during that expedition. [1340] X

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [10th of the moon,] A.D. 1338<sup>1</sup>[-41]. Great defeat was inflicted by Mac William de Burgh on the Clann-Maurice, wherein were killed Thomas Mac Maurice, son of Johnock<sup>2</sup> the Red and three score and ten<sup>3</sup> along with them.—Domnall Mag Dorchaidh, chief of Cenel-Luacain, died.—Donnchadh, son of Son of the Night Mag [F]lannchadha, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg Mag [F]lannchadha.—O'Gairmleghaidh<sup>4</sup> died.—Brian O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh, died.—Cathal Mac Ceithernaigh was killed by a fall.—The castle of Ros-Comain was taken by Toirdelbach Ua Conchobuir. And Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], that was in custody<sup>5</sup> in the castle, betrayed it to O'Conchobuir.—John Mag Mathgamna was put out of Airghialla.—Cu-Connacht O'Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gillga[i]n, died. [1341]

(Muircertach<sup>1</sup> Mac-in-ghabann,<sup>2</sup> abbot of Clochar, died on the Kalends [1st] of February.) (1338)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. 1339<sup>1</sup>[-42]. The black Gillie Mag Uidhir was drowned on Loch-Eirne in the rere of a foray party.—Great war arose between Toirdelbach O'Conchobuir, king [1342]

<sup>5</sup> *In custody.* — See the fourth entry of the preceding year.

(1338) <sup>1</sup> *Muircertach, etc.*—Given in the *Four Masters* under 1341.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac-in-ghabann.*—*Son of the*

*Smith*; “generally anglicised Mac Gowan in the north of Ireland, but in Meath and Leinster it is often translated *Smith*” (O'D. iii, 571).

[1342] <sup>1</sup> 1339.—The ferial (3)

Διαρματα, ρι Μυιζε-Λυρξ. Εμονο α δυρε ο'ειρξι le  
 Mac Διαρματα 7 Αεθ, mac Ρειθlimte 7 Donncaθ  
 O θιρν. Ocur in τ-O θιρν hipein do cyp [U]i Concobuir  
 i tempoll Oil-pinto ap n-tul do do ξαβαλ γιλ cpeice do  
 punnedur Muinntep-θιρν ap hoibeit α δυρε 7 ni ο'α  
 galloglaθaiθ do mapbaθ pa'n Conrtabla, ion, pa Mac  
 Ruaiθpi. Puθur mop 7 ole aobal 7 cazaθ coitcenn  
 ο'ειρξι τpυο pyn i Connaθtaib uile 7 Clann-Muirceptaiθ  
 ο'ειρξι le O Concobuir ap tur α n-aθaθ Mic Διαρματα  
 7 impoθ doib apur le Mac Uilliam 7 le Mac Διαρματα.  
 Peall do denum ap Clann-Uilliam δυρε tpe upal [U]i  
 Concobuir, παρ'mapbaθ Tomaρ α δυρε i fell gpanna  
 'n-a n-oipectur fein, le Clainn-Muirp 7 Seoinn α δυρε  
 do mapbaθ ap in laθair (no<sup>d</sup>, ap in aipai<sup>d</sup>) cetna do  
 Clainn-Ricairθ. Caθal, mac Gilla-Cpirt, Mac Διαρ-  
 mata do mapbaθ ο'Peρgal hUa Taiθξ ap in cazaθ  
 cetna. Peρgal, mac Gilla-Cpirt pinto Mic Copmaic, do  
 mapbaθ ap in cazaθ cetna.—θpeipim bpog[θ]a do  
 tabairt do Concobuir Mac Διαρματα 7 ο'α macaiθ piz  
 ap O Concobuir pa θhel-aθa-plipen, παρ'lingeθ in τ-aθ  
 co toθθα ταippib 7 ο'ap'mapbaθ ann Διαρμαit, mac  
 θpian [U]i Phepθail, in τ-aen mac ταipic na aepa doθ'-  
 pepp do bi 'n-a aimpip do Conmaicuib 7 mac hoibeit α  
 δυρε, miθaθ gan epbaθ 7 Concobuir, mac Donncaθa doib  
 [U]i Eilicθe.<sup>c</sup>—Seaan Maθ Maθgamna, pa'i n-einiθ 7

A.D. 1339. <sup>d</sup>4 itl., t. h., (A) MS.

proves that the true year is 1342.

<sup>2</sup> *O'Byrne*.—Lord of Tir-Briuin, the O'Beirnes' country, in co. Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> *To take*.—By force: "to dis-train for a prey that O'Byrne took before from Hobert Burke," Magoghegan, 1342.

<sup>4</sup> *Mac Ruaidhri*. — Mac Rory "was leader of a Scottish band of gallowlasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the king of Connaught" (O'D. iii. 573).

<sup>5</sup> *Assembly*.—*Oirechtus* in the original: anglicised *Iraghte*. "Item, he shall not assemble the queen's

of Connacht and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg. Edmond de Burgh and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and Donnchadh O'Birn<sup>2</sup> rose out with Mac Diarmata. And that O'Birn forced Ua Conchobuir into the church of Oil-finn, on his having gone to take<sup>3</sup> a pledge for a foray committed by the Muintir-Birn on Hubert de Burgh and portion of his gallowglasses were killed under the Constable, namely, under Mac Ruaidhri.<sup>4</sup> Great loss and evil excessive and general war arose through that in all Connacht. And the Clann-Muircertaigh rose out with O'Concobuir in the beginning against Mac Diarmata and they turned again with Mac William and with Mac Diarmata. Treachery was practised on the Clann-William de Burgh, through instigation of O'Conchobuir, whereby Thomas de Burgh was killed in ugly treachery in their own assembly<sup>5</sup> by the Clann-Maurice and Jenkin de Burgh was killed in the same place (or, in the [same] transaction) by the Clann-Ricaird. Cathal, son of Gilla-Crist, Mac Diarmata, was killed by Fergal Ua Taidhg in the same war. Ferghal, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Cormaic the Fair, was killed in the same war.—A crushing defeat was inflicted by Conchobur Mac Diarmata and by his sons of kings on O'Concobuir near Bel-atha-slissen, whereby the Ford was crossed in a masterly manner<sup>6</sup> past them and Diarmait, son of Brian Ua Ferghail, the best son of a chief of the [same] age that was in his time of the Conmaicni and the son of Hubert de Burgh, [an] honourable [man] without defect and Concobur, son of Donnchadh Ua hEilidhe the Black, were killed there.—John Mag Mathgamna,<sup>7</sup> eminent for generosity and prowess

*to Diarmata for  
that O'Bryn took  
fr. Hubert de Burgh*

people upon hills, or use any  
*Iraghtes, or parles, upon hills,*  
Privy Council Book, 25 Eliz.,  
quoted in Hardiman: *Irish Mins-  
treley*, ii. 159 (O'D. iii. 574).

<sup>6</sup> *In a masterly manner.*—Literally, *choicely*.

<sup>7</sup> *Mag Mathgamna.* — Namely, Mac Mahon, king of Oriel.



n-ežnuma, a<sup>8</sup> inarbað ar drepð creiče<sup>1</sup> co n-a gallogla-  
 ðaið do lučt tiže<sup>1</sup> Aðða, mic Rooilð 7 do Clainn-  
 Ceallaið i<sup>9</sup> toraiðečt.<sup>9</sup> Ocur i<sup>9</sup> common do marbað 7  
 do bačað iat.—Diarmaid<sup>1</sup> ruað, mac Cormaic óis Mic  
 Diarmata, d'ez i n-aihit manaið leið i Mainiurir na  
 X Duille, gan aen guč a n-diað a anma pa einē, no pa  
 cpaðað.<sup>9</sup>—Concobur ruað Mað Eočaſa[i]n do marbað  
 do Gallaið.—Cormac,<sup>9</sup> mac Ruaiðri, mic Domnall [U]i  
 Concobuir, do gabail le Concobur, mac Taiðs 7 le  
 Ruaiðri, mac Cačail [U]i Concobuir 7 Concobur do  
 gabail le ðrian, mac Ruaiðri 7 a tabairt illaim Con-  
 cobuir Mic Diarmata 7 a cur do ren d'a coimeo i  
 Carraið Lača-Cé.<sup>9</sup>—Domnall hUa Dočartaið, arđartaið  
 A 71c Aðða-Miðair 7 nočo<sup>9</sup> n-éð aňain, uair i<sup>9</sup> bec nač | paið  
 tižepnur Innri-hEoſain 7 tižepnur<sup>9</sup> Triča-cet Thiri-  
 hEnna 7<sup>9</sup> no bo tere a n-Erinn tairē 's ar' lia daine 7  
 ba mó marcrluað 7 ba ferr ſoil 7 ſairceð, einē 7  
 tiðnucal innár.<sup>9</sup> Ocur<sup>1</sup> a dul d'ez ar lar a tiže fein<sup>1</sup> 7  
 Seaan hUa<sup>2</sup> Dočartaið do gabail a inaið.—Sil-Muire-  
 X ðaið,<sup>9</sup> eter deoin 7 aindeoin, do ðilruſuð ruð Connact,  
 iðon, Toirpdebač, mac Aðða, ma[i]c Eoſain [U]i Con-  
 cobuir. Ocur i<sup>9</sup> iat i<sup>9</sup> oipeðða do eirið do: Emono  
 Mac Uilliam a ðupe 7 Concobur Mac Diarmata, ru  
 Muſi-Luir, co n-a braitruð 7 co n-a oipečt. Ocur  
 Aðo, mac Aðða ðreirnið, mic Cačail ruað 7 počraiðe  
 na ðreirne 7 Conmaicni ar aen rú 7 Aðo, mac Feið-  
 limče, ru Connact. Ocur a innarba[ð] arair amač  
 lerna cuibrennaið rin. Ocur ar i comuirle tucpat a  
 cairde dó: dul do čið Mic Diarmata 'ran aðci. Ocur

A.D. 1339. <sup>1</sup>-, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>9</sup>do (verbal particle), B. <sup>1</sup> a ez i n-a  
 tiž fein—he died in his own house, B. <sup>9</sup> a n' inaið—in his stead, B.

<sup>8</sup> Equal number, etc.—Literally,  
 it is equally great they were slain  
 and they were drowned.

<sup>9</sup> Without — name. — Literally,

without any voice [of reproach]  
 after his name.

<sup>10</sup> Some—constraint. — Literally,  
 between willingness and unwilling-  
 ness.



was killed with his gallowglasses in the rere of a foray-party by the household force of Aedh, son of Ralph [Mag Mathgamna] and by the Clann-Ceallaigh, in the pursuit. And an equal<sup>8</sup> number were slain as were drowned.—Diarmait the Red, son of Cormac Mac Diarmata junior, died in the habit of a Grey [Cistercian] monk in the Monastery of the Buill, without<sup>9</sup> leaving reproach to his name respecting hospitality or respecting piety.—Conchobur Mag Eochaga[i]n the Red was killed by Foreigners.—Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir, was taken prisoner by Conchobur, son of Tadhg and by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and Concobur was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ruaidhri and given into the hand of Concobur Mac Diarmata and placed by him in keeping in the Rock of Loch-Ce.—Domnall Ua Dochartaigh, arch-chief of Ard-Midhair—and it is not this alone, for there was little wanting from his having the lordship of Inis-Eogain and the lordship of the Cantred of Tir-hEnna and there was scarcely in Ireland a chief that had more people and a larger horse-host and better spirit and valour, hospitality and bestowal than he—and he died in the centre of his own house and John Ua Dochartaigh took his place.—The Sil-Muiredhaigh, some<sup>10</sup> willingly and some by constraint, disowned the king of Connacht, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir. And these are the chiefest that rose against him : Edmond Mac William de Burgh and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, with their kinsmen and with their sept. And Aedh, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] the Red and the muster of the Breifni and the Conmaicni along with them and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht. And he was expelled from the country by those allies. And this is the advice his friends [then] gave him : to go to the house of Mac Diarmata by night. And the Clann-Muir-

[1342]

X

ruaparadur Clann-Muirceartaigh a fíor rin 7 do innleodur  
ren ar pligti<sup>11</sup> 7 ar caranai<sup>12</sup> 7 ar bepnadai<sup>13</sup>-beadail in  
longspuirte. Ocur tainic trempa rin 'ran aidi<sup>14</sup> pé dor<sup>15</sup>ca,  
diar no triur marca<sup>16</sup>. Ocur do eir<sup>17</sup>ge<sup>18</sup> do ar to<sup>19</sup>cur in  
longspuirte 7 tainic uai<sup>20</sup>ti<sup>21</sup> ar tara<sup>22</sup>o a lama laioire 7  
do loit pé Ca<sup>23</sup>tal, mac Ae<sup>24</sup>da D<sup>25</sup>reir<sup>26</sup>ní<sup>27</sup>. Ocur ní rai<sup>28</sup>o a  
fíor rin as Mac D<sup>29</sup>iar<sup>30</sup>ma<sup>31</sup>ta no co cu<sup>32</sup>ala re na com<sup>33</sup>a<sup>34</sup>re 7  
in malla<sup>35</sup>ca<sup>36</sup>o 'ga venum ar put in longspuirte. O rin do<sup>37</sup>i<sup>38</sup>  
co lá ar namara<sup>39</sup> 7 ar pa<sup>40</sup>gail a f<sup>41</sup>era do Mac D<sup>42</sup>iar<sup>43</sup>ma<sup>44</sup>ta,  
do éur da<sup>45</sup>ine tair<sup>46</sup>ur<sup>47</sup> cui<sup>48</sup>gi d'a éur 'ra Cha<sup>49</sup>rra<sup>50</sup>is 7 do bí  
por<sup>51</sup>gla pe<sup>52</sup>ctmuine in<sup>53</sup>ti. Ocur do tei<sup>54</sup>g<sup>55</sup>oir da<sup>56</sup>ine mai<sup>57</sup>ti in  
tipe pa<sup>58</sup> pe<sup>59</sup>o ga<sup>60</sup>o lae cui<sup>61</sup>gi. Ocur da n<sup>62</sup>-de<sup>63</sup>ir<sup>64</sup>ta<sup>65</sup> ar Mac  
n<sup>66</sup>-D<sup>67</sup>iar<sup>68</sup>ma<sup>69</sup>ta, do ge<sup>70</sup>ntai rí<sup>71</sup>o rí<sup>72</sup>. Ocur o na<sup>73</sup>o de<sup>74</sup>ir<sup>75</sup>ta<sup>76</sup>, do  
[é]inn<sup>77</sup>laic é co Ca<sup>78</sup>rlen Ro<sup>79</sup>ra-Coma<sup>80</sup>in 7 ro<sup>81</sup>pa<sup>82</sup>gail<sup>83</sup> ann<sup>84</sup>rin  
é.—Simon, mac Concobu<sup>85</sup>ir, mic Simoi<sup>86</sup>n Mic Gille-  
Ar<sup>87</sup>rai<sup>88</sup>, tair<sup>89</sup>pe<sup>90</sup>o do éair<sup>91</sup>ea<sup>92</sup>is Lu<sup>93</sup>ighe, mo<sup>94</sup>rtu<sup>95</sup>ur e<sup>96</sup>re.—  
Ae<sup>97</sup>o, mac Ae<sup>98</sup>da D<sup>99</sup>reir<sup>100</sup>ní<sup>101</sup>, do ga<sup>102</sup>bail rí<sup>103</sup>gi Con<sup>104</sup>na<sup>105</sup>ct Dia-  
Lu<sup>106</sup>ain, i<sup>107</sup>oon, in cet Lu<sup>108</sup>ain do g<sup>109</sup>eim<sup>110</sup>pe<sup>111</sup>.—Concobu<sup>112</sup>ir h<sup>113</sup>la<sup>114</sup><sup>2</sup>  
Dom<sup>115</sup>na<sup>116</sup>ill, rí Tí<sup>117</sup>pe-Cona<sup>118</sup>ill 7 ro<sup>119</sup>í<sup>120</sup>ea<sup>121</sup>o d<sup>122</sup>ing<sup>123</sup>bala<sup>124</sup> d'a<sup>125</sup>ir<sup>126</sup>to<sup>127</sup>rí<sup>128</sup>gi  
n<sup>129</sup>-E<sup>130</sup>renn gan am<sup>131</sup>u<sup>132</sup>ur é ar cru<sup>133</sup>o 7 ar ce<sup>134</sup>ill 7<sup>o</sup> ar ce<sup>135</sup>ra<sup>136</sup>o,  
ar uai<sup>137</sup>ll 7<sup>o</sup> ar e<sup>138</sup>ine<sup>139</sup> 7 ar oir<sup>140</sup>pe<sup>141</sup>rcu<sup>142</sup>ir, ar<sup>143</sup> men<sup>144</sup>mnai<sup>145</sup>gi 7  
ar mo<sup>146</sup>r toir<sup>147</sup>be<sup>148</sup>rtai<sup>149</sup>gi, ar cro<sup>150</sup>o<sup>151</sup>a<sup>152</sup>ct 7 ar ca<sup>153</sup>ti<sup>154</sup>re<sup>155</sup>gail, ar  
uai<sup>156</sup>rlí 7 ar ail<sup>157</sup>gine, ar da<sup>158</sup>ena<sup>159</sup>ct 7 ar de<sup>160</sup>g cra<sup>161</sup>ba<sup>162</sup>o, a  
mar<sup>163</sup>ba<sup>164</sup>o la Ní<sup>165</sup>all h<sup>166</sup>la<sup>167</sup><sup>2</sup> n<sup>168</sup>-Dom<sup>169</sup>na<sup>170</sup>ill, la mac a a<sup>171</sup>tar<sup>172</sup> f<sup>173</sup>ein,  
ar taba<sup>174</sup>irt ama<sup>175</sup>ir<sup>4</sup> longspuirte f<sup>176</sup>air. Ocur<sup>177</sup> teim<sup>178</sup>ti 7  
A 71d tenna<sup>179</sup>la do éur ir<sup>180</sup>in te<sup>181</sup>o mó<sup>182</sup>r 7 O Dom<sup>183</sup>na<sup>184</sup>ill | d'eir<sup>185</sup>gi  
ama<sup>186</sup>o 7 a toir<sup>187</sup>im a n<sup>188</sup>-do<sup>189</sup>ur a ti<sup>190</sup>gi f<sup>191</sup>ein, ar m<sup>192</sup>-b<sup>193</sup>re<sup>194</sup>o  
bu<sup>195</sup>a<sup>196</sup>o o do<sup>197</sup>man 7 o de<sup>198</sup>ian. Ocur ir<sup>199</sup> u<sup>200</sup>illiu<sup>201</sup>cta an eir<sup>202</sup>gi,  
7 an ela<sup>203</sup>o gan f<sup>204</sup>er a h<sup>205</sup>imo<sup>206</sup>air, na a hal<sup>207</sup>tu<sup>208</sup>im tair<sup>209</sup>er  
A.D. 1339. <sup>2</sup>-g<sup>210</sup>hala, B. <sup>4</sup>am<sup>211</sup>ur (pl.), B.

<sup>11</sup> *And—fortress.*—This is a prolepsis; it should follow *morro* of the next sentence.

<sup>12</sup> *Fortress.*—This, according to

the entry in the *Four Masters*, was Murbhach (Murvagh), a place about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal (O'D. iii. 417, 578).

certainly got tidings thereof and they lay in wait on the roads and on the paths and on the gaps of danger of the fortress. And he came through those in the night, owing to the darkness, [with] two or three horsemen. And an attack was made on him on the causeway of the fortress and he came [safe] from them by virtue of his strong hand and he injured Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian. And<sup>11</sup> news thereof reached not Mac Diarmata, until he heard the frays and the execration a-doing throughout the fortress. Thus was it with them till the morrow. And on Mac Diarmata receiving tale thereof, he sent trusty persons to him to put him into the Rock. And he was the greater part of a week therein. And the noble persons of the country used to go secretly every day to him. And if it had been done for Mac Diarmata, peace would have been made with him. And, as it was not made, he [Mac Diarmata] escorted him to the castle of Ros-Comain and left him there.—Simon, son of Concobur, son of Simon Mac Gille-Arraith, a chief of the chiefs of Luighn, died. —Aedh, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, took the kingship of Connacht on Monday, namely, the first Monday of Winter.—Conchobur Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill—and fitting vessel for the arch-kingship of Ireland [was] he without dispute, for shape and for sense and for intellect, for highmindedness and for generosity and for pre-eminence, for magnanimity and for great bestowal, for courage and for battle-vigour, for nobility and for gentleness, for humanity and good piety—was killed by Niall Ua Domnaill, [namely] by the son of his own father, after assaulting his fortress.<sup>12</sup> And [his death happened thus:] fires and brands were put into the palace. And O'Domnaill came out and fell in the door of his own house, after gaining victory from world and from demon. And orphaned are wisdom and science without a man to

The A. L. C. state it was in Finnros (*fair-wood*), which has not been



in ec̃ta rin.<sup>c</sup>—Plann óg O Domnall[i]n, ollam̃ Connaē̃t, in<sup>b</sup> Chriſto quieuit.<sup>b</sup>—Domnall O Coinleir, peñc̃aib̃ ruad̃amail 7<sup>c</sup> taibleoir glan[̃]oclaē̃ na ġaib̃ilgi, do marbaib̃ la h[U]i<sup>b</sup>-Diarmata, ġairi<sup>c</sup> p̃e Cairc.<sup>c</sup>—  
 X ġrug̃aib̃ coitcenn, ciall<sup>c</sup> conaig̃<sup>c</sup> do bi ar loc-eirne, ġan  
 uult̃aib̃ do ġruaig̃, no do ġren, ionn Maē̃a Mac Magnura, d̃eg in bliad̃ain rin<sup>i</sup> (14<sup>ed</sup> Ĥalend̃ar Septim̃bir<sup>ed</sup>).—Tomar<sup>c</sup> Mac Ģilli-Coirgli, rai n-egna, in Chriſto quieuit.—Taib̃g Mac Donñc̃aib̃, rí Típe-hOilella, d̃innarba[̃] le Concobur Mac n-Diarmata, d̃'a t̃ig̃erna 7 d̃'a b̃raē̃ar fein 7 p̃ergal, mac Tomalt̃aig̃ Mic Diarmata, do ġabail Típe-hOilella ar a eir.<sup>c</sup>

B 70b

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., L ii., Anno Domini m.ºccc. xl.º<sup>b</sup> [-xl.º iii.º] Slaine, ingen [U]i ġriain, ben Toirprelbaig̃ [U]i Concobuir 7 d̃ep̃b̃riur a maē̃ar fein p̃or, mor̃tua ept̃.—  
 D̃ep̃baib̃, ingen [U]i Domnall, in aen bean rob' p̃ep̃r t̃ainic d̃'a c̃neib̃ fein riam, do ēē̃t<sup>1</sup> ar cuair̃ cum Conē̃obuir Mic Diarmata co h̃inir-Doiġri 7 ġalap a heġa d̃'a ġabail 7 a haonucal<sup>2</sup> i<sup>3</sup> Manir̃tir na búille.—  
 Dubē̃c̃blaē̃<sup>c</sup> ingen Concobuir Mic Diarmata, ben [U]i ġrin, rai m̃na ġan ímp̃erain, mor̃tua ept̃.<sup>c</sup>—Tómar Maġ Samraē̃a[i]n, aen raġu t̃airē̃ Ģenn, mor̃tuur ept̃.—  
 M̃urp̃eptaē̃ O ġriain, rí Tuab̃-Muman,<sup>4</sup> d̃'eg 7 Diarmat h̃lla<sup>5</sup> ġriain do riġaib̃ i<sup>6</sup> n-a maib̃ 7<sup>c</sup> a iñdarba[̃] r̃en le ġriain O m-ġriain 7 maib̃i Tuab̃-Muman do ġp̃er̃dium do.<sup>c</sup>—Uillius, mac Ricair̃, mic Uilliam leiē̃, macam̃ Ģall Ģenn ar<sup>c</sup> ẽneē̃ 7 ar eġnum, mor̃tuur ept̃.—Caē̃al O Maouġa[i]n do marbaib̃ le

A.D. 1339. <sup>a</sup> quieuit in [Chriſto], B. <sup>1</sup> ri—*this*, B.

A.D. 1340. <sup>1</sup> ēē̃t, A. <sup>2</sup> haē̃luc̃aib̃, B. <sup>3</sup> a, B. <sup>4</sup> Tuag̃—, A. <sup>5</sup> O, A. <sup>6</sup> om., A. <sup>a</sup> .u., A, B. Scribe mistook n for u. <sup>b</sup> 1343, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B.

identified. It may be concluded that, like Murvagh, it was in Tir-Aedha (Tirhugh).

[1343] 1340.—The ferial (4) and

amended epact (2) prove that the true year is 1343.

<sup>2</sup> *Slaine*. — Mentioned in the fourth entry of [1339] *supra*.



support or to foster them, after that deed.—Flann O'Donnalla[i]n junior, ollam of Connacht, rested in Christ.—Domnall O'Cuindlis, excellent historian and pure-worded exponent [?] of the Gaidhilié, was killed by the Ui-Diarmata, shortly before Easter.—A general entertainer, of considerable substance, that was on Loch-Erne, without refusal to powerful or to weak, namely, Matthew Mac Maghnusa, died this year (on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19]).—Thomas Mac Gille-Coisgli, an eminent sage, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, was expelled by Concobur Mac Diarmata, [namely] by his own lord and by his own kinsman and Fergal, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took Tir-Oilella after him. X

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1340<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Slaine,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and sister of his own mother likewise, died.—Derbail,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Ua Domnall, the best woman that ever came of her own tribe, came on a visit to Conchobur Mac Diarmata to Inis-Doighri and the illness of her death seized her and she was buried in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dubchablaich, daughter of Concobur Mac Diarmata, wife of Ua Birn, a choice woman without dispute, died.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n,<sup>4</sup> unique choice of the chiefs of Ireland, died.—Muircertach O'Briain, king of Thomond, died and Diarmait Ua Briain was made king in his stead. And he was expelled by Brian O'Briain, who was acknowledged by the nobles of Thomond.—Ulick, son of Richard, son of William [de Burgh] the Grey, the best Foreign youth of Ireland for generosity and for valour, died.—Cathal<sup>5</sup> O'Madugha[i]n was killed by the Clann-

<sup>3</sup> *Derbail*.—Repudiated wife of O'Conor. See the reference in note 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Mag Samradha[i]n*.—Lord of

Tellach-Echach (bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan).

<sup>5</sup> *Cathal*.—Chief of Sil-Anmchadha (O'Madden's country, com-

Clainn-Ricairt 7 no bo do maithib Éirenn dó.—Donncað cleirec O Mail-Ópennait, canonac copac 1 n-Oil-rinn, a marbað d'aen upcúr roisdi le muinntir hoiberte, mic Daibit duinn Mic Uiliam.—Cañal Mac-in-Liañanaig, ab na Tynnoide, mortuup ert.<sup>c</sup>—Maíom mor le Clainn-Pheorair 7 le Clainn-Ricairt ar [U]ib-Maine, du mar'-marbað<sup>7</sup> en mac ruz deð do Clainn-Cellaig, pa Concobur ceppac húa<sup>d</sup> Ceallaig.—Cengur húa<sup>d</sup> Domnall do ruzac leir húa<sup>d</sup> n-Docharraig 7 le Domnall dub<sup>8</sup> húa<sup>d</sup> m-Daigill 7 le nept Ceða peamair [U]i Neill 7 Míall húa<sup>d</sup> Domnall d'aíruigac leó. Gaipit ar a aile rin co tucrat | imperain d'a ceile 7 do marbað le hCengur 7 le Clainn-Muirceptraig Áinóiler O Daigill, tairec Tiri-hCinnipec 7 a mac 7 Eogan, mac Airt [U]i Domnall 7 daine imda aili eturpu, leð ar leð.—Iohanne<sup>c</sup> Ol-latim, erpuce Cille-alað, in Churto quieuit.—Seoan Mac Eoaig, macam ruiberrpuce Éirenn, ionn, erpuce Conmaicne, quieuit in [Churto]<sup>c</sup>.—Concobur Mac Diarmata, pí Muigí-Luirg, 7 Airraig 7 Tiri-hOilella 7 Tiri-Tuañail 7 na Renn 7 pect m-baile do Clainn-Cañal 7 in fer ruz nar'gabac ñan upruim do buain do gað aen d'a tegmac ruz—oir<sup>c</sup> do deppadup uðoir no haímriru  
 X | ri gur'b'e rin aen raða upruig na hÉirenn, ar cruð 7 ar ðeill, ar blað 7 ar buantibluacac, ar eimec 7 ar egnum, ar að 7 ar píruairli<sup>c</sup>, co<sup>9</sup> nar' b'inimarbaga neð ruz do'n<sup>c</sup> pine Gañdelraig<sup>c</sup> i<sup>8</sup> n-a aímrir fein<sup>d</sup>. Co<sup>c</sup> 'n-a deppac rin<sup>c</sup> adubert in<sup>10</sup> ríle an duain d'a ðan fein :

A.D. 1340. <sup>7</sup> a r'm—, A. <sup>8</sup> n-o—, A. <sup>9</sup> gu, A. <sup>10</sup> an, A. <sup>d</sup> om., A. <sup>cc</sup> Cmail—As, B.

prising part of Galway co. and part of King's).

<sup>6</sup> *Cathal*.—See the fourth entry of [1309], *supra*. The omission of his election to the bishopric of Elphin is noteworthy.

<sup>7</sup> *Gave battle*.—At Achadh-mona [*hog-field*], according to the *Four*

*Masters* (Aghawoney, a townland in par. and bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, O'D. iii. 582.)

<sup>8</sup> *Clann - Muircertaigh*. — They had been expelled shortly before from Breifny and had Tirhugh granted to them by Aenghus O'Donnell (*A. L. C.*)

Ricaird and he was one of the noble[st] persons in Ireland. [1343]  
 —Donnchadh O'Mail-Brenainn, the Cleric, canon chorister in Oil-finn, was killed by one shot of an arrow, by the people of Hubert, son of David Mac William [de Burgh] the Brown.—Cathal<sup>6</sup> Mac-in-Liathbanaigh, abbot of the Trinity, died.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and the Clann-Ricaird on the Ui-Maine, where were killed eleven sons of kings of the Clann-Cellaigh, under Concobur Ua Ceallaigh the Long-haired. —Aengus Ua Domnaill was made king by Ua Dochartaigh and by Domnall Ua Baighill the Black and by the power of Aedh Ua Neill the Stout and Niall Ua Domnaill was deposed by them. A short time after that, they gave battle<sup>7</sup> to one another and there were killed by Aengus and by the Clann-Muircertaigh<sup>8</sup> Aindiles O'Baighill, chief of Tir-hAinmirech and his son and Eogan, son of Art Ua Domnaill and many other persons between them, side for side.—John O'[Fh]Laitim, bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—John Mac Eoagh, most distinguished of the learned bishops of Ireland, that is, the bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech and Tir-Oilella and Tir-Tuathail and the Renna and the seven towns of Clann-Cathail and a man with whom a contest was not entered upon without his wresting superiority from every one that engaged with him—for the authors of this time certified that he was the choicest of the sub-kings of Ireland for shape and for sense, for renown and for substantial bestowal, for generosity and for prowess, for disposition and for true nobleness, so that no one was to be vaunted of beside him of the Gaidhilic stock in his own time. Hence, to certify that, the poet said this poem in his own art:

*homage*

<sup>9</sup> *Stanza*.—the metre is *Debide*, for which see *Todd Lectures*, Vol. iii. p. 102 sq.

<sup>10</sup> *Conn*.—Of the Hundred Battles; slain A.D. 187 (*Todd Lect.*, iii. 308.)

Rann<sup>d</sup>—Oa n-bernainn imuirbaiḡ ar,  
 Mac Diarмата, 'r ni bernur,  
 Cennur Terḡra 7 Clainni Cuinn,  
 Do barr berḡa do berainn.

Ni<sup>o</sup> faicim a n-Inir-Pail  
 Per coimeḡa a ḡ-claiḡ imḡain;  
 Ní fuil co teḡ Cinn-ḡoraḡ  
 Neḡ ar nap'cinn Concobur.

Imuirbaiḡ ni denḡa tam  
 Re Peraiḡ Eḡenn arḡan,—  
 ḡan imarbaḡ fuair an ḡeall X  
 Sluaḡ ḡinnurḡair na hEḡenn<sup>o</sup>.—

α ἐς in urpiḡ rin i taiḡ mḡr na Cairpḡi, ap' m-breiḡ  
 buaḡa o toman 7 o ḡeḡon, peḡtmain<sup>o</sup> pe Samain, Dia-  
 saḡairn do ḡonnpuḡ 7 a aḡnacal i Maḡinḡir na Duille.  
 Ocur<sup>d</sup> Perḡal Mac Diarματα, a derbḡaḡair pḡin<sup>o</sup>, do  
 piḡaḡ 'n-a inaḡ.

(No<sup>h</sup>, ḡumaḡ ar in Kallainn ri buḡ coir Nicol Maḡ-  
 paiḡ<sup>h</sup>.)

[Dy.] Kal. Ian. u. p., l.<sup>a</sup> [x.iii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
 xl.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> [i.iii.<sup>o</sup>] Erpuic Luḡne<sup>1</sup> d'eg. Murḡaḡ<sup>o</sup>, mac  
 Mailmuḡaḡ [U]i ḡaḡra, ab na Duille 7 aḡbur erpuic  
 Luḡne, quieuit in [Chriḡto].—Maḡa, mac ḡilla-Cḡirḡ  
 claiḡiḡ Mic Diarματα, do marbaḡ le Muinnḡir-neiḡiḡe  
 ar in Coirḡ-ḡiaḡ.—Uilliam, mac Matḡamna Meḡ  
 Raḡnaiḡ, do marbaḡ le macaiḡ Catail Meḡ Raḡnaiḡ<sup>o</sup>.

A.D. 1340. <sup>1</sup>iar—after, B. s om., B. <sup>b</sup> 71d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1341. <sup>1</sup>ni, A. <sup>a</sup>bl, A; l., with blank for epact, B. <sup>b</sup> 1344,  
 B. <sup>e</sup> om., B.

<sup>11</sup> A week—Saturday.—This concurrence is another proof that the text is three years antedated in this place. In 1343, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1 fell on Saturday (E); in 1340, on Wednesday (A).



Stanza :<sup>9</sup> If I had made a vaunt of him, [1343]  
 Mac Diarmata and I made [it] not,  
 Headship of Tara and of the Clan of Conn<sup>10</sup>  
 To the chief of Berbha I should give.  
 I see not in Inis-Fail  
 A man to be compared to him ;  
 There is not as far as the house of Cenn-choradh  
 One whom Concobur surpassed not.  
 Vaunting shall not be done by me  
 Before the Men of Ireland out of that,—  
 Without vaunting he obtained the pledge *prejoc*  
 Of the host of the fair surface of Ireland.—

the death of that sub-king [took place] in the great house of the Rock, after gaining victory from world and from demon, a week<sup>11</sup> before November-Day, Saturday precisely, and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill. And Fergal Mac Diarmata, his own brother, was made king in his stead.

(Or<sup>1</sup> it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right [for (1340) the death of] Nicholas Magraith [to be].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [13th] of the moon, A.D. [1344Bis.] 1341<sup>1</sup>[-4]. The bishop of Luighni<sup>2</sup> died.—Murchadh, son of Maelmuadh Ua Eaghra, abbot of the Buill and likely to be bishop<sup>3</sup> of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Matthew, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata the Cleric, was killed by the Muintir-Eilidhe on the Corr-sliabh.—William, son of Mathgamain Mag Raghnaill, was killed by the sons of Cathal Mag Raghnaill.—Aedh, son of Ralph Mag Math-

(1340) <sup>1</sup> Or, etc.—See the second additional entry under next year.

[1344] <sup>1</sup> 1341.—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1344.

<sup>2</sup> Luighni.—That is, Achonry.

<sup>3</sup> Likely to be bishop.—The original expression (*material of a bishop*),

in all probability, signifies that the character of the abbot would have ensured his election to the bishopric.

From this obit, Ware (*Bishops*, p. 659) erroneously infers that he was bishop.

Acēb, mac Rooilb Mes Maṭṭamna, n̄ Oirḡiall, d'eg  
7 Muṛcāb óg Mhaḡ Maṭṭamna do ṡoḡa[ḡ] i<sup>2</sup> n-a inaḡ  
7 a eg i<sup>3</sup> cinn fēctmaine. Maḡnur, mac Eacābā, mac  
Rooilb do ḡabail n̄ḡi n-Oirḡiall.—Aṛt hUa' Mail-  
[-sh]eclainn, n̄ Míde, do marbaḡ le Copmac m-ballaē  
O Mail[-sh]eclainn 7 e fein do n̄ḡaḡ i<sup>2</sup> n-a inaḡ.

(Uṛuan, mac Ruaiḡn̄i Mheḡ Uir̄ir, l̄s |Calenḡar  
Febṛuar̄i quieuit.—Nicol Maḡraē, comarba Tēp-  
muinn Dabeog, moṛtuur eṛt Non̄ir Septimb̄ur<sup>d</sup>.)

A 72b  
B 70c

|Cal 1an. iii. p., [L<sup>a</sup> xx.iii<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
ii.<sup>ob</sup>[-u.<sup>o</sup>] Tomar<sup>e</sup>, mac Caṡail riabaḡ [U]i Ruairc, do  
marbaḡ le Clainn-Muircērtaiḡ iṛ t-[-r̄]amraḡ<sup>e</sup>.—  
Toirṛdeibac hUa' Concobuir, n̄ Connacṡ, 7 aḡbur n̄ḡ<sup>d</sup>  
Eṛenn, neē<sup>d</sup> n̄o do mó 7 n̄ob' uairli 7 n̄ob' [-f̄]eṛr einēē  
7 egnum do bi i n-Eṛunn i n-aen aím̄ir n̄r, do d̄ul do  
cungnum le Taḡs Maḡ Raḡnaill, la tairēē Muinn̄ter-  
hēolu[i]r, co loē-Oir̄in̄o a n-aḡaḡ Clainn̄i-Muircēp-  
taiḡ. Ocuṡ Clainn-Muircērtaiḡ d'a inn̄raḡiḡ 7 bloḡ  
do Muinn̄tir-Eolu[i]r leó 7 a lenmain d̄oib co f̄iḡ-  
D̄oruḡa 7 aen up̄eṛ r̄oḡiḡ d'a marbaḡ ann 7 ní f̄eṛ  
cia tuc. Ocuṛ airm̄it uḡḡair na haim̄ir̄i n̄ ḡurab' é  
r̄in ḡnim iṛ mó do r̄un̄n̄o le r̄oḡiḡo a n-Eṛunn r̄iam.  
Ocuṛ bennacṡ na heḡr̄i 7 na heḡaḡna ar a anmain in  
air̄oṛaḡ r̄in; oír̄ ní h̄im̄o aic̄i f̄eṛ a him̄air na a  
hal̄t̄uma ar a eir. Et in Aṛtum̄no eṛt oc[c]h̄irur<sup>d</sup>.—

A.D. 1341. <sup>2</sup>om. (by aphaeresis), A. <sup>3</sup>a, B. <sup>4</sup>O, A. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A;  
om., B.

A.D. 1342. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>1345, B. <sup>c</sup>om., B. <sup>d</sup>air̄oṛaḡ—  
arch-king, B. <sup>d-d</sup>do marbaḡ le Clainn-Muircērtaiḡ 7 le cur̄o do Muinn̄-  
tir-Eolu[i]r d'en up̄eṛ r̄oḡiḡe—was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh and  
by a portion of Muinter-Eoluis with one shot of an arrow, B.

(1341) <sup>1</sup>Brian-Nicholas.—Given  
in the *Four Masters* under 1344.

<sup>2</sup>Mag Uidhir.—King of Ferman-  
agh; died [1338], *supra*.

[1345] <sup>1</sup>1342.—The ferial (7)  
proves that the true year is 1345.

<sup>2</sup>Killed.—Interlined in a Latin  
hand in B is: 13 [15] Octobris.  
*Vide Clinn.* The account in Clyn  
(1345) varies from that of the  
text: Item, die Sabbati, in crastino  
Calixti Pape, occiditur in parlia-

gamna, king of Oirghialla, died and Murchadh Mag Mathgamna junior was chosen in his stead and died at the end of a week. Maghnus, son of Echaidh, son of Ralph, took the kingship of Oirghialla.—Art Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn, king of Meath, was killed by Cormac O'Mail[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled and himself was made king in his stead. [1344]

(Brian,<sup>1</sup> son of Ruaighri Mag Uidhir,<sup>2</sup> rested on the 15th of the Kalends of February [Jan. 18].—Nicholas<sup>1</sup> Magraith, incumbent of the Termon of [St.] Dabeog, died on the Nones [5th] of September.) [1341]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [24th of the moon], A.D. 1342<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Thomas, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc the Grey, was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh in the Summer.—Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and one fit to be king of Ireland and one who was of the greatest and noblest and best generosity and prowess that was in Ireland at the same time as he, went to assist Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-Eolu[i]s, to Looch-Oirinn, against the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the Clann-Muircertaigh and part of Muintir-Eolu[i]s with them attacked him and he was pursued by them to Fidh-Dorudha and one shot of an arrow killed<sup>2</sup> him there and it is not known who discharged it. And the authors of this time narrate that this is the greatest deed that ever was done with an arrow in Ireland. And the blessing of wisdom and of science on the soul of that arch-king; for not many a man have they to support, or to foster them after him. And in Autumn was he slain.—Brian Ua Ferghail, material [1345]

mento [*Parle* : for which see [1342], note 5, *supra*] a suis consanguineis Tir Halwaht [Toirdelbach] O'Konkur, rex Conactie, ex discordia orta inter eos, una cum [*lege* cum una] sagitta, projecta ad interitum

ad comunem populum, eum in genu percussit, statim interiit, aliis illis omnibus permanentibus.

In 1345, the morrow (Oct. 15) of the feast of St. Calixtus (Oct. 14) fell on Saturday; in 1342, on Tues-

ὅρμαν ἡὐα<sup>1</sup> περγαῖλ, ἀοβυρ<sup>ο</sup> ἀρδοταιριζ<sup>ο</sup> Conmaicne 7<sup>1</sup> aen  
paḡu mac tairēc Erenn 1 n-α αἰμπριρ fein, ap m-bpeit̃  
buada o domon 7 o deiñon [o'ēs]<sup>1</sup>. Ocur<sup>ο</sup> paimic ḡan aen  
ḡuē aēmoraín o eigriḡ 7 o ollamnaib Erenn<sup>ο</sup>.

(Nualait̃<sup>ε</sup>, ingen Meḡ Maḡgamna, moṛtua ep̃t 6  
[Calendap Iuin<sup>ε</sup>.—Maḡirter<sup>h</sup> Tomar Mac ḡilla-  
Coirḡle do ḡur [A.D.] 1342<sup>h</sup>.)

[Cal. Ian. 1. p., [L<sup>a</sup> u.<sup>a</sup>], Anno<sup>b</sup> Domini M.<sup>ο</sup> ccc.<sup>ο</sup> xl.<sup>ο</sup>  
iii.<sup>ob</sup> [-ui.<sup>ο</sup>]

(A)

Caḡaḡ moṛ etep Mac n-  
Ṭiapmata 7 Maḡnur Mac  
Ṭiapmata ḡall in bliadain  
rin 7 fell do ḡenañ do  
clainn ḡailltepin Mic ḡoir-  
telb 'n-α τιḡ fein ap Maḡ-  
nur Mac Ṭiapmata ḡall 7 α  
marbaḡ ann 7 Copmac  
caeē Mac Finḡin do marbaḡ ann.

(B)

Maḡnur Mac Ṭiapmata  
ḡall do marbaḡ α fell do  
clainn ḡailltepin Mic ḡoir-  
telb 'n-α τιḡ fein 7 Copmac  
caeē Mac Finḡin do ḡap-  
baḡ ann beop.

Caḡaḡ<sup>ο</sup> moṛ o'ep̃ḡi etep Ual[ḡ]apc O Ruairc 7  
Ruair̃p̃i, mac Caḡaḡ [U]i Concobaip 7 tpoio do ḡabairt  
doib o'α ḡeile 7<sup>ο</sup> maioṁ do ḡabairt ap ἡὐα<sup>1</sup> Ruairc<sup>d</sup> do  
Ruair̃p̃i, mac Caḡaḡ<sup>ο</sup> 7 ḡallóḡlaḡa ἡὐ<sup>1</sup> Ruairc uile do  
marbaḡ<sup>f</sup>, iḡon Maḡ buip̃ice 7 mac Neill caim 7 α  
muinñter uile o' p̃opḡla. Ocur O Ruairc fein do len-  
muin 7 α marbaḡ<sup>f</sup> do Maelpuanaḡ Mac Donñcaḡ.

A.D. 1342. <sup>οο</sup> iḡon, tairēc—*namely. chief*, B. <sup>εε</sup> moṛtua ep̃t, B.  
<sup>εε</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h-h</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1343. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> h1, B. <sup>αα</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>bb</sup> Anno Domini 1343,  
in paler ink, on space originally left blank, t. h., A; t. h., B; 1346, B,  
<sup>cc</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> iḡon, ap Ualaḡs ἡὐα Ruairc—*namely, on Ualarg Ua Ruairc*,  
itl., t. h., B. <sup>e</sup> ἡὐ<sup>1</sup> Concobaip—*Ua Concobaip*, itl., t. h., B. Both these  
interlineations became necessary, in consequence of the omission of the  
opening portion of the entry as found in A. <sup>f</sup> ann—*therein*, added, B.

day. The textual date is accord-  
ingly three years in advance.'

(1342) <sup>1</sup> *Nualait̃*.—This entry I  
have not found elsewhere.

<sup>2</sup> *Thomas*.—See the last item but  
one [1342], *supra*.

[1346] <sup>1</sup> 1343.—The ferial (1)  
proves that the true year is 1346.



of an arch-chief of Conmaicni and the choicest of the sons [1345]  
of chiefs of Ireland in his own time, after gaining victory  
from world and from demon, died. And he passed without  
[incurring] any voice of reproach from the learned and  
from the poets of Ireland.

(Nualaith,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Mag Mathgamna, died on the (1342)  
6th of the Kalends of June [May 27].—Master Thomas<sup>2</sup>  
Mac Gilla-Coisgle was buried [A.D.] 1342.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [5th of the moon], A.D. [1346]  
1343<sup>1</sup>[-6].

(A)<sup>2</sup>

Great war between [the]  
Mac Diarmata and Maghnus  
MacDiarmata the Foreigner  
this year and treachery was  
committed by the sons of  
Waltrin Mac Goisdelb in  
his own house on Maghnus  
Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and he [Maghnus] was killed  
there and Cormac Blind[-eye] Mac Fingin was killed  
there.

(B)<sup>2</sup>

Maghnus Mac Diarmata  
the Foreigner was killed in  
treachery by the sons of  
Waltrin Mac Goistelb in his  
own house and Cormac  
Blind [-eye] Mac Finghin  
was killed there likewise.  
Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and he [Maghnus] was killed  
there and Cormac Blind[-eye] Mac Fingin was killed  
there.

Great war arose between Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc and  
Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair. And battle was  
given<sup>3</sup> by them to each other and defeat was inflicted on  
Ua Ruairc by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and the gallow-  
glasses of Ua Ruairc were all slain, namely, Mag Buirrcé  
and the son of Niall the Lamé and all their people, [or]  
for the chief part. And O'Ruairc himself was pursued  
and slain by Maelruanaigh Mac Donnchaidh. And this

<sup>2</sup> A, B.—The A recension is given  
in the A. L. C. (1346); B is fol-  
lowed in substance by the *Four*  
*Masters*.

<sup>3</sup> Was given.—In Calry-Lough-

Gill (bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo),  
A. L. C.

<sup>4</sup> Cormac.—King of Cashel; slain  
in the battle of Ballaghmoone, co.  
Kildare, 907 (-8), *supra*.



is the greatest deed that was done in Ireland from the [1346]  
 death of Cormac,<sup>4</sup> son of Cuilennan, downwards.—Four  
 sons of Cathal, son of Mag Raghnaill the Blind[-eye], were  
 taken prisoners on Loch-in-sguir by Concobur Mag Ragh-  
 naill. And Tomaltach Mag Raghnaill took them with him  
 to Caisel-Coscraigh and they were killed there,—  
 the saddest tale that was done in that time.—The  
 successor of [St.] Patrick, namely, David<sup>5</sup> Mag  
 Oirechtaigh, died.—Cu-Uladh Mac Cathmail, arch-chief  
 of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by Domnall Mac Cathmail.  
 —Defeat<sup>6</sup> [was inflicted] by Brian Mag Mathgamna on  
 the Foreigners, whence came<sup>7</sup> three hundred heads [of  
 slain to be counted] at<sup>8</sup> the place.—Niall O'Domnaill and  
 the Clann Muircertaigh and the son of Feidhlimidh<sup>9</sup> and  
 Maghnus Mac Diarmata pursued Ruaidhri, son of Cathal,<sup>9</sup>  
 into Culmhaile and ~~dispersing~~ defeat was inflicted upon him *while in flight*  
 and on the Clann-Donchaidh and slaughter enormous was  
 inflicted upon them, both by drowning and lacerating and  
 wounding. And large preys were carried off by him.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [16th of the moon] A.D. [1347]  
 1344<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Gilla-na naem<sup>2</sup> Ua Ferghail, chief of Muint-  
 hAnghaile, the person that did most of good deeds for

whom see the seventh entry of  
 [1360], *infra*) show that he died in  
 the first half of 1346. The textual  
 date is consequently three years in  
 advance.

<sup>6</sup> *Defeat*.—This is probably the  
 event mentioned by Clyn: Item,  
 circa festum Baptiste [Jun. 24]  
 occiduntur de hominibus [Anglis]  
 Erglaie [Oriël] et Dundalk cccc. per  
 Hibernicos (1346).

<sup>7</sup> *Came, etc.*—The idiomatic turn

of phrase is intended to emphasize  
 the obstinacy of the contest. The  
 vanquished fell on the field, not in  
 the flight.

<sup>8</sup> *At*.—Literally, *to*.

<sup>9</sup> *Feidhlimidh, Cathal*.—O'Connor.  
 [1347] <sup>1</sup> 1344.—The ferial (2)  
 proves that the true year is 1347.

<sup>2</sup> *Gilla-na-naem*.—Son of Jeffrey,  
 who died [1318], *supra*. He and  
 Cathal were grandsons of Gilla-na-  
 naem, who died [1274], *supra*.

γνομαρταϊβ μαϊτι[β] το Δία 7 το ουινε, δ'εγ, αρ m-  
 bpeit buaδa o doman 7 o deman do.<sup>d</sup> Caṭal<sup>e</sup> mac Mur-  
 ḡaδa [U]i Pergusil, do<sup>d</sup> ḡabal<sup>d</sup> a' inaδ'.—Muirḡir  
 x / Mac Diarmata, aen<sup>d</sup> paṣa<sup>d</sup> mic uppiḡ Erenn<sup>e</sup> 'n-a amirir  
 fein<sup>e</sup>, do marbaδ la Seoan ruad<sup>2</sup> Mac Daibit a dypc.—  
 Taδḡ<sup>h</sup> Maḡ Raḡnaill taircē Muinntipe-hEolu[i]r, do  
 ḡabal do Clann-Muirceptaḡ in bliadain rin.—  
 Uilliam<sup>d</sup> Mac Daibit Bimilir, do marbaδ do Thaδḡ  
 ruad, mac Diarmata ḡall, a m-daile-in-tobair in  
 bliadain rin.—Pergusil Mac Cormaic do marbaδ 7 ni  
 per cia do marb<sup>d</sup>.—Tempall Cille-Ronain do venum  
 la Pergusil hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Duibgenna[i]n in bliadain rin.<sup>1</sup>—  
 Pinnḡuala, ingen Mic Phingin, ben Pherḡail [U]i  
 Duibgennain,<sup>c</sup> in<sup>d</sup> ben rob' perri pe [a] cept fein do  
 mnai uine eladna do bi i n-Erinn, δ'εγ in bliadain  
 rin<sup>d</sup>.—Tomar Mac Arta[i]n, (no<sup>1</sup> Maḡ Captain<sup>1</sup>) pi  
 O-neatac Ulaδ, do crocaδ do<sup>k</sup> ḡallaiδ'. Ocuṛ<sup>d</sup> nup'  
 crocaδ o Dhia anuar ḡnim buδ mo<sup>d</sup> (do<sup>1</sup> rḡel<sup>1</sup>).—Pinn-  
 ḡuala<sup>d</sup>, ingen Mail[-Sh]eclann [U]i Raḡillaiḡ, δ'εγ.—  
 1n ḡilla ouδ Mac ḡilla-Cua δ'εḡ.<sup>d</sup>

[b]r] Kal. 1an. iii. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> xx.ii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
 xl.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> [-iiii.<sup>o</sup>] Caṭal hUa<sup>1</sup> Pergusil, taircē Muinntip  
 hAnḡaile, δ'εḡ.<sup>c</sup>—Caḡaδ<sup>d</sup> δ'eipḡi etep Pergusil Mac n-  
 A 72d Diarmata 7 Ruaiδri, mac Caṭail, | mic Anriuar 7  
 Longpoṛt Mic Diarmata do loṛcaδ do mac Caṭail.

A.D. 1344. <sup>2</sup>-ḡ, A. <sup>o</sup> Ocuṛ — And — prefixed, B. <sup>1</sup>1, n-a maδ —  
 [was received] in his stead, B. <sup>8</sup>\* rob' perri i n-a amirir—who was best  
 in his time, B. <sup>b</sup> This entry follows the Tomar item, and is, consequently,  
 the last of the year, in B. <sup>1</sup> om., B. <sup>1</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>k</sup> le (same  
 meaning as the A-reading), B. <sup>1</sup> in bliadain rin—this year—added, B.

A.D. 1345. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1348, B. <sup>c</sup> moṛtuur epṛ, B.  
<sup>d</sup> om., B.

<sup>2</sup> Murchadh.—Slain [1322], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Bimilis.—The meaning of this word is obscure.

<sup>5</sup> Mac Cormaic.—The editor of the

A. L. C. says that the meaning may be son of Cormac (Mac Dermot).

<sup>6</sup> The church, etc.—This entry is omitted in the A. L. C., which



God and for man, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon. Cathal, son of Murchadh,<sup>3</sup> Ua Ferghail took his place.—Maurice Mac Diarmata, unique choice of the son of a sub-king of Ireland in his own time, was killed by John Mac David de Burgh the Red.—Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-Eolu[i]s, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Muircertaigh that year.—William Mac David Bimilis<sup>4</sup> [de Burgh] was killed by Tadhg the Red, son of Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in Baile-in-tobair that year.—Fergal Mac Cormaic<sup>5</sup> was killed and it is not known who killed him.—The church<sup>6</sup> of Cell-Ronain<sup>7</sup> was erected by Fergal Ua Duibgenna[i]n that year.—Finnghuala, daughter of Mac Finghin, wife of Fergal Ua Duibgennain, the woman who was the best that was in Ireland in her own sphere as the wife of a learned man, died that year.—Thomas Mac Arta[i]n (or, Mag Cartain), king of the Ui-nEathach of Ulidia, was hanged by the Foreigners. And there was not a hanging from [that of] God downwards that was a deed of more [pitiable] (tale).—Finnghuala, daughter of Mail[-Sh]echlaim Ua Raighillaigh, died.—The Black Gillie Mac Gilla-Cua<sup>8</sup> died.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [27th of the moon], A.D. [1348 Bis.] 1345<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Cathal Ua Fergail, chief of Muinnter-hAnghaile, died.—War arose between Fergal Mac Diarmata and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Andrew,<sup>2</sup> and the fortress<sup>3</sup> of Mac Diarmata was burned by the son of

state that the church was built by O'Duigenan (who was the hereditary herenagh) in 1339, and burned in 1340. The re-building is consequently here intended.

<sup>7</sup> Cell-Ronain.—Church of (St.) Ronan. See 1218, note 1, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> Cua.—Mo-Chua (the devotional form of the name; cf. 1246, note 1, *supra*) in the A. L. C. The person

in question thus apparently belonged to Mayo.

[1348] <sup>1</sup> 1345.—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1348.

<sup>2</sup> Son of Andrew.—This should be son of Domnall (O'Conor), A. L. C. (1348), Mageoghagan (1347).

<sup>3</sup> Fortress.—Not the rock of Lough Ce, but a fortification situated on Longford Hill. (O'D. iii. 593.)

B 70d

X

Mac Diarmata do tinnol Connaēt 7 gluarraō doib a n-diai mic Caēail 7 nup' lañāō cenn do togbail doib co rannsaour longpore mic Caēail, ion, baile-in-muta. Ocur do luaēloirceō eter cloic 7 teē 7 tucāour i raibe do braidōib ann leō, pa mac [u]i Ruairc 7 do cuatour pein plan o'a tiēib<sup>d</sup>.— | Niall hua<sup>1</sup> Domnaill do marbaō la Maēnur hua<sup>1</sup> n-Domnaill.—Mail[-sh]eēlann Maē Oireētaiē, taipeē Muinntipe-Rābuiē, imper in einiē<sup>o</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> peitmeoir na peile 7 tioneoir na daennaēta, quieuit in [Chpirtō]. Ocur tabur craitō na heigri 7 na helāōna do cumāō in caemtairiē rin, co naē inribail, ion, o'a eir<sup>d</sup>.—Donnāō Maē bratōaē, taipeē Cuile-brigiōin, o'eg<sup>c</sup>.—Siila-na-naem<sup>i</sup> hua Ciana[i]n, ab leapa-gaēail, morpuur ept i ppuo io Augurt<sup>i</sup>.

X

[Cal. Ian. u. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> ix.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>[-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Eoin duē Mac Domnaill do marbaō la Maēnur, mac Eēāōa Meē Mhaēgamna.—Siila-na-naem hua<sup>1</sup> hiliēino<sup>2</sup>, in<sup>c</sup> file gribōa, glanfoelaē ir coitēinne do bi i ceptōib na filiēēta i n-Epinn, a eg caieōir pe Cairc, ap m-brēit buāōa o roman 7 o veñon<sup>o</sup>.—Marom do tabairt la leō hua Ruairc ap plaitberētaē hua<sup>1</sup> Ruairc 7 ap Donnāō hua<sup>1</sup> n-Domnaill 7 ap Taptraigiē 7 leō Maē [ph]lannēāōa, taipeē Taptraigē, do marbaō ap aen pur 7 Siila-Cpirt Maē [ph]lannēāōa 7 laēlann, mac Annōilip [u]i baēgill,

A.D. 1345. <sup>o</sup> morpuur ept, added, B. <sup>1472 c.</sup>, f. m., t. h., A; 70 c, f. m., t. h., B.

A.D. 1346. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>=1345<sup>o</sup>. <sup>a-b</sup>l, A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1342, B. <sup>c</sup>om., B.

*done* /  
<sup>4</sup> No attempt—them.—Literally, It was not attempted to raise a head to [=against] them.

<sup>5</sup> Son of *Ua Ruairc*.—Hence it may be inferred that he was made prisoner in the defeat mentioned in the second entry of [1346], *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Niall, Magnus*.—Respectively called *Garbh* (Rough) and *Meblach* (Guileful).

<sup>7</sup> *Slain*.—A detailed account is given in the *Four Masters* (1348).

<sup>8</sup> *Died*.—The obit occurs in the *F. M.* at 1345 and 1348.

Cathal. Mac Diarmata mustered Connacht and they proceeded after the son of Cathal, and no ~~attempt~~<sup>1</sup> was made to oppose them until they reached the fortress of the son of Cathal, namely, Baile-in-muta. And it was quickly burned, both stone [structure] and [wooden] house, and they took what was there of hostages with them, including the son of Ua Ruairc,<sup>5</sup> and they went themselves safe to their houses.—Niall<sup>6</sup> Ua Domnaill was slain<sup>7</sup> by Maghnus<sup>6</sup> Ua Domnaill.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mag Oirechtaigh, chief of Muintir-Radhuibh, emperor of generosity and guarantor of hospitality and protector of benevolence, rested in Christ. And the heart of wisdom and learning broke of grief for the fair chieftain, so that it cannot progress after [the loss of] him.—Donnchadh Mag Bradaigh, chief of Cuil-Brighdin, died.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Ciana[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhail, died<sup>8</sup> on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of August.

[1348] *X one dated**X ?*

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [9th of the moon], A.D. 1346<sup>1</sup>[-9]. John Mac Domnaill the Black was killed by Maghnus, son of Echaidh Mag Mathgamna.—Gilla-na-naem Ua hUiginn, a poet the readiest, most pure-worded and most general in the arts of poetry that was in Ireland, died a fortnight before Easter<sup>2</sup>, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Flaithbertach Ua Ruairc and on Donnchadh Ua Domnaill and on the Dartraighi and Aedh Mag [Fh]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain along with him,<sup>3</sup> and Gilla-Crist Mag [Fh]lannchadha and Lachlainn, son of Aindiles Ua Baighill, were slain

[1349]

[1349] <sup>1</sup> 1346.—The ferial (5) Easter (I. D) falling on April  
proves that the true year is 1349. 12.

<sup>2</sup> A fortnight before Easter.— <sup>3</sup> Him.—That is, Flaithbertach  
Namely, on Sunday, March 29; (anglicised Flaherty).



do marbað ann for 7 daine imda aili<sup>2</sup> nað<sup>e</sup> airmitep.—  
 Mac mic in Iarla do ðeðt i Connaðtaib 7 cpeð do gabail  
 do 7 Mac Uilliam 7 Mac Pheorair do bpeit aip 7  
 maiom aobal do ðabairt aip 7 mac mic an Iarla do  
 gabail ann 7 moran do Clainn-Ricair do gabail 7  
 do marbað ann for.—Cagað mor o'oirðsi eter Ruairi,  
 mac Caðail 7 Pepsal Mac Diarmata, sup'inoil Mac  
 Diarmata Soill 7 Saibil Connaðt uile 7 Cenel-Conaill  
 7 Clann-Muirepceitaið, sup'cureð mac Caðail i Clainn-  
 Pepsuige. Ocur nup'etpact Soill na Saibil ni do, sup'-  
 inntodur uile uaða gan giall, gan eidepe, sup'loirp  
 riun 7 sup'mill 7 sup'airg upmor Maiði-Luirg o'a eiri.  
 —In plaid mor in galair coitcenn do bi ar fud Epenn  
 a Muigi-Luirg in bliaðain rin, co tucad ar mor daine  
 innti. Maða, mac Caðail [U]i Ruairp, o'eg de.—Donn-  
 cað riabað Mac Diarmata do gabail do Cormac boðor  
 Mac Diarmata 7 a bpeit do leir a n-Clrteð 7 a  
 marbað i dunaðait do Luðt Clrteð.<sup>e</sup>—Rirpewo hUa<sup>1</sup>  
 Raiðillig, ru ðreirpe, o'eg in<sup>d</sup> bliaðain ri<sup>d</sup>.—Gillebert  
 hUa<sup>1</sup> Flannaga[i]n, tairpð Tuaiti-Raða, do<sup>e</sup> marbað<sup>e</sup>  
 do macaib ðriain [U]i Flannaga[i]n.—i Muirepceitaið  
 Riaganað Mað Cenðura do marbað o'a bpaipib fein  
 in<sup>d</sup> bliaðain ri<sup>d</sup>.—Donn<sup>e</sup> hUa Daimin, tairpð Tipe-  
 Cenpota, mortuup ep<sup>e</sup>.

A 73a

[Cal. 1an. ui. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> xx.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
 -ui.<sup>ob</sup>[-L.<sup>o</sup>] Pepsal, mac Ual[ð]airp [U]i Ruairp, do  
 marbað do mac Caðail cleirpð mic Donncað.—Þriain  
 Mac Diarmata, aobur puð Muigi-Luirg, do marbað a

A.D. 1346. <sup>2</sup> eile, A. <sup>4-d</sup> om., A. <sup>5-72</sup> d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1347. <sup>5-5</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1350, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Earl*.—Richard de Burgh, who died [1326], *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Or*.—Literally, and. Some were made prisoners and others slain.

<sup>6</sup> *Cathal*.—Son of Domnall O'Conor.

<sup>7</sup> *Plague*.—See the vivid account of Clyn (who himself fell a victim to the pestilence), A.D. 1348-9, and



there also, and many other persons that are not numbered. [1349]  
 —The grandson of the Earl<sup>4</sup> came into Connacht and a prey was seized by him, and Mac William and Mac Feorais overtook him and inflicted enormous defeat on him, and the grandson of the Earl was taken prisoner there, and many of the Clann-Ricaird were taken prisoners or<sup>5</sup> slain there likewise.—Great war arose between Ruaidhri, son of Cathal<sup>6</sup> and Fergal Mac Diarmata, whereupon Mac Diarmata assembled the Foreigners and Gaidhil of all Connacht and the Cenel-Conaill and Clann-Muircertaigh, so that the son of Cathal was forced into Clann-Fermhuighe. And the Foreigners or the Gaidhil could do nothing to him, whence they all turned away from him without pledge or hostage. And he burned and pillaged and harried the greater part of Magh-Luirg after them.—The great plague<sup>7</sup> of the general disease that was throughout Ireland [prevailed] in Magh-Luirg this year, so that great destruction of people was inflicted therein. Matthew, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, died thereof.—Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Swarthy was taken prisoner by Cormac Diarmata the Deaf and brought with him to Airtech and killed secretly by the people of Airtech.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, king of [East] Breifni, died this year.—Gilbert Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by the sons of Brian Ua Flannaga[i]n. Muircertach Riaganach Mag Aenghusa was killed by his own kinsmen this year.—Donn Ua Daimin, chief of Tir-Cennfota, died.

*Black Deaf*

×

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [20th of the moon], A.D. [1350] 1347[-50]. Fergal son of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the son of Cathal Mac Donnchaidh the Cleric.—Brian Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Magh-Luirg,

the notes in the Ir. Arch. Soc. edition (pp. 33, 65).

[1350] <sup>1</sup> 1347.—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1350.

m-baile Rora-Comain leirín eppuc hUa<sup>1</sup> fínaēta  
 ḡaen<sup>2</sup> urēur poišoe. Ocur in<sup>3</sup> τ-é<sup>4</sup> ar arēuipēō in τ-ur-  
 ēur do eirbaō 7 do marbaō ann, iōon, Ruairí in  
 τ-í e o m r a h[U]a<sup>1</sup> Donnēāōa.—brian hUa<sup>1</sup> brian do  
 marbaō a peall do mačarō me[c] Ceo[ē]ač.—Ceō, mac  
 Ceōa bpeirniš hU<sup>1</sup>° Concobuir,° m Connacēt, do marbaō  
 la hCeō hUa<sup>1</sup> Ruairc ar Muiš-Enšaroe. Cenšur hUa<sup>1</sup>  
 hēōšura, rai coitēenn, coimōer a ceptaiō na piliōāēta,  
 ḡēš.—Cenšur ruāō<sup>5</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup> Dalaiš (iōon,<sup>a</sup> mac Donn-  
 ēāōa, mic Cenšura, mic Donnēāōa moir<sup>d</sup>), rai šan uirēi-  
 baiō, morpuur ept.—Ruairí, mac Cačail, mic Dom-  
 naiil [U]i Concobuir, do marbaō do macaib Pēpšail  
 mic Donnēaiō.—Ceō, mac Cmlaim Meš Uirí, mor-  
 tu[u]r ept.

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., [L<sup>a</sup> 1.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.°  
 iii.°<sup>b</sup> [-L.° 1.°] Pilib Maš Uirí (iōon,° tairē Muiinn-  
 tiri-Pēōāā[i]n<sup>c</sup>) morpuur ept.—Enna hUa<sup>1</sup> flān-  
 naš[i]n, tairē eile, morpuur ept.—| Eōšan Mac  
 Šuišne do marbaō la Mašnur hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Domnaiil.—Ceō<sup>d</sup>  
 O Ruairc do šabail ic teēt o Cruaič-Patrac do mac  
 Pilibin mic Uilliam 7 Pēpšal Mac Diarmata ḡeirš  
 tpiō 7 cašā coitēenn i Connacētaiō 7 Maš-Luirš uile  
 do lomaršain tpiō<sup>d</sup>.—Mačšamain Mac Con[-šh]nama  
 do marbaō do clainn Donnēāōa mic Con[-šh]nama.—  
 Ruasra<sup>c</sup> coitēenn O Uilliam hUa<sup>1</sup> Cellaiš ar ōamaiō

A.D. 1347. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ḡaon, B. <sup>3</sup>an, B. <sup>4</sup>τ-1, B. <sup>5</sup>š, B. <sup>c-c</sup>om., A.  
<sup>a-d</sup>itl., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1348. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>1351, B. <sup>c-c</sup>itl., t. h., A, B.  
<sup>a-d</sup>om., B. In B, Ceō is written with dots underneath, showing the com-  
 piler omitted the entry designedly. ° šairm—invitation, B.

<sup>2</sup> With the bishop.—The A. L. C.  
 (1350) state that he was slain  
 by mischance by the bishop's  
 people.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Finachta*.—Bishop of Elphin  
 [1326], *supra*; 1354, *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> To whom—home.—Literally, on  
 whom was placed the shot.

<sup>5</sup> *Brian*.—Grandson (son of Dom-  
 nall) of Brian the Red, who was  
 murdered by Thomas de Clare,  
 [1277], *supra*.

was killed in the town of Ros-Comain, [whilst he was] with the bishop<sup>2</sup> Ua Finachta,<sup>3</sup> with one shot of an arrow. And the person to whom<sup>4</sup> [the discharge of] the shot was brought home<sup>4</sup> was mangled and killed therefor, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Donnchadha of the Chamber.—Brian<sup>5</sup> Ua Briain was killed in treachery by the sons of Mac Ceo[th]ach.—Aedh, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir the Brefnian, king of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Magh-Enghaide.—Aenghus Ua hEoghusa, a general, expert proficient in the arts of poetry, died.—Aengus Ua Dalaigh the Red (namely, son of Donnchadh, son of Aengus, son of Donnchadh Mor), a sage<sup>6</sup> without defect, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by the sons of Ferghal Mac Donnchaidh.—Aedh, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, died.

[1350] *pertham*

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [1st of the moon], A.D. 1348<sup>1</sup>[-51]. Philip Mag Uidhir (namely, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n) died.—Enna Ua Flannagain, another chief,<sup>2</sup> died.—Eoghan Mac Suibhne was killed by Maghnus Ua Domnaill.—Aedh O'Ruairc was taken prisoner by the son of Philpin Mac William [de Burgh], in coming from Cruach-Patraic<sup>3</sup> and Fergal Mac Diarmata rose out on account of that, and there was general war in Connacht and Magh-Luirg was all laid bare through it.—Mathgamain Mac Con[Sh]nama was killed by the sons of Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama.—A general invitation<sup>4</sup> [was issued] from William Ua Cellaigh to the learned of

[1351]

<sup>1</sup> *Sage*.—The most eminent poet of Ireland, according to the *A. L. C.*

[1351] <sup>1</sup> 1348.—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1351.

<sup>2</sup> *Another chief*.—Of Fermanagh. O'Flanagan was lord of Tuath-ratha (Tooraah: bar. of Maghera-

boy), which adjoined Muintir-Peodachain (bar. of Clanawley).

<sup>3</sup> *From Cruach-Patraic*.—See 1115, note 1, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Invitation*.—See Mageoghegan's account, quoted in the *F. M. iii.* 600-1.



Erpenn, 7 tanğatur co m-burðeē uaða.—Cpirtinur<sup>f</sup> hlla Leanna[ι]n, ab lera-ğabail, morptur ert . . . 1our<sup>d</sup> Appulir.<sup>af</sup>

(Iohanner<sup>e</sup> Anðree, excellentissimus doctor, qui<sup>h</sup> propria Sexti, Clementis, atque Nouellar, Hieronymi laudes, Speculique iura peregit,<sup>h</sup> obiit hoc anno, die 7mo mensis Iulii, peritiae perit pato, et repulturn ert in ecclesia Sancti Domini in ciuitate Bononiensi.<sup>g</sup>)

[Dyr.] Kal. Ian. 1. p., L [x. ii.], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° ix.°<sup>b</sup> [-L.° ii.°] Cēð, mac Toirpðealbais, do ғabail pūğe Connaçt<sup>e</sup> ap eizın tap ғallais 7 tap ғharðelais.—Nu-alais, ingen Mic Diarmata, o'eg.—Cēð<sup>d</sup> O Mael-ðpenainn 7 a ða mac do marbað o'Cēð, mac Pherð-limio hll Conçobuir.—Taðğ, mac Secura hll Cellais, o'eg<sup>d</sup>.—Cēð hlla<sup>1</sup> Ruairc do marbað la Clann-Muir-

<sup>af</sup> f. m., t. h., A; text, B. The numeral before Idus is illegible. <sup>g</sup> s. n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h-h</sup> Slightly altered from the second and third of the four hexameters forming the epitaph:

Primus qui Sextum Clementis, quique Nouellas,

Hieronymi laudes, Speculi quoque iura peregit.

A.D. 1349. <sup>a</sup> x.° iii.°, A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1352, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

(1348) <sup>1</sup> John Andreae.—A Florentine, doctor of Civil and Canon Law, and professor at Bologna. In a *Notice and Commendation* of him appended to the *Sixth*, it is said (inter alia): qui, contra consuetudinem hominum nostri temporis, quamvis uxoris esset vinculis alligatus, incredibile tamen studium literis impendit.

<sup>2</sup> *Sixth*.—A collection of Decretals issued by Boniface VIII., A.D. 1296, to supplement the Five Books (whence the title) promulgated by Gregory IX. in 1234. The work of Andreae here referred to is the *Mercuriales*, or Commentary on the

(eighty-eight) legal Rules (*Regulae Juris*), which form the final Title (V. 13) of the *Sixth*.

<sup>3</sup> *Clementine*. — Constitutions made public by John XXII. about 1316, and so called as consisting mainly of the Decrees of Clement V. (1305–14). One of the items in the printed title is: *vna cum profundo apparatu domini Ioannis Andreae*. The quotation given Vol. I., p. 13, *supra*, belongs to a gloss of Andreae on the title, *De Magistris* (Clem. V. 1), the Degretal of Clement V. in the Council of Vienne, A.D. 1312, respecting the teaching of Hebrew, Arabic and



Ireland, and they came gratefully from him.—Christian [1351] *scrip*  
 Ua Leanna[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhail, died on the . . Ides  
 [13th] of April.

(John Andreae,<sup>1</sup> most excellent doctor, who explained (1348)  
 the peculiar Rules of the *Sixth*,<sup>2</sup> the Laws of the *Clemen-*  
*tine*,<sup>3</sup> and composed the *Novellae*,<sup>4</sup> the *Praises of [St.]*  
*Jerome*,<sup>5</sup> and explained the enactments of the *Speculum*,<sup>6</sup>  
 died this year,<sup>7</sup> on the seventh day of the month of July,  
 of the very dire pestilence, and was buried in the church  
 of St. Dominic in the city of Bologna).

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [12th] of the moon, A.D. [1352 Bis.]  
 1349[-52]. Aedh, son of Toirdelbach,<sup>2</sup> took the king-  
 ship of Connacht by force against the Foreigners and  
 against the Gaidhil.—Nualaith, daughter of Mac Diarmata,  
 died.—Aedh O'Mael-Brenainn and his two sons were slain  
 by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuirr.—Tadhg  
 son Jacques Ua Cellaigh, died.—Aedh Ua Ruaire was

Chaldaic in the Curia, and in the  
 Universities of Paris, Oxford,  
 Bologna and Salamanca.

<sup>4</sup> *Novellae*.—Most of the sum-  
 maries and glosses of the *Sixth* were  
 written by Andreae. (His well  
 known Tree of Consanguinity is  
 inserted at the end of the Fourth  
 Book. Two of the laudatory lines  
 at foot run :

Ioanni celebres Andreae dentur  
 honores ;  
 Arboreos fructus quo mediante  
 legis.)

These he styled *Novellae*, in honour  
 of his daughter, Novella, who some-  
 times, it is said, supplied her  
 father's place in the lecture chair.

<sup>5</sup> *Praises of St. Jerome*.—One of  
 the works of Andreae. In the pro-  
 logue of the *Novellae* he calls St.  
 Jerome *patrinis meus*.

<sup>6</sup> *Speculum*.—The *Speculum Juris*  
 was edited with additions by An-  
 dreae. It was the work of Durandus  
 (thence called *Speculator*), a canon-  
 ist of Provence, who died at Rome  
 in 1296. The *Rationale divinarum*  
*officiorum* of the same author is  
 better known.

<sup>7</sup> *This year*.—The *Notice* agrees  
 with the present obit as to the year,  
 but omits the day of the month.

[1352] <sup>1</sup> 1349.—The ferial (1)  
 proves that the true year is 1352.

<sup>2</sup> *Toirdelbach*. — Turlough  
 O'Conor.

X  
A 73b ceptaig. — Cenſur hUa<sup>1</sup> Domnaill do marbað la Maſnur hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Domnaill. — Tomar Maſ Raſnaill morpuur ept. — Commaç Baile-in-duin la hAeð, mac | Toirpðelbaig hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir 7 oĩ bó 7 caepač ann. — Concobuir, mac Muirſura Mic Donnčaið, pai<sup>d</sup> coitčenn im ellač 7 im biað<sup>d</sup>, o'eg<sup>1</sup>. — Dabug Oilmain, mac Uillius Umaill, cenn ceitern<sup>2</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> Oilmaineč Connačt<sup>d</sup>, morpuur<sup>e</sup> ept<sup>e</sup>. — Daibit<sup>e</sup> hUa hEogain, aircinneč Inni-  
cain for Loč-hEirne, morpuur ept 12 | Calenar Iuim.<sup>f</sup>

| Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. xx[iii.], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.°  
[l.° iii.°] Sopmlaič, ingen [U]i Domnaill, ben<sup>1</sup> [U]i  
Neill, quieuit<sup>b</sup> in [Churto]<sup>b</sup>. — Aeð, mac Ruairi h[U]i  
Neill, o'eg. — Taðg Maſ Raſnaill, apotaireč Muinn-  
tepi-hEolu[i]r, macaĩ<sup>c</sup> tairēč Erenn<sup>c</sup>, do marbað do  
clainn t-Sheppraiſ Meſ Raſnaill.

(Coin<sup>d</sup> hUa Cairbir, comorba Tigeirnaig i Cluan-Eoir,  
o'heg in bliaðain [ri] | Calenar Februairi.<sup>d</sup>)

| Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. [iii.], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.°  
1.°<sup>b</sup> [-iii.°] Drian hUa<sup>1</sup> Duðoa, pi Tipe-ſiačpač, mor-  
puur ept. — Sitruſ Maſ Samraða[i]n o'eg. — Derðor-  
gaill, ingen<sup>1</sup> [U]i Concobuir, morpuur ept. — Taðg Mac  
Senlanc<sup>2</sup> o'eg.<sup>c</sup> — Cačal, mac Neill [U]i Ruairc, o'eg.<sup>c</sup>. —  
Ruairi hUa<sup>1</sup> Morða, pi Laiſeir, do marbað o'a bpa-

A.D. 1349. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ceitirne (sg. of the A reading), B. °°om., A.  
1473 a, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1350. <sup>1</sup>bean, A. <sup>2</sup>1353. B. <sup>b</sup>o'heg, with 14 Aprilis over-  
head, n. t. (Latin) h., B. °°om., B. <sup>d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1351. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>Seann—, A. <sup>3</sup>.un., A, B. The first two u  
were mistaken for u. <sup>b</sup> 1354, B. <sup>c</sup> morpuur ept, B.

<sup>3</sup>Slain.—The A. L. C. add that  
great slaughter was inflicted on the  
gallowglasses of the Mac Sweeneys  
on the occasion.

<sup>4</sup>Slain. — A fuller account is  
given in the F. M. (1352).

<sup>5</sup>Breaking down. — *Commach*  
= *combach*, for which see the Stowe  
Missal, 64a (Tr. R. I. A., xxvii.  
250).

<sup>6</sup>Baile-in-duin. — *Town of the*  
*moated fort* (Cf. O'Curry; *Man, and*

slain<sup>3</sup> by the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Aenghus Ua Domnaill [1352] was slain<sup>4</sup> by Maghnus Ua Domnaill.—Thomas Mag Ragnaill died.—The breaking down<sup>5</sup> of Baile-in-duin<sup>6</sup> [was effected] by Aedh, son of Toirdhelbach Ua Concho-buir and destruction of cows and sheep [was wrought] there.—Concobur, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, general benefactor respecting cattle and food, died.—Dabug Dillon, son of Ulick of Umall, head of the kerns and of the Dillons of Connacht, died.—David Ua hEogain, herenagh of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 12th of the Kalends of June [May 21].

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [23rd] of the moon, A.D. [1353] 1350<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Domnaill, wife of Ua Neill,<sup>2</sup> rested in Christ.—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Neill, died.—Tadbg Mag Ragnall, arch-chief of Muintereolu[i]s, the choicest of the chiefs of Ireland, was slain by the sons of Geoffrey Mag Ragnaill.

(John<sup>1</sup> Ua Cairbri,<sup>2</sup> successor of [St.] Tigernach in Cluain-Eois, died this year on the Kalends [1st] of February).

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [4th] of the moon, A.D. [1354] 1351<sup>1</sup>[-4]. Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Tir-Fiachrach, died.—Sitric Mag Samradha[i]n died.—Cathal, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, died.—Ruaidhri Ua Mordha, king of Laighis, was killed by his own kinsmen and by the folk

*Cust. s. v. Dun*): Ballindoon, near Lough Arrow, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo (O'D. iii. 602).

[1353] <sup>1</sup>1350.—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1353.

<sup>2</sup> Ua Neill.—Aedh, or Hugh, king of Ulster.

(1350) <sup>1</sup>John, etc.—The obit is given in the *Four Masters* at 1353, which most probably is the true date.

<sup>2</sup> Ua Cairbri.—The Domhnach

Airgid (for an account of which reliquary see Petrie, *Tr. R. I. A.*, xviii. 16 sq., O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 322 sq.) perpetuates his name in one of its two inscriptions: JOHANNES O KARBRI, COM-ORBANUS SANCTI TIGERNACHII, PERMISIT [OPERIMENTUM FIERI].

[1354] <sup>1</sup>1351. — The ferial (4) proves that the true year is 1354.

ἐπιβ' sein 7 ὅα λυέτ τιξί.—Eppuc σιλ-Μυιρεθαίξ, ιρον, Μαιγιρτερ Seoan hυα<sup>1</sup> Πινεέτα, ὅ'ec<sup>d</sup>.—Pergal Mág Eočaγa[ι]n ὅ'eg, ιρον,<sup>o</sup> ταιρεέ Cenuil-Πιαάιξ.<sup>o</sup>—Eppuc Connaēt, hυα<sup>1</sup> Λαάτνα[ι]n, quieuit in' [Chpυrto]'.—Sep-praiξ Mág Raξnaλλ ὅ'eg.—Sep[ρ]paiξ hυα<sup>1</sup> Raξιλ-λαίξ ὅ'eg (nono<sup>s</sup> die menpυr Mapcu).—Mac Mypcāōa do ēappaiγs do Thallaiβ 7 cagaō mop etep Thallaiβ 7 Thāōelaiβ τυπο pυn.—Aēō Mág Sampāōa[ι]n ὅ'eg ὅα loiτιβ, ap n-a ξuin ὅ'hυa<sup>o</sup> Phala[ι]n.—Pergal' Mág Eočaγa[ι]n, ταιρεέ Cene[oi]l-Πιαάιξ, ὅ'ec'.—Dpian, mac Aēōa moip hυi Neill, ὅ'ec, pai coičcenn.—Ruaiōpυ, mac Seoain Mēγ Mhačγamna, do mapbaō illongpoyt Mēγ Mačγamna.—Ab[b] Spuēpa, mac' Cačail, ὅ'eg': ιρον, Mypcāō, mac Cačail [υ]i Pergail, ὅ'eg.

(Pilib<sup>h</sup> Mág Uirōp, ταιρεαέ Muinntipe-Feoθαčan, ὅ'hec inNoiη Pheaōpa<sup>h</sup>)

- B 71b | Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., L. xu.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup>  
 u.<sup>o</sup>b [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Μυιpυr, mac Tomaiρ (Tapla<sup>c</sup> De[ρ]-Muman<sup>o</sup>),  
 A 73e | Σιυρτιρ na hEpeenn, ὅ'eg.—Niall Mág Mačγamna do  
 mapbaō do clainn Seoain Mēγ Mhačγamna.—Domnall,  
 mac Seacain hυi Pergail, ταιρεέ Muinntipe-hCngaiε,

A.D. 1351. <sup>3</sup> ὅ'O, A. <sup>d</sup> ὅ'heγ, moncyup eγt! B. <sup>oo</sup> om., A. <sup>14</sup> om., B. <sup>cs</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1352. <sup>aa</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1355, B. <sup>c-c</sup> r. m. (which is partly cut off), t. h., B; om., A.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Finachla*. — Shortly before the demise of Clement VI. (Dec. 1352), a report reached Avignon that Rodulph, bishop of Down, was dead. That pope not having acted upon it, his successor, Innocent VI., nominated (Jan. 29, 1353) Gregory, priest and provost of Killala, and had him consecrated at the Curia. (Theiner, p. 302-3.) Though the rumour proved un-

founded, Rodulph died soon after. The Chapter elected Richard, prior of the Benedictine House of Down, and he was confirmed by Innocent, Dec. 4, 1353 (*ib.* p. 305). Having received consecration, he was directed (Dec. 23) to proceed to the church (*ib.* p. 305-6). Though the collation had been reserved to the Pontiff, to impose a selection made before the vacancy arose would have



of his house.—The bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], [1354] namely, Master John Ua Finachta,<sup>2</sup> died.—Fergal Mag Eochaga[i]n, namely, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—The bishop of Connacht,<sup>3</sup> Ua Lachtna[i]n, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill died.—Geoffrey Ua Raighil-laigh died (on the 9th day of the month of March).—Mac Murchadha was drawn [asunder] by the Foreigners and a great war [arose] between the Foreigners and Gaidhil through that.—Aedh Mag Samradha[i]n died of his injuries on being wounded by Ua Fala[i]n.—Fergal<sup>4</sup> Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—Brian, son of Aedh Mor Ua Neill, a general sage, died.—Ruaidhri, son of John Mag Mathgamna, was killed in the fortress of Mag Mathgamna.—The abbot of Sruthair, the son of Cathal, died: that is, Murchadh, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail, died.

(Philip Mag Uidhir, chief of Muintir-Feodachan, died on the None [5th] of February).

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 15th of the moon.] A.D. [1355] 1352<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Maurice<sup>2</sup> Fitz Thomas (Earl of Desmond), Justiciary of Ireland, died.—Niall Mag Mathgamma was slain by the sons of John Mag Mathgama.—Domnall, son of John Ua Fergail, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, died.—

appeared too arbitrary. Hence, doubtless, the silence of the second Bull respecting the existence of the first.

Gregory thus remained (evidently at the Papal Court) bishop of no church, until he was appointed to succeed John in the diocese of Elphin, Feb. 27, 1357 (*ib.* p. 310-1). Whence it may be inferred that the death of O'Finaghty took place towards the close of 1354.

<sup>3</sup> *Connacht*.—Perhaps the same as

Richard O'Loughlain, bishop of Kilfenora (Ware, p. 624).

<sup>4</sup> *Fergal, etc.*—A repetition of the sixth entry.

(1351) <sup>1</sup>*Philip, etc.*—The first obit of [1351] *supra*—the day of the month.

[1355] <sup>1</sup>1352=1355 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Maurice*.—Grace states that he became Justiciary in 1355 (July 8, note, p. 145) and died soon after. One item in his encomium of Desmond is that he well chastised the Irish.

ῥ'εῖς.—Concobuir Mac Con[s]nama, erpuic na ḡreirne<sup>d</sup>  
 Ṍruimecliaḡ co<sup>e</sup> Cenannur<sup>1</sup>, ῥ'έῖς<sup>f</sup>.—Ṍiarmaic<sup>g</sup> O Maílmia-  
 ḡaiḡ, tairēḡ Muinntipe-Cepballa[ι]n, do marbaḡ do  
 Muinntip-ḡirn 7 moran do Muinntip-ḡolair ar aen  
 riḡ<sup>h</sup>.—Ḥruoir na Trinoide, Mac ḡall-ḡairḡil, morpuur<sup>h</sup>  
 erḡ<sup>h</sup>.—Caḡal<sup>g</sup> O Cuinḡ, tairēḡ Muinntipe-ḡillḡa[ι]n, do  
 marbaḡ 7 coicep ῥ'á bḡairḡiḡ do clainn Ḍeḡa 7 do  
 clainn ḡ-Seoain<sup>g</sup>.—Ḍoug Mac Uirḡilín<sup>2</sup> do marbaḡ  
 ῥ'ḡirḡeḡaraiḡ.—Cormac Maḡ Raḡnaiḡ, tairēḡ Muinn-  
 tipe-ḡolu[ι]r, do marbaḡ do clainn Imair Meḡ Raḡ-  
 naiḡ 7 Conn, mac Tomaltaiḡ, do marbaḡ ann.—Ḥor-  
 ḡail<sup>g</sup>, ingen [U]i Pḡepḡail, ῥ'έῖς<sup>g</sup>.

(A)

Ṍonnēaḡ O Ṍomnaiḡ do  
 marbaḡ (iḡon<sup>1</sup>, le Ṍonn  
 Mac Muḡcāḡa i longpoḡt  
 Ḍeḡa ruaiḡ<sup>1</sup>) iḡ taḡairḡ  
 ingine Meḡ Uirḡir ar eiḡin  
 leiḡ, iḡon, (ḡormlaiḡ) ingen  
 Ḍeḡa ruaiḡ.

(B)

Ṍonnēaḡ hUa Ṍomnaiḡ  
 do marbaḡ iḡ taḡairḡ in-  
 ḡine Meḡ Uirḡir leiḡ ar  
 eiḡin, iḡon, ingen Ḍeḡa  
 ruaiḡ Meḡ Uirḡir (iḡon  
 ḡormlaiḡ). Ocuḡ le Ṍonn  
 Mac Muḡcāḡa do mar-  
 baḡ e iḡlongpoḡt Meḡ Uirḡir, 7 apaiḡe.

Ṍaḡ Mac Ḍeḡaḡa[ι]n ῥ'έῖς.

[ḡir].

[Cal. 1an. [U]i. p., l. x[x. u.],] Ḍanno Ṍomnui m.° ecc.° l.°  
 iii.°a [-ui.°] Moḡ, ingen [U]i Concobuir, ben [U]i Pḡep-  
 ḡail, ῥ'έῖς.—Ruaiḡri, mac Ḍeḡa [U]i Concobuir, ῥ'éc.—

A.D. 1352. <sup>1</sup> ntuḡ, B. <sup>2</sup> Uib—, B. <sup>3</sup> a (the Latin equivalent), over-  
 head, n. t. (Latin) h., B. <sup>4</sup> usque ad (the Latin rendering) overhead,  
 n. t. (Latin) h., B. <sup>5</sup> queuit in Chḡrḡto, B. <sup>6</sup> om., B. <sup>h</sup> om., A. <sup>1</sup> itl,  
 t. h., (A) MS.

A.D. 1353. <sup>a</sup> 1356, B.

<sup>2</sup> *Breifni*.—That is, the diocese of  
 Kilmore.

<sup>4</sup> *Mac Gall-Gaidhil*. — There is  
 little likelihood that a native of  
 Galloway (Vol. I., p. 365-6, *supra*)

was a member of the Trinity Com-  
 munity, Lough Ce, at this time.  
*Mac Gall-Gaidhil (son of a Foreign-  
 Gaidhel)*, we may thus conclude,  
 was a patronymic. The prior, in

Concobur Mac Con[Sh]nama, bishop of the Breifni<sup>3</sup> from [1355] Druim-cliaibh to Cenannus, died.—Diarmait O'Mailmíadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n, was slain by the Muinter-Birn, and many of the Muinter-Eolais [were slain] along with him.—The Prior of the Trinity, Mac Gall-Gaidhil,<sup>4</sup> died.—Cathal O'Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gilgain, and five of his kinsmen were slain by the sons of Aedh<sup>5</sup> and the sons of John<sup>5</sup>.—Adug Mac Uidhilin was slain by the Oirthir.—Cormac Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eoluis, was slain by the sons of Imar Mag Raghnaill and Conn, son of Tomaltach [Mag Raghnaill], was slain there.—Borgaill, daughter of Ua Ferghail, died.

(A)

Donnchadh O'Domnaill was slain (namely, by Donn, Mac Murchadha, in the fortress of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] the Red) in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidher by force with him; that is, (Gormlaith) the daughter of Aedh the Red.

(B)

Donnchadh Ua Domnaill was slain in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidhir with him by force; that is, the daughter (namely, Gormlaith) of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red. And by Donn Mac Murchadha was he killed in the fortress of Mag Uidhir, and so on.

Tadhg Mac Aedhaga[i]n<sup>6</sup> died.

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [26th] of the moon, A.D. [1356 Bis.] 1353<sup>4</sup>[-6]. Mor, daughter of Ua Concobuir, wife of Ua Ferghail, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir,

all probability, descended from the Toibeard mentioned 1211, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh, John*.—From these the two branches of the O'Farrells derive their respective tribe-names, *Clann-Aedha* (Clann-Hugh) and *Clann-Seain* (Clann-Shane).

<sup>6</sup> *Mac Aedhagáin*.—According to the obit in the *F. M.*, Mac Egan was a proficient in the *Feinechas* (inter-tribal law).

[1356] <sup>1</sup>1353=1356 of the *A. L. C.*

Muirceptač, mac Seasain, mic Domnall, mic Brian  
 hUí Neill, do marbað (quinto<sup>b</sup> Honir Marcu<sup>b</sup>) do  
 Philib Maḡ Uíðir.—Diarmaid, mac Diarmata Meḡ  
 Carrtaíḡ 7 a mac, Donncað, do marbað do mac hUí  
 Shuilleḡa[1]n<sup>1</sup>. — Siurtir<sup>c</sup> Ača-cliač d'eg. — Mac  
 Pheórais do marbað do Shallaiḡ.—Toirrdelbač, mac  
 Aedá hUí Concobuir, do marbað la Clainn-Donncað.—  
 Aed, mac Toirrdelbaíḡ hUí Concobuir, rí Connačt, do  
 marbað do macaíḡ hUí Cheallaiḡ tpe eo.—Dubḡall<sup>c</sup>  
 Mac Suibne do marbað la Domnall O Concobuir<sup>c</sup>.—  
 Donncað Mac Conmara do marbað la Sil-mBrian.—  
 Domnall, mac Aed bpeirniḡ, mortuuir ept.—Hicol Mac  
 Caḡuráiḡ, eppuc Oirḡiall, mortuuir ept (irín<sup>d</sup> Poḡmar<sup>d</sup>)  
 7 Brian Mac Caḡmair do toḡa[ḡ] i<sup>e</sup> n-a inaḡ.—Solam  
 hUa<sup>2</sup> Mella[1]n, maep Cluis in Uḡačt[a], peičem coit-  
 čenn, quieuit in [Churto].—Donncað<sup>e</sup> ppoipteč do  
 marbað do ðir d'a muinntir fein.—Seaportoin Tribel  
 do čarraing do Saxonaiḡ ar paitči Ača-cliač.—Peiḡ-  
 lim<sup>f</sup>, mac Aedá, mic Domnall hUí Domnall, rí Tir-  
 Conall, do marbað le mac a deḡbračar fein, idon,  
 Seasain, mac Concobuir, mic Aedá, mic Domnall [hUí  
 Domnall], i cornum ruḡi rruir<sup>f</sup>.—Murcað, mac Brian  
 hUí | Neill, d'eg.—Brian<sup>f</sup>, mac Maḡnura, mortuuir ept  
 pexto 1our Appur<sup>f</sup>.

A 73d

A.D. 1353. <sup>1</sup>Shuilleubáin, A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>b-b</sup>itl., t. h., A. B; quarto, B. <sup>c-c</sup>om., B. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., t. h., A, B. Eppoc Clochar—*bishop of Clochar*—  
 is placed on r. m., t. h., B. *In Autumno* (the Latin equivalent), over-  
 head, n. t. (Latin) h., B. <sup>e</sup> om. (by aphaeresis), A. <sup>f-f</sup>om., A

<sup>2</sup>*Justiciary*.—Thomas de Rokeby. He became justiciary for the second time in 1356 and died the same year in Kilkea castle (co. Kildare), Grace.

<sup>3</sup>*Us Cellaigh*.—Donough, in revenge for the abduction of whose

wife Aedh (Hugh) O'Connor was slain, A. L. C.

<sup>4</sup>*Sil-Briain*.—*Seed of Brian* (Boruma): the O'Briens of Thomond.

<sup>5</sup>*Aedh*.—O'Connor.

<sup>6</sup>*Oirgialla* (Oriell). — Clogher diocese. Mac Casey succeeded on



died.—Muircertach, son of John, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, was slain (on the 5th of the Nones [3rd] of March) by Philip Mag Uidhir.—Diarmait, son of Diarmait Mag Carthaigh and his son, Donnchadh, were slain by the son of Ua Suillebha[i]n.—The Justiciary<sup>2</sup> of Ath-cliaith died.—Mac Feorais was slain by the Foreigners.—Toirdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchbair, was slain by the Clann-Donnchaidh.—Aedh, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was slain by the sons of Ua Cellaigh<sup>3</sup> through jealousy.—Dubghall Mac Suibne was slain by Domnall O'Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mac Conmara was slain by the Sil-Briain.<sup>4</sup>—Domnall, son of Aedh<sup>5</sup> the Brefnian, died.—Nicholas Mac Cathusaigh, bishop of Oirgialla,<sup>6</sup> died (in the Harvest), and Brian Mac Cathmail was chosen in his stead.—Solomon Ua Mella[i]n, keeper of the Bell of the Testament,<sup>7</sup> general protector,<sup>8</sup> rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Proistech was slain by two of his own people.—Gerodin Tyrrell was drawn [asunder] by the Saxons on the green of Ath-cliaith.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by the son of his own brother, namely, John, son of Concobur, son of Aedh, son of Domnall,<sup>9</sup> in contesting the kingship with him.—Mur-chadh, son of Brian Ua Neill, died.—Brian, son of Maghnus,<sup>10</sup> died on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of April.

*because he forced  
took away the  
of John's Book  
from the wife of*

the death of O'Banan, [1319], *supra*. Nicholaus Clokerensis was one of the bishops present in the church of Armagh, when the Bull of John XXII. against Louis of Bavaria was published by the primate, Stephen (Segrave), June 25, 1325. (Theiner, p. 230).

<sup>7</sup> *Bell of the Testament*.—See 552 (–3), *supra*; O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii.

609; Reeves, *Columba*, 323–6. A bequest of a bell by St. Patrick is not mentioned in the Tripartite Life, or the Book of Armagh.

<sup>8</sup> *Protector*.—Of poets and learned men.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—O'Donnell]

<sup>10</sup> *Maghnus*.—Maguire. Perhaps the reading is Mac Maghnusa (Maguire).

[Cal 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [un.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> m.<sup>o</sup> [-un.<sup>o</sup>]. Maġnur (mac<sup>d</sup> Eacáda<sup>d</sup>) Maġ Mhač-  
gamna, p. Oirġiall, d'eg (irín<sup>a</sup> Eprač<sup>d</sup>).—Ločlainn<sup>o</sup>, mac  
Muirceptaiġ hUí Concobuir, d'eg<sup>o</sup>.—Seaan, mac Ħruain  
hUí Raiġillaiġ, do marbađ do Ģhallaiġ.—Mač<sup>a</sup>, mac  
Tomair hUí Ruairc, cenn ġaircīđ na Ħreirne d'eg<sup>o</sup>.—  
Miall hUa<sup>1</sup> Ģairceallaiġ do marbađ d'en určur roġđo  
le Cenel-Luačain. Ocur da maircīđ, po bo comarba ar  
naġapac. — Ģerġal hUa<sup>1</sup> Ħuibġenna[1]n, ollam na  
Ħreirne' [pe dan], d'eg.

O' Ħuibġenna[1]n, tren a tren,  
O bponnađ nočō breġmer;  
Calma pe conađ a cner,  
Očōa ollam ir éirer.

Ģerġal, Ģer dāna nar'ōaer,  
Senčaiġ muirneč ir macĢaem;  
Cač roluġ pečur 'n-a čeč,  
Ollam ūr ir oircinneč<sup>o</sup>.

B 71c Sič<sup>o</sup> coitcenn etep da Cačal, 1don, Cačal, mac Cačail  
7 Cačal, mac Aečōa Ħreirniġ<sup>o</sup>.—Donnġ-leiġe Mac Cerp-  
bail, Ģaer maiġġter na renma, d'ec, in<sup>o</sup> t-aen tuine  
rob' Ģerpp pe [a] ealađain Ģein 1 n-Ģrinn<sup>o</sup>.—Ħruain, mac  
Ģilla-Cpurt [U]i Ruairc, d'eg<sup>o</sup>.—Maġnur buiġe Maġ  
Sampaađā[1]n do marbađ a Rúť Mic Uíđilin le hAeđ  
hUa<sup>1</sup> Néill.— | Clement hUa<sup>1</sup> Ħuibġenna[1]n (1don,<sup>h</sup>  
Ģagart na Sinnač<sup>h</sup>), Ħicair Cille-Ronan, queuit in  
[Chpirtō].—Mail-Sečlainn Mac Domnail, taircē  
Clainni-Ceallaiġ, d'eg.

A.D. 1354. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a</sup>.11, A, B. <sup>b</sup>.xxi, A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1357, B. <sup>d</sup>4 itl.,  
t. h., A; om., B. <sup>e</sup> om., B. <sup>f</sup> After this word a space = 6 letters is  
left blank, A. The context suggests the bracketted words. <sup>g</sup> om., A.  
<sup>h</sup>4 itl., t. h., A, B.

[1357] <sup>1</sup>1354=1357 of the A. L.  
C.

<sup>2</sup> Eachaidh.—Mac Mahon, king  
of Oriel, who died [1273], *supra*.

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [7th] of the moon, A.D. [1357] 1354<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Magnus (son of Eachaidh<sup>2</sup>) Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirghialla, died (in the Spring).—Lochlainn, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, died.—John, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, was slain by the Foreigners.—Matthew, son of Thomas Ua Ruairc, head<sup>3</sup> of the prowess of the Breifni, died.—Niall Ua Fairceallaigh was killed by one shot of an arrow by the Cenel-Luachain. And had he lived, he would have been Superior<sup>4</sup> on the morrow.—Fergal Ua Duibhgenna[i]n, ollam of the Breifni, died :

O'Duibhgennain,<sup>5</sup> strong his prowess,  
To grant [this] is not a false decision ;  
Excellent  
Abode of ollams and of learned.

Fergal [was] a poet that was not bitter,  
A historian impartial and a bounteous person, *lovable?*  
Every comfort is supplied in his house,  
A perfect ollam and herenagh.

General peace [was made] between the two Cathals : namely, Cathal, son of Cathal<sup>6</sup> and Cathal, son of Aedh<sup>6</sup> the Brefnian.—Donnsleibhe Mac Cerbaill, noble master of melody, the person that was best in his own art in Ireland, died.—Brian, son of Cilla-Crist Ua Ruairc, died.—Magnus Mag Samradha[i]n the Tawny was killed in the Route of Mac Uidhilin by Aedh Ua Neill.—Clement Ua Duibhgenna[i]n (namely, the priest of the Foxes<sup>7</sup>), vicar of Cell-Ronain, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Mac Domnaill, chief of Clann-Cellaigh, died.

<sup>1</sup> *Head, etc.*—"Chief man for hardiness and valour of his hands of the Breff[n]ie," Mageoghegan (1357).

<sup>4</sup> *Superior.*—Namely, abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Duibhgennain, etc.*—The metre is Debidé.

<sup>6</sup> *Cathal, Aedh.*—O'Connor.

<sup>7</sup> *Priest of the Foxes.*—"It is not easy to determine why he was so called, as he does not appear to

[Cal. 1an. ii. p. l. [x.ii]ii. Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup>ccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>[-um.<sup>o</sup>] Domnall hua<sup>1</sup> hēḡra, p<sup>1</sup> luḡne, d'ēs im<sup>b</sup> Chairc<sup>b</sup>. — Maḡnur Maḡ uir<sup>1</sup> (iron, mac Ḃeḡa ruair<sup>b</sup>) do marbaḡ (12<sup>d</sup> Calen<sup>1</sup>ar Mai<sup>d</sup>), do Cláinn-Caḡmáil.—Concobur hua<sup>1</sup> hḂáinl<sup>1</sup>ḡe, tairc<sup>1</sup> Cenmil-Ḃobḡa, d'éc.—Ma<sup>1</sup>om m<sup>1</sup>or do ḡabairt d'Ḃeḡ hua<sup>1</sup> Nerll ar Oirḡiallaib [7] ar P<sup>1</sup>erair<sup>1</sup>-Ma<sup>1</sup>aḡ.—Ḃeḡ Mac Caba do marbaḡ ann 7 mac in erpuic [u]i Dub<sup>1</sup>oa 7 daine im<sup>1</sup>oa aili<sup>2</sup>.—Ma<sup>1</sup>om m<sup>1</sup>or do ḡabairt do<sup>3</sup> hua<sup>3</sup> Mo<sup>1</sup>rḡa ar ḡhallaib Ḃḡa-cliaḡ 7 da r<sup>1</sup>ic<sup>1</sup>it d'éc do marbaḡ d<sup>1</sup>ib.—C<sup>1</sup>it m<sup>1</sup>or do tēc<sup>1</sup> irin Saḡm<sup>1</sup>raḡ rin a Cairbh<sup>1</sup>u 7 n<sup>1</sup>ir<sup>1</sup> luḡ-u na<sup>4</sup> r<sup>1</sup>aḡḡuḡall anabaḡ ḡaḡ aen<sup>5</sup> mell d<sup>1</sup>ib.—Ḃrian Mac Caḡmáil, erpuic Oirḡiall, quieunt in Chp<sup>1</sup>urto<sup>o</sup>.—Sein<sup>1</sup>ic<sup>1</sup>in Mac Uir<sup>1</sup>ilin, aobur Conḡtabla Coic<sup>1</sup>ḡ Ḃlaḡ, d'éc.—Mac<sup>b</sup> Ḃin<sup>1</sup>orpu Mic P<sup>1</sup>heorair d'ec<sup>b</sup>.—Toir<sup>1</sup>ḡelbaḡ<sup>1</sup>, mac Ḃeḡa na P<sup>1</sup>ir<sup>1</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>ḡi hui Neill, occ<sup>1</sup>irur er<sup>1</sup>t quinto Calen<sup>1</sup>ar luini<sup>1</sup>.

(Crec<sup>1</sup>luaiḡeḡ<sup>1</sup> m<sup>1</sup>or do venum do hua Neill (iron<sup>b</sup>, d'Ḃoḡ m<sup>1</sup>or, mac Toir<sup>1</sup>ḡelbaḡ. <sup>b</sup>) i Tir-Conaill, d'ar'-comairmeḡ rēc<sup>1</sup> cata dēḡ do boḡruḡ, a n-ḡegmur caeraḡ 7 ḡabar 7 muc 7 t<sup>1</sup>u r<sup>1</sup>ic<sup>1</sup>it ḡroir<sup>1</sup> do ḡroir<sup>1</sup>ḡ. Ocur a m-b<sup>1</sup>raiḡto a n-diaḡ na c<sup>1</sup>reac, [Ḃ.Ḃ.] 1355.<sup>2</sup>)

A. D. 1355. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>eile, A. <sup>3,3</sup>d'O, A. <sup>4</sup>ma, B. <sup>5</sup>em, B. <sup>a</sup>1358, B. <sup>b-b</sup>om., B. <sup>c-c</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h., B. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>e</sup>om., B. <sup>f-f</sup>n. t. h., A. For luini, B reads lanuap<sup>1</sup>u. <sup>6-6</sup>74 a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h-h</sup>Placed overhead; portion being cut away in trimming the edge, (A) MS.

have had any connexion with the Sinnachs, or Foxes, chiefs of Teflia, in Westmeath" (O'D. iii. 611).

[1358] <sup>1</sup>1355=1358 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>Bishop *Ua Dubda*.—William of Killala. By a rare exception, the patronymic is given in the Bull of his appointment. After the death of O'Lahiff ([1343], *supra*), one

portion of the Chapter chose James Birmingham, canon and priest; the other, William O'Dowda, canon and acolyte. The former assented to his election; the latter, holding himself indifferent and reasonably anticipating, what the event verified, that James would get himself consecrated by Malachy (Mac



Kalends of Jan. on [2nd] feria, [18th] of the moon, A.D. [1358] 1355<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Domnall Ua hEghra, king of Luighni, died about Easter.—Magnus Mag Uidbir (namely, son of Aedh the Red) was killed (on the 12th of the Kalends of May [April 20]) by the Clann-Cathmhail.—Concobur Ua hAinlidhe, chief of Cenel-Dobtha died.—Great defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Neill on the Oirgialla and on the Fir-Manach. Aedh Mac Caba was killed therein, and the son of the bishop Ua Dubda<sup>2</sup> and many other persons [were slain therein].—Great defeat was inflicted by Ua Mordha on the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and twelve score were slain of them.—A great shower came in that Summer in Cairbre and not less<sup>3</sup> than a very ripe [full-grown] apple was every stone of them.—Brian Mac Cathmail,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Oirgialla, rested in Christ.—Jenkin Mac Uidhilin, one fit to be Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, died.—The son of Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] died.—Toirdelbach, son of Aedh Ua Neill of the Wood, was slain on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28].

(A great<sup>1</sup> foray-hosting was made by Ua Neill (namely, (1355) by Aodh Mor, son of Toirdelbach) into Tir-Conaill, whereby were reckoned [to be driven off] seventeen herds of cattle chattel, besides sheep and goats and swine and three score choice steeds of their steeds. And their hostages [came] in the rear of the preys, A.D. 1355).

Hugh), the metropolitan of Tuam, referred the matter to the Curia.

During the proceedings that ensued, bishop Birmingham died in attendance, and O'Dowda, himself likewise present and promoted to the diaconate in the interim, was appointed to the see by Clement VI., June 26, 1346. (Theiner, p. 285.) He died in 1350 (*A. L. C.*)

<sup>3</sup> Not less, etc.—“Every stone thereof was not less than a crabb,” Mageoghegan (1358).

<sup>4</sup> Mac Cathmail.—He succeeded Mac Casey as bishop of Clogher, [1356] note 6, *supra*.

(1355) <sup>1</sup> A great, etc.—Not given in the *A. L. C.*, Mageoghegan, or the *Four Masters*.

A 74a

[Cal. 1an. [111.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [xx. ix.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> [ix.<sup>c</sup>]. Cormac Mac Cárthaigh, ru Dap-Muman, o'ec<sup>d</sup>.--Domnaill, mac Taidg [U]i Maéghaína, morpuur ept.—Acé, mac Concobuir Mic Acéaga[1]n, aobur ruad<sup>1</sup>  
 7 re breiteinnur, o'ec.—Maíom mor (Maíom<sup>e</sup> Acá-  
 reanaigh<sup>e</sup>) do éabairt do Chaéal óg, mac Caéal [U]i  
 Concobair, ra Acé-reanaigh ar Conallcáib (íoon<sup>f</sup>, ar Shean,  
 mac Concobair hUí Domnaill 7<sup>f</sup>) Sean hUa<sup>2</sup> Dochar-  
 taigh, tairé Acroa-Míobair 7 Eoígan Connaétaí 7 Toirp-  
 delbaí Mac Suíthe do gabail le mac [U]i Con[c]obuir.  
 Maéa Maí Samraída[1]n, aobur tairígh Tellá-Eaíac,  
 do lot in la rin 7 a éig<sup>g</sup> a tigh fein. Rígh Tíre-Conaill  
 do gabail do mac [U]i Concobuir.—Donncaí Maí Uíóir  
 do marbaí le mac Duinn<sup>3</sup> (íoon<sup>e</sup>, Acrogaí óg<sup>e</sup>), mic Flaí-  
 beptaigh Meí Uíóir (7<sup>h</sup> la hAíre, mac Flaíbeptaigh<sup>h</sup>).—  
 Maígnur<sup>1</sup> Meblaí hUa Domnaill do gabail Tíre-Conaill  
 in<sup>4</sup> bliáim rin 7 san saim ruí sair<sup>1</sup>.—Caéal<sup>k</sup> boobur,  
 mac Caéal [U]i Ruairc, do marbaí ar a caíad cetna.  
 Ocuí [e fein 7] Maí-Secláinn hUa<sup>2</sup> Saírmleígaí<sup>5</sup> [do]  
 comúitím re ceile.—Muirceptaí, mac Tomair [U]i  
 Phloinn, aobur ruí hUa<sup>2</sup>-Tuircu, do marbaí a fell  
 o'Acé, mac Úrúinn, mic Acéa buíde [U]i Neill.—Mur-  
 cáí óg Mac Maéghamna, aobur ruí Corco-Úaircinn, do  
 marbaí le Síle-mb[r]íann.—Úrúinn Mac Donncaí,  
 aobur ruí hUa<sup>2</sup>-nOilella, | do marbaí do Mac Senca  
 o'oiréct [U]i Saíra<sup>1</sup>.—Haenru,<sup>m</sup> mac Uillíug, mic  
 Rícaíro, o'eg.<sup>m</sup>

B 71a

A.D. 1356. <sup>1</sup>-g, A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>n-Duinn, A. <sup>4</sup>an, B. <sup>5</sup>-leógaí (meta-thesis of g and ó), B. <sup>a</sup>.m., A, B. <sup>b</sup>xiii., A, B. <sup>c</sup>1359, B. <sup>d</sup>After this word, Acé (the first word of the third entry) was placed, but deleted afterwards, B. <sup>e</sup>l. m. t. h., A, B. Some of the letters are cut away in B. <sup>f</sup>itl, t. h., A. In B, the text is: ra Acé-reanaigh, íoon, ar Shean, mac Concobuir hUí Domnaill 7 ar Conallcáib. Sean, .. Close to *Ath-seanaigh*, that is, on John, son of Concobur Ua Domnaill and on the Conailli. John, etc. <sup>g</sup>itl, t. h., A; in text, after Meí Uíóir, B. <sup>h</sup>itl, t. h., A; text, B. <sup>i</sup>l. m., t. h., A; text, B. <sup>j</sup>om., B. <sup>k</sup>The order in B is: Caéal-Donncaí-Maígnur. <sup>l</sup>íoon, in bliáim rin—namely, this year—added, B. <sup>m</sup>om., B.

Kalends of Jan. on [3rd] feria, [29th] of the moon, A.D. [1359] 1356[-9]. Cormac Mag Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died.—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Mathgamna, died.—Aedh son of Concobur Mac Aedhaga[i]n, who was<sup>2</sup> to be chief professor of jurisprudence, died. A great defeat (the defeat of Ath-seanaigh) was inflicted by Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobhuir, near Ath-senaigh on the Conailli: (namely, on John, son of Concobar Ua Domnaill and) John Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair and Eogan<sup>3</sup> the Connacian and Toirdelbach Mac Suibhne were taken prisoners by the son of Ua Concobuir. Matthew Mag Samradha[i]n, who was to be chief of Tellach-Eachach, was [mortally] injured that day and died at his own house. The kingship<sup>4</sup> of Tir-Connaill was taken by the son of Ua Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mag Uidhir was killed by the son of Donn (namely, Ardgal junior), son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir (and by Art, son of Flaithbertach).—Maghnus Ua Domnaill the Guileful took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year, but without (the title of king [being bestowed] upon him, *very pronounced*—Cathal the Deaf, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, was slain in the same war. And<sup>5</sup> he and Mail-Shechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh fell by one another.—Muircertach, son of Thomas Ua Floinn, who was to be king of Ui-Tuirtri, was slain in treachery by Aedh, son of Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny.—Murchadh Mac Mathgamna junior, who was to be king of Corco-Baiscinn, was killed by the Sil-Briain.—Brian Mac Donnchaidh, who was to be king of Ui-Oillella, was killed by Mac Sencha of the sept<sup>6</sup> of O'Gadhra.—Henry, son of Ulick, son of Richard [de Burgh], died.

[1359] <sup>1</sup> 1356=1359 of the *A.L.C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Who was, etc.*—Literally, *material of a chief professor*. For the *suadh*, see O'Curry, *Man. and Cuet.* iii. 510.

<sup>3</sup> *Eogan*.—Mac Sweeney. He was called the Connacian from having been fostered in Connaught.

<sup>4</sup> *The kingship—Ua Concobuir.*—

"The Four Masters, who had the Annals of Ulster before them, have suppressed this passage, thinking that it would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!" (O'D. iii. 616).

<sup>5</sup> *And*.—Supply: his death took place thus:

<sup>6</sup> *Sept.* — *Oirecht*: whence the



[bry.] Cal. Ian. [un.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [x.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup>ccc.<sup>o</sup>l.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup>[-lx.<sup>o</sup>] Maelpuanai<sup>1</sup>, mac Gille muinelai<sup>2</sup>h [U]i baidill, d'éc.—Sap Roibeit Sabair d'ég.—Amhlaim,<sup>4</sup> mac Seppai<sup>3</sup> Mes Ra<sup>3</sup>gnail, do marba<sup>d</sup>.—Loipe<sup>2</sup> mopa irin<sup>3</sup> aimpir cetna, idon, baile Rora-Comain 7 Daim-inir 7 Slige<sup>2</sup> 7 Mainir<sup>2</sup>ir Lepa-gabail 7 P<sup>2</sup>ignac 7 Druim-liar.—Seaan, mac Gilla-Chri<sup>2</sup>t [U]i Ruairc, do marba<sup>d</sup> la hAc<sup>2</sup> Mac Dor<sup>2</sup>cair<sup>2</sup>.—Diarmait O hAin-líe, d'éc.—Dri<sup>2</sup>nai<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup> Alpa-Mac<sup>2</sup>a, per-inat<sup>d</sup> patr<sup>2</sup>ai<sup>2</sup>s<sup>d</sup>, quieuit in [Chri<sup>2</sup>sto].—Per<sup>2</sup>gal,<sup>d</sup> mac Seppai<sup>3</sup> Mes Ra<sup>3</sup>gnail; Ca<sup>2</sup>al, mac in ca<sup>2</sup>í, do marba<sup>d</sup>.—Seaan, mac Simug Mic Uí<sup>2</sup>ólin, do marba<sup>d</sup>.—Naemug hUa<sup>5</sup> Duib-genna[í]n d'ég.—Diarmait,<sup>d</sup> mac Donn<sup>2</sup>ca<sup>2</sup>da riabai<sup>2</sup>s<sup>d</sup> Mic Diarmata, do marba<sup>d</sup> le Ca<sup>2</sup>al og, mac Ca<sup>2</sup>ail [U]i Concobuir<sup>d</sup>.—Ingen Toirp<sup>2</sup>delbai<sup>2</sup>s<sup>d</sup> [U]i Concobuir, ben Per<sup>2</sup>gal [U]i Ra<sup>3</sup>gillai<sup>2</sup>s<sup>d</sup>, do marba<sup>d</sup> d'ergur.—Mac rí<sup>2</sup>s<sup>d</sup> Saxon do t<sup>2</sup>ec<sup>2</sup>t i<sup>6</sup> n-Erinn.—Gilla-na-naem O Connma<sup>2</sup>í, ollam Tuat-Muman, idon<sup>2</sup>, re timpanac<sup>2</sup>t,<sup>c</sup> d'ég.—Ma<sup>2</sup>sgamain Gallta Mas Uí<sup>2</sup>óir, idon,<sup>d</sup> mac...<sup>d</sup> mortu<sup>2</sup>ur ert reptimo<sup>d</sup> Calen<sup>2</sup>var App<sup>2</sup>lir<sup>d</sup>.

A 74b Cal. Ian. [un.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [xxi.<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup>ccc.<sup>o</sup>l.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup>[-lx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] Deimí<sup>2</sup>ec<sup>2</sup>t O Mo<sup>2</sup>ca[í]n, oir<sup>2</sup>cinne<sup>2</sup> Cille-

A.D. 1357. <sup>1</sup> Maol-ó, B. <sup>2</sup>-rce, A. <sup>3</sup>-ran, B. <sup>4</sup>-mpat, B. <sup>5</sup>O; A. <sup>6</sup>α, A.—<sup>a</sup>.un., A, B. <sup>b</sup>.xun., A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1360, B. <sup>d</sup>-d om., B. <sup>e</sup>-l m., t. h., A; text, with idon—namely—om., B. <sup>f</sup> A blank=space for 14 letters left by scribe, A; no lacuna in B.

A.D. 1358. <sup>a</sup>.un., A, B. <sup>b</sup>.u., A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1361. B. <sup>d</sup> The order of this and the following entry is reversed in B.

Hiberno-Latin, *de Iraghto suo* (of their sept), in the Patent Roll of 32 Ed. III. (Grace, p. 148, note n.)

[1360]<sup>1</sup> 1357 = 1360 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Savage*.—Grace gives his obit and eulogium at 1360. He was buried in the Dominican House of Coleraine. The textual A.D. is thus three years in advance.

<sup>3</sup> *Slain*.—O'Donovan, by an oversight, has "died" (iii. 617).

<sup>4</sup> *Happened*.—Accidentally.

<sup>5</sup> *Primate*.—Richard Fitz Ralph. On the death of David Mageraghty in [1346], *supra*, being then dean of Lichfield, he was unanimously nominated by the Chapter of Armagh and appointed by Clement VI., July 31, 1346. (Theiner, p. 286). He died in the Curia (at Avignon), Dec. 16, 1360. For a summary of his energetic life and



Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria [10th] of the moon, A.D. [1360 Bis.] 1357<sup>1</sup>[-60]. Maelruanaigh, son of the [Wry-]necked Gillie Ua Baighill, died.—Sir Robert Savage<sup>2</sup> died.—Amlaim, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill, was slain.<sup>3</sup>—Great burnings [happened<sup>4</sup>] at the same time, namely, [those of] the town of Ros-Comain and Daim-inis and Sligech and the Monastery of Lis-gabail and Fighnach and Druim-lias.—John, son of Gilla-Crist Ua Ruaire, was slain by Aedh Mac Dorchaidh.—Diarmait O'hAinlidhe died.—The Primate<sup>5</sup> of Ard-Macha, vicar of [St.] Patrick, rested in Christ.—Ferghal<sup>6</sup> son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill; Cathal, son of the Blind [Mag Raghnaill], were slain.—John, son of Simug Mac Uidhilin, was killed.—Naemug Ua Duibgenne[i]n died.—Diarmait, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Grey, was killed by Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—The daughter of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, wife of Ferghal Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by a fall.—The son<sup>7</sup> of the king of the Saxons came into Ireland.—Gilla-na-naem O'Conmaidh, cllam of Thomond, namely, in timpan<sup>8</sup>-playing, died.—Mathgamain Mag Uidhir the Foreigner, namely, son . . . , died on the 7th of the Kalends of April [March 26].

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. [1361] 1358<sup>1</sup>[-61]. Benedict O'Mocha[i]n, herenagh of Cell-

memorable controversy with the Mendicant Orders, see Bellesheim: *Geschichte der Kathol. Kirche in Irland*, I. 520 sq.

<sup>6</sup> *Ferghal*.—The *A. L. C.* state he died a natural death. This, in all probability, is correct. Had he been slain, his name would have been included with that of his brother in the third obit of this year.

<sup>7</sup> *Son*.—Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. According to Grace, he landed, Sept. 15, 1361, with his wife, Elizabeth (only child of William de Burgh, who was slain [1333], *supra*).

<sup>8</sup> *Timpan*.—See 1177, note 7, *supra*.

[1361] <sup>1</sup> 1358 = 1361 of the *A. L. C.*

A 74b

Ἀῆραῖτ, in Chpυρτο quieuit.—Ἀρτ Mac Mupḗaḗa, pī  
 Laiḡen | 7 Domnall puabaḗ, aḗbur puḡ Laiḡen, a n-  
 gabail a pell do mac puḡ Saxon 'n-a ḗḡ pēn 7 a' tēpōail  
 aḡe<sup>f</sup>.—Cormac ballaḗ hUa<sup>1</sup> Mail[-sh]eḗlann, pī Mīḗe,  
 ḡ'ēs.—Donnḗaḗ hUa<sup>1</sup> loḗlann, pī Corcumpuaḗ<sup>2</sup>, ḡ'ēs.—  
 Nicol<sup>3</sup> O pīnaḗta ḡ'ēc.—Tomaltaḗ Mac Heill do  
 marbaḗ<sup>4</sup>.—Sap Remunn a ḡūpc ḡ'ēs.—Dubḡs, ingen  
 Ἀḗa Meḡ Uīḡir, ben Con-Chonnaḗt, mic pīlib Meḡ  
 Mhaḗḡamna, ḡ'ēs in<sup>5</sup> bliḗḡain pī<sup>6</sup>.—Cluīḗ in puḡ do  
 beīḗ co tūḡ ipn<sup>h</sup> bliḗḡain pīn<sup>h</sup> i<sup>3</sup> n-Ḓpunn. Rīpōepo  
 Saḗair ḡ'ec ḡé.—Caḗal 7 Muīpcepḗaḗ, ḡa mac Ἀḗa,  
 mic Eogain, ḡ'ēc.—Remunn, mac ḡupcaīḗ in Muīne,  
 ḡ'ēc.—Uatēp Sḡonḡoun ḡ'ēs.—ḡillibepḗ,<sup>7</sup> mac Mailīp,  
 ḡ'ēs.<sup>8</sup>—Tomar Maḡ Tīḡepna[ī]n, tairḗḗ Tellaiḡ-Dun-  
 ḗaḗa, ḡ'ēs.—Tuatal hUa<sup>3</sup> Maille ḡ'ēs.

(Oenguy<sup>1</sup> hUa Cairppī mōpḡuy epḗ Nonīp Marḗen.<sup>1</sup>)

[Cat. 1an. [u]i. p., l. [u.], Anno Domini m.° ccc.° l.°  
 ix.°<sup>b</sup> [-lx.° u.°] Eogan pīnn hUa<sup>1</sup> Conḡobuir, mac puḡ  
 Connaḗt [ḡ'heḡ].—Tomaltaḗ hUa<sup>1</sup> ḡīpn ḡ'ec.—Eogan  
 hUa<sup>1</sup> Maille 7 ḡīarḡait, a mac, ḡ'ec.—Maelpuanaḡ  
 O Dubḡa ḡ'ēs.—Ingen hUī Maille, ben Domnall [u]i  
 Dubḡa [ḡ'ec].—Domnall, mac Ruaiḡpī [u]i Chellaiḡ,

A.D. 1358. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup>—aḡ, A. <sup>3</sup>a, B. ° om. A. <sup>4</sup>a n-ēs ipn laim  
 pīn—they died (lit.: their death [took place]) in that captivity, B. <sup>5</sup>s om.,  
 B. <sup>h</sup> Placed after n-Ḓpunn (with pī—this, for pīn—that), B. <sup>1</sup>n. t. h.,  
 A; om., B.

A.D. 1359. <sup>1</sup> O, A. °. u., A, B. <sup>h</sup> 1362, B.

<sup>2</sup> *Cell-Athracht*[a]. — *Church of*  
 [St.] *Athracht*: founded by St.  
 Patrick for the patron saint (*Tripa-*  
*tite Life*, Part II.), who received the  
 veil from his hand (*ib.* and the Book  
 of Armagh, fol. 13a). It is now  
 called Killaraght, “a parish in the  
 bar. of Coolavin, in the south of  
 co. Sligo, where the memory of this

virgin is still held in great vener-  
 ation” (O'D. iii. 619).

<sup>3</sup> *Domnall*. — Mac Murchadha  
 (Mac Murrough). “Being sinis-  
 terly taken by the king of Eng-  
 land's son in his house, died  
 prisoners with him,” Mageoghegan  
 (1361).

<sup>4</sup> *King's Game*.—An epidemic, the

Athracht[a]<sup>2</sup>, rested in Christ.—Art Mac Murchadha, [1361]  
king of Leinster and Domnall<sup>3</sup> the Swarthy, who was to  
be king of Leinster, were captured in treachery by the  
son of the king of the Saxons in his own house, and they  
perished with him.—Cormac Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn the  
Freckled, king of Meath, died.—Donnchadh Ua Lochlainn,  
king of Corcumruadh, died.—Nicholas O'Finachta died.—  
Tomaltach Mac Neill was killed.—Sir Redmond de Burgh  
died.—Dubog, daughter of Aedh Mag Uidhir, wife of  
Cu-Connacht, son of Philip Mag Mathgamna, died this  
year.—The King's Game<sup>4</sup> was rife<sup>5</sup> in this year in  
Ireland. Richard Savage died thereof.—Cathal and Muir-  
certach, two sons of Aedh, son of Eogan,<sup>6</sup> died.—Redmond,  
son of de Burgh of the Muine, died.—Walter Stanton  
died.—Gilbert, son of Meyler,<sup>7</sup> died.—Thomas Mag Tiger-  
na[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died.—Tuathal Ua  
Maille died.

(Oengus<sup>1</sup> Ua Cairpri died on the Nones [7th] of March.) [1358]

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [2nd] of the moon, A.D. [1362]  
1359<sup>1</sup>[-62]. Eogan Ua Conchobuir the Fair, son of the  
king of Connacht, died.—Tomaltach Ua Birn died.—  
Eogan Ua Maille and his son died.—Maelruanaigh  
O'Dubda died.<sup>2</sup>—The daughter of Ua Maille, wife of  
Domnall Ua Dubhda, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri

nature of which is unknown. The  
native name apparently arose from  
the common belief that, like the  
king's evil, the disease was curable  
by royal touch.

<sup>5</sup> *Rife*.—Literally, *thickly*.

<sup>6</sup> *Eogan*.—O'Conor.

<sup>7</sup> *Meyler*.—Probably, as the editor  
of the *A. L. C.* suggests (ii. 22),  
Meyler Mac Goisdelbh, or Mac

Costelloe, in which family Gilbert  
and Meyler were names frequently  
employed.

(1358) <sup>1</sup> *Oengus, etc.*—This obit I  
have not found elsewhere.

[1362] <sup>1</sup> 1359=1362 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Died*.—His wife, the daughter  
of Mac Donough, died this year  
likewise, *A. L. C.*





Ua Cellaigh, died.—Niall Mag Samradha[i]n, chief of [1362] Tellach-Eathach, died.—Aengus Mac-in-oglaich,<sup>3</sup> here-nagh of Cell-oiridh, rested in Christ.—Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, died<sup>4</sup> the third day after November-Day.—Murchadh Mac Taidhg, the monk, rested in Christ.—The Vicar of Imaidh,<sup>5</sup> namely, O'Ferghusa, died.—Diarmait, son of John,<sup>6</sup> chief of the Muinte-r-hAnghaile, died.—Cormac Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gillga[i]n, died.—Tadhg, son of Concobur<sup>7</sup> Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Cuilen.—Philip, son of Ralph Mor Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirgialla, died.

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [13th] of the moon, [1363] A.D. 1360<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Muircertach the Red, son of Domnall<sup>2</sup> of Irras, was slain by the son of Maghnus.<sup>2</sup>—Maghnus Ua Domnaill of [Tir-]Eoga[i]n<sup>3</sup> died.—Aedh Mag Uidhir (the Red), king of Fir-Manach, died this year.—Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Domnaill, one who was to be king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by Maghnus, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Tadhg Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinter-Cinaetha, was injured and taken prisoner by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, and he died in that custody.—Catherine, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Cathal Mac Donnchaidh was slain by the people of Magh-Luirg.—Great wind in that year that broke houses and churches [and] sank<sup>4</sup> many craft and barks.

<sup>5</sup> *Imaidh*.—The island of Omeý off Connemara. See O'Donovan's note (iii. 622).

<sup>6</sup> *John*.—O'Farrell.

<sup>7</sup> *Concobur*.—Conor, son of Tur-lough, king of Thomond, who died [1306], *supra*.

[1363]<sup>1</sup> 1360=1363 of the *A.L.C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall, Maghnus* —O'Conor.

<sup>3</sup> [*Tir-]Eoga[i]n*.—An adjective in the original. O'Donnell was so called from having been fostered in Tyrone.

<sup>4</sup> *Sank*.—Literally, *drowned*.

[bif.] Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup>] p., L. [xx.iii.<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° i.° [-111.°] Diarmait hUa<sup>1</sup> Driain, ru Tuath-Muman, d'ec.—Mael[-sh]eclainn hUa<sup>1</sup> Pergusail, cairc<sup>2</sup> Muinn-tipe-hAngaile, d'ec.—Domnall, mac Ruaidri [U]i Chellaig, adbur ru<sup>3</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup>-Maine, d'ec.—Ingion Daiter a Dura, ben Aeda, mic Ferðlimið, d'ec.—Derbaile, ingen in erpoic [U]i Domnall, ben Mes Uidri (idon<sup>d</sup>, Aeda ruaid<sup>2</sup> Mes Uidri<sup>d</sup>), d'eg.—Aed hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill, in t-aen ru ir ferp<sup>2</sup> tainic<sup>2</sup> do Le<sup>2</sup> Cuinn irin aimir n-deigenaig<sup>2</sup> i n-airdri<sup>2</sup> Coicid<sup>2</sup> Ulað, d'ec<sup>2</sup> in° bliadain [ri]°.—Domnall Mac Uidri, tigherna Clainn-Pergusail, mortu<sup>2</sup> erc.—Gilla-na-naem O Duibh-aboipenn, ollam breite-man Corpumpuad<sup>2</sup> [U]i Lochlainn, d'ec<sup>2</sup>.—Dran hUa<sup>1</sup> Driain, raí timpanaig<sup>3</sup>, d'eg.—Diarmait hUa<sup>1</sup> Sgingin, rgeilaig<sup>2</sup> maic<sup>2</sup> 7 pencaid<sup>2</sup>, d'eg<sup>2</sup>.—Aifric, ingen Driain [U]i Raigillaig, ben Driain Mes Tighernain, d'eg<sup>2</sup> rec<sup>2</sup>-muin<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> Cairc. Ocur nírf<sup>2</sup>oindeð ar a maic<sup>2</sup>[i]ur co hamr<sup>2</sup> a hoib<sup>2</sup>eda<sup>2</sup>.

Cal. 1an. [111.<sup>a</sup>] p., L. [u.<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° 11.° [-u.°] Ruaidri, mac Domnall [U]i Neill do marbað do Mael[-sh]eclainn, mac i[n]<sup>1</sup> Driar, d'aen urc<sup>2</sup>ur roig<sup>2</sup>oi.—Tomaltac<sup>2</sup>, mac Mupcað<sup>2</sup> [U]i Phergaile, d'eg.—Cogað mór irin bliadain ri<sup>3</sup> eter Clainn-Goirdeib 7 Luignig<sup>2</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> innraig<sup>2</sup> do ðenañ do Clainn-Goirdeib ar

A.D. 1361. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>—15, B. <sup>3</sup>tem—, A. <sup>a</sup>111, A, B. <sup>b</sup>111, A, B. This epact is not found in the Decemnovennal cycle. ° 1364, B. <sup>d-d</sup>itl, t. h., B; om., A. °° om., A. <sup>1</sup>mortu<sup>2</sup>ur erc, B. °° om., B.

A.D. 1362. <sup>1</sup>a[n], B. <sup>2</sup>caid<sup>2</sup>, A. <sup>3</sup>om., B. °u., A, B. <sup>b</sup>111. (obtained by adding 11 to the previous textual epact and not found in the Cycle of Nineteen), A, B. °1365, B. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B.

[1364] <sup>1</sup>1361=1364 of the A. L.

C.

<sup>2</sup>Diarmait.—Son of Turlough,

who died in [1306], *supra*. He succeeded Brian (sl. [1360] *supra*) in the kingship of Thomond.

Kalends of Jan. on [2nd] feria, [24th] of the moon, [1364 Bis.] A.D. 1361<sup>1</sup>[-4.] Diarmait <sup>2</sup>Ua Briain, king of Thomond, died.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Ferghail, chief of MuinterbAngaile, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cellaigh, one who was to be king of Ui-Maine, died.—The daughter of Walter de Burgh, wife of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh,<sup>3</sup> died.—Derbail, daughter of the bishop Ua Domnaill,<sup>4</sup> wife of Mag Uidhir (namely, of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red), died.—Aedh Ua Neill, the best king of the Half of Conn that came in the late time into the kingship of the Fifth of Ulster, died this year.—Domnall Mag Uidhir, lord of Clann-Fergaile, died.—Gilla-na-naem O'Duibhdaboirenn, chief judge of Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn,<sup>5</sup> died.—Bran Ua Brain, an eminent timpanist, died.—Diarmait Ua Sgingin, a good historian and antiquary, died.—Aifric, daughter of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Brian Mag Tigernain, died a week before Easter.<sup>6</sup> And there was no stint to her goodness up to the time of her decease. ?

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, [5th] of the moon, [1365] A.D. 1362<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of the Dwarf,<sup>2</sup> X ? with one shot of an arrow.—Tomaltach, son of Murchadh Ua Ferghail, died.—Great war in this year between the Clann-Goisdelb and the Luighni and an attack was made

<sup>3</sup> Feidhlimidh.—O'Conor.

<sup>4</sup> Bishop Ua Domnaill.—Thomas of Raphoe, who died in [1337], *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn.—The barony of Burren, so called to distinguish it from the Coreumruadh of O'Conor, bar. of Coreumroe, co. Clare. (See *Book of Rights*, p. 65, note z.) The brehon of the latter was O'Daly.

<sup>6</sup> Week before Easter.—Sunday, March 17, Easter (XVI. F) falling on March 24.

[1365] <sup>1</sup> 1362 = 1365 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Son of the Dwarf.—According to the A. L. C., he belonged to the family of Mac Cathmail (Mac Cawell, chiefs of Cenel-Feradaigh, bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone).



Λυγνεκαί<sup>d</sup>. Ερβαί<sup>o</sup> ανβοίλ 7<sup>d</sup> οἷ<sup>o</sup> δεξοαί<sup>ne</sup> το  
 εἰ<sup>ba</sup>ι<sup>re</sup> ap Λυγνεκαί<sup>o</sup> το<sup>n</sup> τοί<sup>re</sup> ριν<sup>o</sup>: ι<sup>o</sup>ον<sup>i</sup>, ρεί<sup>re</sup>ρ  
 mac ρι<sup>g</sup> το μαί<sup>i</sup>β Μυι<sup>nn</sup>τι<sup>ri</sup>-hε<sup>g</sup>ρα το μα<sup>re</sup>βα<sup>o</sup> ρα  
 Κο<sup>rm</sup>α<sup>c</sup> hυ<sup>a</sup> n-θα<sup>g</sup>ρα.—Α<sup>o</sup>am<sup>s</sup> hυ<sup>a</sup> ρι<sup>a</sup>λα[ι]n μο<sup>re</sup>τυ<sup>ur</sup>  
 ε<sup>re</sup>τ<sup>s</sup>.—Ι<sup>no</sup>ροι<sup>g</sup>ι<sup>o</sup><sup>d</sup> το θεν<sup>um</sup> ο<sup>o</sup>Αε<sup>o</sup> Mac Δια<sup>rm</sup>α<sup>ta</sup> ap  
 Μυι<sup>nn</sup>τι<sup>ri</sup>-Εο<sup>lu</sup>[ι]ρ. Cι<sup>nta</sup> μο<sup>ra</sup> 7 cpe<sup>ca</sup> αι<sup>o</sup>bblι το  
θεν<sup>am</sup> ap Εο<sup>lu</sup>ρα<sup>ca</sup>ι<sup>o</sup> το<sup>n</sup> ο<sup>ul</sup> ριν: no<sup>cu</sup>ρ cpe<sup>ca</sup> zan  
cαι<sup>re</sup>καί<sup>o</sup> na cpe<sup>ca</sup> ριν; uαι<sup>ri</sup> το μα<sup>re</sup>βα<sup>o</sup> e<sup>ca</sup> uαι<sup>ri</sup>ι  
 A 74d αν<sup>bo</sup>ι<sup>le</sup> u<sup>mpo</sup>ρα<sup>n</sup>, ρα<sup>n</sup> aen<sup>fer</sup> | τι<sup>g</sup>i n-αι<sup>o</sup>ε<sup>o</sup> coί<sup>re</sup>cι<sup>nn</sup>  
 ι<sup>ri</sup> ρε<sup>ri</sup>ρ το bi ι Cον<sup>na</sup>καί<sup>o</sup>ι<sup>o</sup> 'n-a αι<sup>ri</sup>ρ, ι<sup>o</sup>ον, ρα Κο<sup>rm</sup>α<sup>c</sup>,  
 mac Δια<sup>rm</sup>α<sup>ta</sup> ρυ<sup>ai</sup>ο<sup>o</sup> 7 ρα <sup>o</sup>a mac Το<sup>ma</sup>λ<sup>ta</sup>ι<sup>g</sup> [υ]ι  
 Δι<sup>ri</sup>ρ. Δια<sup>rm</sup>α<sup>re</sup> Mac Δια<sup>rm</sup>α<sup>ta</sup> 7 Μα<sup>el</sup>ρ<sup>ua</sup>ναί<sup>g</sup>, mac  
 Το<sup>nn</sup>καί<sup>o</sup> ρι<sup>a</sup>βαί<sup>g</sup>, το ζα<sup>ba</sup>ι<sup>l</sup> ap α cpe<sup>i</sup>o cet<sup>na</sup>.—Ρε<sup>i</sup>ο-  
 λι<sup>mi</sup>ο<sup>o</sup> ι<sup>n</sup> ε<sup>i</sup>νι<sup>g</sup> hυ<sup>a</sup> Cον<sup>co</sup>buι<sup>ri</sup>, ρι Cον<sup>co</sup>ρ<sup>u</sup>μα<sup>o</sup>, ι<sup>o</sup>ον<sup>d</sup>,  
 mac Το<sup>om</sup>ναί<sup>ll</sup>[υ]ι Cον<sup>co</sup>buι<sup>ri</sup>, ρα zan αι<sup>o</sup>ε<sup>o</sup>ι n-ε<sup>i</sup>νι<sup>g</sup>, ο<sup>o</sup>ε<sup>c</sup>  
 ι<sup>n</sup> bλι<sup>a</sup>ο<sup>ai</sup>ν ρι<sup>n</sup>.—Δι<sup>ri</sup>αν, mac Μα<sup>ta</sup> Με<sup>g</sup> Τι<sup>ge</sup>ρ<sup>na</sup>[ι]n,  
 mac ται<sup>ri</sup>g ρα<sup>n</sup> μό α<sup>g</sup> 7 οι<sup>ri</sup>ρ<sup>o</sup>ρ<sup>u</sup>ρ<sup>u</sup>ρ<sup>u</sup>, ρε<sup>i</sup>ε<sup>m</sup> coί<sup>re</sup>cι<sup>nn</sup>  
 ι<sup>m</sup> bi<sup>a</sup>ο<sup>o</sup> 7 ι<sup>m</sup> ε<sup>all</sup>α<sup>ca</sup>, ο<sup>o</sup>ε<sup>g</sup> ι<sup>m</sup> ρε<sup>i</sup>l San<sup>g</sup> Σε<sup>a</sup>[ι]n ι<sup>n</sup>  
 bλι<sup>a</sup>ο<sup>ai</sup>ν ρι<sup>n</sup>, a<sup>ma</sup>ι<sup>l</sup> α<sup>o</sup>βε<sup>re</sup>τ<sup>s</sup>.<sup>5</sup>

Rann<sup>i</sup>: Δι<sup>ri</sup>αν Μα<sup>g</sup> Τι<sup>ge</sup>ρ<sup>na</sup>[ι]n na τ<sup>re</sup>ρ,

Re [α] ε<sup>i</sup>νε<sup>o</sup> nί<sup>ri</sup> coί<sup>re</sup> coί<sup>re</sup>ρ:

Relean zan ρι<sup>o</sup> an ρε<sup>i</sup>le, hzh.

Out neam c<sup>ri</sup> α <sup>ca</sup>τ<sup>re</sup>ι<sup>me</sup>.

Δι<sup>ri</sup>αν, mac Αε<sup>o</sup>a Με<sup>g</sup> Μα<sup>ta</sup>g<sup>ma</sup>na, το ζα<sup>ba</sup>ι<sup>l</sup> ρι<sup>g</sup>i  
 B 72b n-Οι<sup>ri</sup>g<sup>i</sup>all | 7 clea<sup>n</sup>ι<sup>nn</sup>ρ 7 ca<sup>ra</sup>ο<sup>ra</sup>g ο<sup>o</sup>ρ<sup>ar</sup> ο<sup>o</sup> ap  
 Σο<sup>ma</sup>ι<sup>ri</sup>ι<sup>g</sup>, mac Εοι<sup>n</sup> ο<sup>ui</sup>ο<sup>o</sup> Μι<sup>c</sup> Το<sup>om</sup>ναί<sup>ll</sup>, ap Cον<sup>ro</sup>α<sup>bla</sup>

A.D. 1362. <sup>4</sup>O, A. <sup>5</sup>ι<sup>o</sup>b—, B. <sup>66</sup>ι<sup>n</sup> τ<sup>an</sup> ρι<sup>n</sup>—*that time*, B. <sup>1</sup>om.,  
 A. <sup>55</sup>om., A. <sup>h</sup>lan ο<sup>o</sup>α<sup>o</sup> 7 ο<sup>o</sup>ι<sup>ri</sup>ρ<sup>o</sup>ρ<sup>u</sup>ρ<sup>u</sup>ρ<sup>u</sup>—*full of prosperity and of*  
*pre-eminence*, B. <sup>1</sup>verb is placed after Τι<sup>ge</sup>ρ<sup>na</sup>ι<sup>n</sup> in B. <sup>1</sup>om., B.

<sup>2</sup> Cormac.—Heir-presumptive to  
 the lordship of Luighni (Leyney,  
 the territory of the O'Haras, co.  
 Sligo).

<sup>4</sup> Muinter-Eoluis.—Plural adject-

tival from of *Eolus* in the original.

<sup>5</sup> Numbers.—Literally, *deeds*; by  
 metonymy for the slain.

<sup>66</sup> Diarmait, Donnchadh.—Mac  
 Dermot.



by the Clann-Goisdelb on the Luighni. Excessive loss and destruction of good persons was inflicted on the Luighni on that expedition: namely, six sons of kings of the nobles of Muintir-hEghra were slain under Cormac<sup>3</sup> Ua Eaghra.—Adam Ua Fiala[i]n died.—An attack was made by Aedh Mac Diarmata on the Muintir-Eolu[i]s. Great wrongs and excessive preys were made on the [Muintir-] Eoluis<sup>4</sup> on that occasion. [But] they were not forays without retaliations, those forays; for there were slain enormous numbers<sup>5</sup> of nobles about them, under the best man for a general house of guests that was in Connacht in his time, to wit, under Cormac, son of Diarmait<sup>5a</sup> the Red and under the two sons of Tomaltach<sup>6</sup> Ua Birn. Diarmait Mac Diarmata and Maelruanaigh, son of Donnchadh<sup>5a</sup> the Swarthy, were taken prisoners on the same foray.—Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir of the Hospitality, king of Corcumruadh,<sup>7</sup> that is, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, distinguished without ebb of hospitality, died that year.—Brian, son of Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n, the son of a chief of greatest felicity and pre-eminence, general patron respecting food and cattle, died about the feast of Saint James [July 25] that year, as [the poet] said:

Stanza<sup>8</sup>: Brian Mag Tigernain of the contests,

With his hospitality comparison were not just:  
 He practised hospitality without reward,  
 Heaven was the end of his battle-career.

Brian, son of Aedh Mag Mathgamna, took the kingship of Oirghialla and marriage-alliance and friendship were contracted by him with Somairle, son of John Mac

<sup>6</sup> *Tomaltach*. — O'Donovan, by oversight, prints "Cormac" (*F. M.* iii. 629).

<sup>7</sup> *Corcumruadh*. — That is, the moiety co-extensive with the present barony of Corcomroe. Cf. [1364], note 5.

<sup>8</sup> *Stanza*.—The metre is *Debide*.

Coicib̃ ulað, co tue fair ingin [U]i Rairillaið do légan  
7 co tue ran a ingin fein dó. Gerra ar a aile rin co  
tue cuigi<sup>k</sup> i n-a teð fein<sup>k</sup> é d'ol fína. Ocur mur do  
fáil rin<sup>i</sup> an rin d'fagbail, ir e cuireð fair gur'iað  
ðrian fein a da laim fair 7 a gabail co doðrað,  
domiaðæ 7 a ðogbail amað—7 uaðað dia<sup>i</sup> munnur i  
n-a focair—gur'craðleð 7 gur'cengleð a ðora 7 a lama  
d'a ðeile 7 gur'cuireð a<sup>d</sup> loð<sup>d</sup> é. Ocur ni fer a rgeia  
o rin amað. Do l[e]iðeð fo'n tir 7 gað inað a fuit a  
munnter, do marbað 7 do hairgeð iat. Mairis doman  
7 talam 7 uirí i n-ar'polðeð in t-raerclann roðeneoil,  
iðon, aobur rið iñiri-ðall, iðon<sup>7</sup>, mac Eoin duið, mic  
Claxanðair. Amail aobert:

Rann<sup>i</sup>: In loð<sup>m</sup> ra ar'cuireð<sup>m</sup> cenn caic<sup>8</sup>,  
Somairle na rleð rinnaið,  
Eter gna 7 glór ir ðen,  
Ór ir rin fai do polgeð.

Moðor ole gan inneaðuð pe haðfairit in t-ole rin. Fair  
po tinol Domnall, mac Aða hUí Neill 7 Toirprelbað  
hUa<sup>4</sup> Neill 7 tucadair comaða mora 7 braðairi 7 ríðeain  
do clainn Aða buiðe [U]i Neill, iðon, do ðrian, mac  
Enri [U]i Neill, co n-a braðirib̃. Ocur tairic fóir irin  
coimtinol cetna<sup>n</sup> Niall, mac Murðaða, mic Murðaða  
ínoir Mheg Maðgamna, derbraðair maðar Mic Dom-

A.D. 1362. <sup>64</sup> iUoð, B. <sup>7</sup>om., A. <sup>8</sup>-ð, B. <sup>k-k</sup>cuigi fein, dia tið—to  
himself, to his house, B. i d'a (syncope for di a), A. <sup>m-m</sup> loð 'n-a r'  
cuireð—The lake in which was put, B. <sup>n</sup> rin—that, B.

<sup>9</sup> Forced him.—Literally, put upon him.

<sup>10</sup> Brian.—Mageoghegan (1365), by a strange misapprehension, took the perpetrator to be Mac Donnell.

<sup>11</sup> Wound.—Literally, tied.

<sup>12</sup> Bands were despatched.—The

original construction is impersonal: it was let [loose].

<sup>13</sup> Innocent one.—Literally, head [by synecdoche for the person] of an innocent [man]; a periphrasis employed to make the line heptasyllabic.

Domnaill the Black, [namely,] with the Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, so that he forced him<sup>9</sup> to abandon the daughter of Ua Raighillaigh and gave his own daughter to him. Shortly after that, he [Brian]<sup>10</sup> brought him to himself into his own house to drink wine. And when that person expected to obtain the wine, the bidding he got was that Brian himself wound<sup>11</sup> his two hands about him and he was seized rudely, contumeliously and carried out—and the few of his people [that were] in his company—so that his feet and hands were made fast and tied together and he was put into a lake. And tidings of him are not known from that out. Bands were despatched<sup>12</sup> throughout the country and wherever his people were found, they were slain and plundered. Woe the world and land and water wherein was submerged the noble, well-born offspring, to wit, one who was to be king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides], namely, the son of John the Black, son of Alexander. As [the poet] said :

Stanza 8 : This [is] the lake wherein was put an  
innocent one,<sup>13</sup>

Somuirle of the sharp-pointed spears,  
~~Mid merriment~~ and noise and laughter,  
For it is wine 'neath which he was submerged.

Not an evil without retribution [even] for a very short time was that evil. For Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill and Toirdelbach Ua Neill mustered and gave<sup>14</sup> large donatives and brotherhood and peace to the clan of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, namely, to Brian, son of Henry Ua Neill, together with his kinsmen. And there came likewise into that muster Niall, son of Murchadh, son of Murchadh Mor Mag Mathgamna ; brother of the mother

<sup>14</sup> Gave, etc.—In order that the Clannaboy [Clann-Aedha-buiáhe] and their chief, Brian O'Neill

might unite with them in punishing Brian Mac Mahon.



naill 7 leir<sup>9</sup> m<sup>9</sup> Oirgiall eir<sup>9</sup> den.<sup>9</sup> Ocur tan<sup>9</sup> gar<sup>9</sup> our ip<sup>9</sup> ro<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup>be  
 i Coice<sup>9</sup> Ula<sup>9</sup> do Clainn-Domnaill, pa Toir<sup>9</sup> ro<sup>9</sup> elba<sup>9</sup> mo<sup>9</sup>  
 Mac n-Domnaill 7 pa [a] mac pen, pa Alaxan<sup>9</sup> dair 7 pa  
 mac Somairli fein, i<sup>9</sup> don, pa Coin óg 7 tuc<sup>9</sup> dair o<sup>9</sup> inn<sup>9</sup> rai<sup>9</sup> g<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> b<sup>9</sup>  
 Ra<sup>9</sup> a-tula<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> at, i<sup>9</sup> don, long<sup>9</sup> po<sup>9</sup> rt m<sup>9</sup> he<sup>9</sup> Ma<sup>9</sup> t<sup>9</sup> gam<sup>9</sup> na 7  
 pain<sup>9</sup> ic pa<sup>9</sup> ba<sup>9</sup> do pom<sup>9</sup> po 7 do<sup>9</sup> f<sup>9</sup> ag<sup>9</sup> dair in ba<sup>9</sup> li<sup>9</sup> 7 tuc<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup>  
 ma<sup>9</sup> it<sup>9</sup> m im<sup>9</sup> irce<sup>10</sup> op<sup>9</sup> ra<sup>11</sup> 7 ní<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> ha<sup>9</sup> na<sup>9</sup> do o<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> co pa<sup>9</sup> n<sup>9</sup> gar<sup>9</sup> dair |  
 A 75a Lo<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> -Eir<sup>9</sup> ne su<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> to<sup>9</sup> g<sup>9</sup> ba<sup>9</sup> do a cru<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> do 7 a ce<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> a a n-ai<sup>9</sup> n<sup>9</sup> f<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> t<sup>9</sup> a  
 n-ai<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> o<sup>9</sup> le f<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> ra<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> b<sup>9</sup> -Ma<sup>9</sup> na<sup>9</sup> do 7 leir<sup>9</sup> in r<sup>9</sup> lu<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> s<sup>9</sup>, su<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> o<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> b<sup>9</sup> rai<sup>9</sup> g<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> do  
 b<sup>9</sup> ri<sup>9</sup> an Ma<sup>9</sup> s<sup>9</sup> Ma<sup>9</sup> t<sup>9</sup> gam<sup>9</sup> na ar<sup>9</sup> ti<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> ama<sup>9</sup> do a n-u<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> t<sup>9</sup> Mu<sup>9</sup> in<sup>9</sup> n<sup>9</sup>  
 ti<sup>9</sup> ri-Ma<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> l<sup>9</sup> mó<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> da 7 ro g<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> ba<sup>9</sup> do a ben<sup>12</sup> 7 a in<sup>9</sup> gen.—Cu-  
 Con<sup>9</sup> na<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> t<sup>9</sup> h<sup>9</sup> u<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> R<sup>9</sup> ai<sup>9</sup> g<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> l<sup>9</sup> la<sup>9</sup> s<sup>9</sup>, ní b<sup>9</sup> rai<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> ne, do b<sup>9</sup> u<sup>9</sup> l<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> na b<sup>9</sup> rai<sup>9</sup>  
 c<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> b<sup>9</sup> o<sup>9</sup> a b<sup>9</sup> eoi<sup>9</sup> n fein—ní<sup>9</sup> a beo<sup>9</sup> da, b<sup>9</sup> ri<sup>9</sup> g<sup>9</sup> mu<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> d<sup>9</sup>—7 an r<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> g<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> do  
 c<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> ba<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> do r<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> l<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> b<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup>, o<sup>9</sup> a de<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> b<sup>9</sup> rai<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup>.—Eo<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> b<sup>9</sup>, mac Toir<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup>  
 o<sup>9</sup> elba<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> s<sup>9</sup> Me<sup>9</sup> s<sup>9</sup> Ma<sup>9</sup> t<sup>9</sup> gam<sup>9</sup> na, do ma<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> ba<sup>9</sup> do.

(An<sup>9</sup> Pe<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> run O Con<sup>9</sup> gaile, i<sup>9</sup> o e<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> t, p<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> o<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> n, i<sup>9</sup> don, oir<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> i-  
 o<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> n Ro<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> a-o<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> r, mo<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> tu[u] r e<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> t.)

[Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup>] p., [L.<sup>b</sup> x.u.,<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
 lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Cat<sup>9</sup> al, mac Ae<sup>9</sup> da b<sup>9</sup> rai<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> ni<sup>9</sup> g<sup>9</sup>, mic Ca<sup>9</sup> t<sup>9</sup> al  
 ru<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> do 7 Ma<sup>9</sup> s<sup>9</sup> nu<sup>9</sup> r o<sup>9</sup> s, a mac 7<sup>a</sup> Mu<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> ta<sup>9</sup> Mac [C]a<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> l-  
 ri<sup>9</sup> o<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> r 7 Mu<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> g<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> h<sup>9</sup> u<sup>9</sup> a Ma<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> la<sup>9</sup> t<sup>9</sup> u<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> le 7 O<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> ma<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> o Mac  
 Si<sup>9</sup> mo<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> n 7 O<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> ma<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> o Mac Si<sup>9</sup> l<sup>9</sup> la-b<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> rai<sup>9</sup> g<sup>9</sup> 2<sup>a</sup> do ma<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> ba<sup>9</sup> do  
 a<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> p<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> l<sup>9</sup> l<sup>9</sup>, o<sup>9</sup> t<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> ti<sup>9</sup> o<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> o<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> r Ma<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> s<sup>9</sup> p<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> -f<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> -Lu<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> g<sup>9</sup> s<sup>9</sup> le

A.D. 1362. <sup>9</sup> eir<sup>9</sup> in, B. <sup>10</sup> -ce<sup>9</sup> (the adj.), B. <sup>11</sup> op<sup>9</sup> ra A. <sup>12</sup> beam, A.  
<sup>9</sup> do f<sup>9</sup> ag<sup>9</sup> ba<sup>9</sup> do in ba<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> le r<sup>9</sup> o<sup>9</sup> lam—the place was left empty, B. <sup>p<sup>9</sup></sup> ar<sup>9</sup> an ti<sup>9</sup> r  
 —from out the country, B. <sup>q<sup>9</sup></sup> a placed after de<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> b<sup>9</sup> rai<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> r, B. <sup>r<sup>9</sup></sup> n. t. h.,  
 A; om., B.

A.D. 1363. <sup>1</sup> Mu<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> g<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> r, A. <sup>2</sup> -E<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> r<sup>9</sup> a<sup>9</sup> c<sup>9</sup>, A. <sup>a<sup>9</sup></sup> .u.<sup>9</sup>, A, B. <sup>b<sup>9</sup></sup> -b<sup>9</sup> l<sup>9</sup>, A, B.  
<sup>c<sup>9</sup></sup> 1366, B. <sup>d<sup>9</sup></sup> partly itl., partly on c. m., t. h., A; text, B. <sup>eo<sup>9</sup></sup> om., A.  
<sup>e<sup>9</sup></sup> itl., t. h., B; Ma<sup>9</sup> i<sup>9</sup> itl., t. h. (the scribe probably having forgotten to  
 place it on text line), A. <sup>s<sup>9</sup></sup> itl., t. h., A. Placed after f<sup>9</sup> e<sup>9</sup> rai<sup>9</sup> b<sup>9</sup> -Ma<sup>9</sup> na<sup>9</sup> do, B.

<sup>15</sup> *Clann-Domnaill*. — The Mac  
 Donnell of Antrim.

(1362) <sup>1</sup> *The Parson, etc.* — Given  
 at 1365 in the *Four Masters*.

[1366] <sup>1</sup> 1363 = 1366 of the A. L.  
 C.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal*. — O'Conor.



of Mac Domraill and half-king of Oirgialla was this [1365] person. And there came what was in the Fifth of Ulster of the Clann-Domnaill,<sup>15</sup> under Toirdelbach Mor Mac Domnaill and under his son, [namely,] under Alexander and under the son of Somairle himself, that is, under John junior and they betook themselves to attack Rath-tulach, that is, the fortress of Mag Mathgamna. And word came before them and they [the garrison] abandoned the place and defeat with loss of moveables was inflicted on them and they were not desisted from in pursuit until they reached Loch-Eirne, so that their chattel and their cattle were simultaneously seized completely by the Fir-Manach and by the [allied] host. Thus Brian Mag Mathgamna was expelled from out the country into the protection of Muintir-Mailmordha and his wife and his daughter were captured.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni, went into the Friars of his own will—a spirited, powerful king [was he]—and the kingship was given to Philip, [namely], to his brother.—Eochaidh, son of Toirdelbach Mag Mathgamna, was killed.

(The Parson <sup>1</sup> O'Congaile, that is, Paidin, namely, arch-deacon of Ros-orcir, died.) (1362)

Kalends of Jan. on [5th] feria, [16th] of the moon, [1366] A.D. 1363<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of Catbal <sup>2</sup> the Red and Maghnus junior, his son and Muircertach Mac Caelridocair and Maurice Ua Maelatuile and Diarmaid Mac Simoin and Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Beraigh <sup>3</sup> were killed in treachery, on the 3rd of the Ides [13th] of May,<sup>4</sup> on Srath-Fer-Luirc by the Fir-Manach. And

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-Beraigh*.—See 1190, note 4, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *13th of May*.—It was the eve of Ascension Day in 1366.

X Fepaid-Manač 7 cpeča aóbbli do éenum ar Clainn-Muirceartaigh 7 ríe do éenath d'Fepaid-Manač re Muinntir-Ruarpe 7 a paltana<sup>b</sup> do maéath d'a éeile ar oléaib re Clainn-Muirceartaigh. Ocur mac Ruaidrí do gabail inath Caéal [U]i Concobuir in bliádan rin.<sup>1</sup>

(A)

(B)

Imuici do éenam le Caéal Maḡ Flanncháda, Muinntir-Ruarpe rin m- | tairpeé Dairtraighi, do úpéirne i comthail Fep- marbaé le clainn Muir-Manač 7 gner tmeill do ceartaigh hUí Concobuir ar éenum do macaib-rig óg- gner oíche. a[ib] Clainn-Muirceartaigh 7 Caéal Maḡ [ph]lanncháda do marbaé uirpe, tairpeé Dairtraighi.

B 72c

X Tinol' do Domnall hUa Neill 7 do Clainn-Domnaill, ion, do Thoirydelbaé Mac Domnaill 7 d'Claxandair Mac Domnaill d'innraé Neill [U]i Neill. Ocur Mac Cathail do éur ardir aiaé doib 7 a dul rein d'innreé Neill [U]i Neill. Úreíe ar depeé na n-imíreé. Ocur Ragnall, mac Claxandair, oigri Clainn-Claxandair, do éeé a hlinnib-ḡall ra'n am rin doéum Neill [U]i Neill. In da ceitir do éeéthail ar a éeile, ion, oipeé Clainn-Domnaill. Ocur Raḡnall doéur teéatipeéta mar a roibhe a bpaéur rein, ion, Toirydelbaé 7 a mac, ion, Claxandair 7 a iarath dó a n-onoir na rinnepeéta 7 in bpaépera gan teé 'n-a cenn. Ocur gan aipe do éabairt dó 7 ní'feéé dó, aé po innraighdur cum in aéa ar a pacadur Raḡnall 7 tucadur trois d'a éeile. Ocur do marbaé mac Ragnall anó<sup>a</sup> paltanur, B. <sup>1</sup>om., B. Hom., B.

<sup>a</sup> An incursion, etc.—The A entry is followed by the *Four Masters* (1366).

<sup>b</sup> Overtaken.—The account in the *F. M.* adds that they were defeated and despoiled of their cattle by the

enormous preys were made on the Clann-Muircertaigh [1366] and peace was made by the Fir-Manach with the Muintir-Ruairc and their injuries were mutually forgiven for ill to the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the son of Ruaidhri<sup>2</sup> took the place of Cathal Ua Concobuir that year.

(A)

(B)

An incursion<sup>5</sup> was made by the Muintir-Ruairc into the Breifni in the company of the Fir-Manach and a flank attack was made by the young sons of kings of the Clann-Muircertaigh and Cathal Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain therein.

Muster was made by Domnall Ua Neill and by the Clann-Domnaill, namely, by Toirdhelbach Mac Domnaill and by Alexander Mac Domnaill to attack Niall Ua Neill. And Mac Cathmail was put from out the country by them and that chief went to join Niall Ua Neill. The rear of the migrating forces was overtaken.<sup>6</sup> And<sup>7</sup> Ragnall, son of Alexander, that is, the heir of the Clann-Alexandair, came from Innsi-Gall about that time to Niall Ua Neill. The kerns of the two parties met with one another, that is, the [whole] sept of the Clann-Domnaill. And Ragnall sent messengers to where his own kinsman, namely, Toirdelbach and his son, to wit, Alexander, were, and he asked in honour of the seniority and of the brotherhood not to come against him. And no attention was paid to him and respite was not given to him, but they advanced up to the ford whereon they saw Ragnall and they gave

i.e. R was the elder

forces of Domnall O'Neill. But this is at variance with the tenor of the more detailed narrative of the Ulster Annals.

<sup>7</sup> And, etc.—The episode relative

to the coming of the Mac Donnells is introduced to explain their junction with MacCawell on the present occasion.



7 do gonað 7 do marbað ðaine eteru. Ocur do gabað  
 Oclaxanðair Mac Domnall ar in ađ cetna. Ocur  
 rob'aíl le muinntir Rağnaill a marbað 7 nír'leis  
 Rağnaill ðoib; uair aubepet nač bíað epbað a mic  
 7 a bpačar fair. Ocur do bi mac Cačmail co n-a  
 mapepluağ ic tabairt do inapčpluağ Domnall [U]<sub>1</sub>  
 Neill 7 puc O Neill fein oppa pa'n ran rin 7 do gað  
 Domnall ðepeð a mapepluağ fein 7 puc leir iat.  
 Ocur do gonað 7 do marbað moran o'a muinntir—  
 Cagað mor eter Gallaið Connačt 7 Clainn-Muiry-  
 o'innarba[ð] le Mac Uilliam 7 a n-dul ren cum  
 Clainn-Ricairt 7 pluağeð | mor do ðenum le Mac  
 Uilliam 7 le hAeð, mac Peiðlimče, pi Connačt 7 le  
 mac Mağnura[U]<sub>1</sub> Cončobuir 7 le hUilliam O Ceallaiğ,  
 pi O-Maine, a n-Uačtar Connačt cum Clainn-Ricairt.  
 Moran do Muinnečaið o'eirği le Clainn-Ricairt 7 beič  
 forba pači ađ forbairi ar a ceile ðoib 7 nepet do gabaíl  
 do Mac Uilliam pa ðeois. Opaiğto Clainn-Ricairt do  
 čabairt do leir 7 a tiačtain fein co beoða, lairir do'n  
 turur rin'.—Muirceptač, mac Rağnaill, mic Rağnaill  
 moir Meğ Rağnaill, aubur apotairiğ gan epbað, do  
 marbað a fell la tairēč Muinntir-hEolu[1]r, ionn,  
 la Mail[-Sh]ečlann Mağ Rağnaill, in' cet luan iar  
 Saman'. Ocur in<sup>k</sup> tairēč le'n-ðepnað in marbað, a  
 dul fein <sup>k</sup> o'eg i cinn o'a mír o'a eiri.—Huigin Tpiél do  
 marbað (in' bliaðain rin'), ionn, tpiac Pep-Tulač, la  
 Clainn-Pheorair 7 pa mór in gnim Soill<sup>m</sup> é' gan  
 amurur<sup>j</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> Macil[-Sh]ečlann fein do dul (*and Macil[-Sh]ečlann himself met [lit. to go to] death*), B. <sup>l</sup> itl. t. h, A.; om., B. <sup>m</sup> rin—that—added, B.

<sup>8</sup> *And, etc.*—This sentence is a prolepsis. The incidents in question obviously took place after the battle.

<sup>9</sup> *Pressing upon.* — Whilst Mac

Donnell was engaged with the foot.

<sup>10</sup> *And many, etc.*—This and the previous sentence are omitted by the *Four Masters*.



battle to one another. And the son of Ragnall was slain [1366] and wounded between them. And Alexander Mac Domnaill was taken prisoner at the same ford. And<sup>8</sup> it was the wish of the people of Ragnall to kill him: but Ragnall did not allow them; for he said that the loss of his son and kinsman should not be upon him. And Mac Cathmail with his horse-host was pressing upon<sup>9</sup> the horse-host of Domnall Ua Neill and O'Neill himself overtook them . . . and Domnall took the rear of his own horse-host and brought them [safe] with him. And many<sup>10</sup> of his people were wounded and killed.—Great war [arose] between the Foreigners of Connacht and the Clann-Maurice were expelled by MacWilliam and they went to the Clann-Ricaird and a great hosting was made by Mac William and by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, king of Connacht and by the son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir and by William O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, into the upper part of Connacht against the Clann-Ricaird. And many of the Momonians rose out with the Clann-Ricaird and they were the greater part of a quarter [of a year] in leaguer against one another and sway was got by Mac William at the end. The pledges of the Clann-Ricaird were brought by him with him and himself came with spirit and force from that expedition.—Muircertach, son of Ragnall, son of Ragnall Mor Mag Raghnaill, material of an arch-chief without defect, was killed in treachery by the chief of Muintir-hEolu[i]s, namely, by Mail[-Sh]echnainn Mag Raghnaill, the first Monday<sup>11</sup> after November-Day. And the chief by whom was done the killing, he died himself at the end of two months after that.—Huigin Tyrrell, namely, chief of Fir-Tulach, was slain (that year) by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and it was without dispute a great Foreign deed.

? full?

<sup>11</sup> *First Monday*.—Nov. 2. All Saints fell on Sunday in 1366.

[Cal. 1an. [ui.<sup>a</sup>] p., [L.<sup>b</sup> xx.iii.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [ui.<sup>o</sup>] In t-erpuic hUa<sup>1</sup> Pērǵail, iðon, erpuic Arða-aðaro, ƿai<sup>d</sup> ǵan erbaið i epabaið, no a n-ðere, no a n-ðeiǵeimeð, in Churto quieuit<sup>d</sup>.—Circiðeoðain Oirǵiall, iðon, Malaiçi Maǵ Uðir, ƿai ǵan uprubaið n-eimǵ, in<sup>d</sup> Churto quieuit<sup>d</sup>.—Sicruuǵ, mac in oirceimnǵ, ƿlaið coitcenn conǵaipeð 7 cenn uaral a aicme ƿein, o'eg.<sup>o</sup>—Caðal, mac Imair Meǵ Thigernain, iƿtuð<sup>f</sup> coitcenn do tƿuaǵaið 7 do tƿenaið, o'eg.<sup>1</sup>.—Imirce<sup>o</sup> moƿ do ðenum la Clainn-Muirceƿtaiz i Maiǵ-Nirri 7 toirce do ðenum doið ar luçt Muizí-Luirǵ, iðon, la Taðǵ, mac Ruaiðri [U] Concobuir 7 la maiðið a muinntiri 7 a moƿtinoil: iðon, la Pērǵal Maǵ Thigerna[i]n, taipeð Tellaiǵ-Dunçaða 7 la Diarƿait Mhaǵ Raǵnail, taipeð Muinntire-hðolu[i]r, a coimtinol ǵaibel 7 ǵalloglað. Longpoƿt Aeða Mic Diarƿmata do loƿcað doið. Pērǵal Mac Diarƿmata, ƿi Muizí-Luirǵ 7 Aeð Mac Diarƿmata o'eirǵi ƿa'n n-ǵuaraçt ƿin. Ǵleirpe ǵlan maƿcƿluaiǵ 7 taçur do ðabairt doið ann o'a çeile iz Ait-taǵi-Mic-Coirpe 7 bƿeirim maðma do ðabairt ar luçt Muizí-Luirǵ 7 oa ƿep dec do maƿbað do maiðið aera ǵƿaða Mic Diarƿmata 7 Aeð ƿein do lot ann. Ocuƿ Mac Diarƿmata 7 Aeð Mac Diarƿmata do ǵabail ðepiǵ ar a muinntir co beoða, laiðir o ƿoin amað.<sup>o</sup>—Cu-Chonnaçt hUa<sup>1</sup> Raiǵil-laiǵ, ƿi ðƿeirpe, moƿtuur ep, —iðon, rǵel uirriǵ iƿ

A.D. 1364. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a</sup>.un., A, B. <sup>b-b</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>c</sup>.iii.<sup>o</sup> was put in overhead by the scribe and .lx. above that, by a more modern hand; 1367, B. <sup>d-d</sup> moƿtuur ep, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B. <sup>f-f</sup> taipeð Teallaiǵ-Dunçaða, o'heg —chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died, B.

[1367] <sup>1</sup>1364=1367 of the *A. L. C.*

O'Farrell succeeded Mac Keogh (ob. [1343] *sup.*) as bishop of Ardagh. Ware (p. 152) says he was not consecrated before 1347.

<sup>2</sup> *Oirgialla*.—Clogher. Acc rding to the *A. L. C.*, the archdeacon was one of the principals in the slaying of O'Connor and his associates, mentioned in the first entry of the previous year.

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [27th] of the moon, [1367] A.D. 1364<sup>1</sup>[-7]. The bishop, Ua Ferghail, namely, bishop of Ard-achaidh, eminent without defect in piety, or in charity, or in good hospitality, rested in Christ.—The archdeacon of Oirgialla,<sup>2</sup> namely Malachy Mag Uidhir, eminent without want of hospitality, rested in Christ.—Sitric, son of the herenagh,<sup>3</sup> a prince of general fame and noble head of his own sept, died.—Cathal, son of Imar Mag Tigernain, general support for weak and strong, died.—A great migratory incursion<sup>4</sup> was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Magh-Nissi, and an attack was made by them on the people of Magh-Luirg, namely, by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by the nobles of his people, together with their great muster: that is, with Fergal Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchada and by Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]n, along with a muster of Gaidhil and gallowglasses. The stronghold of Aedh Mac Diarmata was burned by them. Fergal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh Mac Diarmata rose out in that movement. An onset and attack of cavalry exclusively was given to each other at Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise<sup>5</sup> and decisive defeat was inflicted on the people of Magh-Luirg and twelve persons were killed of the favourite nobles of Mac Diarmata and Aedh himself was injured there. And Mac Diarmata and Aedh Mac Diarmata took charge of the rear of their people spiritedly and powerfully from that out.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni,

<sup>1</sup> *Herenagh*. — Mag Tigernain (Mac Tiernan).

<sup>4</sup> *Migratory incursion*. — Undertaken, that is, for the purpose of expelling the Mac Dermots and taking possession of their patri-

mony, Magh-Luirg (in bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon).

<sup>5</sup> *Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise*. — *Place of the house of Mac Coise*. Not identified.



A 75c mó tainig <sup>1</sup> n-deireadh na haimiriu 7 ticefur co bpaē. Ocur co tairbena Dia a maiē[<sup>1</sup>]ur fein do<sup>e</sup>. — | Ainriuair<sup>h</sup> hUa Tairēliē, ticepna ar leē perrainn Muinntiriu-Tairēliē, moptuup ept<sup>h</sup>.—Peirōlimiō hUa<sup>1</sup> Raiēillaiē ar n-a inarbaō d'erpur in bliadain rin<sup>2</sup>.—Maiom mor ([Mai]om<sup>1</sup> Traza [Eoē]aile<sup>1</sup>) do ēabairt la Domnall, mac Muirceptaiē 7 la Muintir-Ruairc 7 la Mac Donnāiō 7 la Teboio a dūpe co n-a ceitēpnaib congala ar Taōē, mac Maēnupa. Ocur bpeiē pōpna ar tpaiz Eoēaile 7 galloglaēa mic Maēnupa do marbaō ann—deicnemur 7 peēt pēit—pa Domnall, mac Somairle 7 pa Domnall óē, a mac 7 pā<sup>1</sup> da mac Mic Suibne 7 pa mac in erpuic [U]i Duōda 7 pa Uilliam Mac Siēizi. — Toirce do dēnum la Clainn-Muirceptaiē ar Muinntir-Ruairc 7 ben [U]i Ruairc moir do marbaō do'n turur rin, ionn, Dīrbail, ingen Mailpuanaiz moir Mic Diarmata. Ocur<sup>e</sup> ní tainic o Una, ingen piē Loēlan, gnom mná buō mō<sup>e</sup>.—Toirce aile do dēnum do Clainn-Muirceptaiē ar Phepaib-Manaē 7 inir-moir d'arēain doib<sup>1</sup> 7 Loē-mDeiraiē 7 in<sup>k</sup> Senaō<sup>k</sup> d'arēain<sup>e</sup> doib<sup>e</sup> 7 éōala aōbli do, ēabairt doib<sup>e</sup> Leo 7 tiaeāin<sup>3</sup> im[i]lan doib<sup>1</sup> ar a aēle.

[bīr.] Kal. Ian. [ui]i., p., [L<sup>a</sup> ix<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° u.°b[-uii.°] Aēō, mac Peirōlimē<sup>1</sup> hUi Conōbuir, aipōpiē Connacēt, cenn goile 7 gairciō Leiēi Cuinō, d'ec<sup>2</sup> om., B. <sup>3</sup>toiēēēt, B. <sup>4</sup>iriu ainriu n-deigenaiz—in the latter time, B. <sup>h</sup>t. m., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>1</sup>l. m., t. h. (bracketted portions were cut away in trimming the edge), B; om., A. <sup>1</sup>om., A. <sup>k</sup>Seanaō-Mic-Maēnupa, B. <sup>1</sup>om. B.

A.D. 1365. <sup>1</sup>Limō, B. <sup>a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>lx. (om. by t. h.) is placed overhead by the hand that added them in the previous year: 1368, 1369, B.

<sup>6</sup> Muircertach. Magnus. — O'Conor.

of maintenance: retained in permanent service.

<sup>7</sup> Retained kerns.—Literally, kerns



died,—namely, the greatest tale respecting a sub-king [1367] that came in the end of time and shall come to doom. And may God show his own goodness to him.—Andrew Ua Taichligh, lord over half the territory of Muinter-Taichligh, died.—Feidhlimidh Ua Raighillaigh was killed by a fall that year.—Great defeat (the Defeat of the Strand of Eothail) was inflicted by Domnall, son of Muircertach<sup>6</sup> and by Muinter-Ruairc and by Mac Donnchaidh and by Theobald de Burgh with their retained kerns<sup>7</sup> on Tadhg, son of Maghnus.<sup>6</sup> And they were overtaken on the Strand of Eothail and the gallowglasses of the son of Maghnus were slain there—seven score and ten—under Domnall, son of Somairle and under Domnall junior, his son and under the two sons of Mac Suibhne and under the son of the bishop Ua Dubhda<sup>8</sup> and under William Mac Sithigi.—A raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Muinter-Ruairc and the wife of Ua Ruairc Mor was killed on that expedition, namely, Derbail, daughter of Mailruanaigh Mor Mac Diarmata. And there came not since Una, daughter of the king of Lochlann, a woman of greater beneficence.—Another raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Fir-Manach and Inis-mor was pillaged by them and Loch-Berraigh and the Senad were pillaged by them and an excessive amount of valuables was carried off with them by them and they came safe therefrom afterwards.

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [9th] of the moon, [1368 Bis.] A.D. 1365<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchoibuir, arch-king of Connacht, head of the valour and

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<sup>8</sup> Bishop of Ua Dubhda. — See [1368] <sup>1</sup> 1365=1368 of the *A. L.* [1358], note 2, *supra*. | C.

in° bliathain rin, iar m-breic buaða o doman 7 o deñan°.—  
 Pērgal Mac Diarmata, rí Muñge-Luirg, leomán° uairli  
 7 éinič Erenn°, d'eg.—Cormac og Mac Diarmata d'eg.—  
 Tomaltač, mac Pērgail Mic Diarmata, tanurci Muñgi-  
 Luirg, d'ec.—Riçe do ġabail d'Acēb, mac Concobuir  
 Mic Diarmata, in° bliathain rin°.—Cuiceb Connacēt do  
 ġabail do Ruairi, mac Toirrdelbaig [U]i Concobuir,  
 in bliathain rī².—Ruairi, mac Seonuc Mēg Dočaga[ı]n,  
 rebač° éiniğ 7 egnuma 7 peigi feile 7 fairringe na  
 Mībe o baile Acēa-cliač co baile Acēa-Luain, iar m-  
 breic buaða o doman 7 o deñon°, d'ec.—Uilliam Sax-  
 anač Mac Uilliam d'ec.—Sluaigēo mor do ġenum le  
 Niall hUa Neill, la rīg Coicib³ Ulađ 7 la hađbur  
 airtuig Erenn a n-Oirġiallaib 7 maici in Coicib uile |  
 d'eirġi leir d'forbair ar ġrian Mac Mhačgamna 7  
 longport do gabail i⁴ m-bolgan in tpe d'U[α] Neill⁴ 7  
 comaða mora do čairġin o ġrian° Mağ Mačgamna  
 d'Ua Neill : ionn, leč n-Oirġiall do čabairt do Niall,  
 mac Mupčaða, do'n rīg | do bi roime⁵ rin irir⁶ 7  
 comaða mora a n-ic Mic Domnaill uada for. hUa⁴  
 Neill imorpo⁶ dia⁵ aentugāđ rin. Ocuir comuirle° do  
 denum do° mac Mupčaða Mēg Mačgamna (ionn,⁷  
 Niall⁸) 7 d'Alaxanđair¹ og Mac Domnaill, do° čiġerna  
 ²om., B. ³. u. i. d., A ; cuigiō, B. ⁴O, A. ⁵d'α (syncope for do α), A.  
 ⁶om., B. ⁷d doib ar lap in tpe, as cunġnum le Niall, mac Mupčaða  
 Mēg Mhačgamna—by them in the midst of the country, in aiding Niall,  
 son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna, B. ⁸om., B. ⁹roime rin tpe—  
 before him in the country, B. ¹⁰om., A. ¹¹itl., t. h., B ; om., A. ¹²Alax-  
 anđair, B.

² *Died*.—A more detailed account is given in the *A. L. C.*

³ *Kingship*. — Of Magh-Luirg. Tomaltach Mac Dermot, whose obit forms the previous entry, had the prior claim.

⁴ *Ruaidhri*.—Of his descendants,

Magheoghegan, who belonged to the same family, writes thus in the second quarter of the seventeenth century : "Tho' mine author maketh this great account of this Rowrie, that he extolled him beyond reason, yett his issue now, and

prowess of the Half of Conn, died<sup>2</sup> this year, after [1368] gaining victory from world and from demon.—Ferghal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, lion of the nobleness and hospitality of Ireland, died.—Cormac Mac Diarmata junior died.—Tomaltach, son of Fergal Mac Diarmata, tanist of Magh-Luirg, died.—Kingship<sup>3</sup> was taken by Aedh, son of Concobur Mac Diarmata, that year.—The Fifth of Connacht was taken by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, this year.—Ruaidhri,<sup>4</sup> son of Johnock Mag Eochaga[i]n, hawk of valour and of prowess and of readiness of hospitality and of liberality of Meath from the town of Ath-cliaith to the town of Ath-luain, after gaining victory from world and from demon, died.—William<sup>5</sup> Mac William the Saxon died.—A great hosting was made by Niall Ua Neill, [namely], by the king of Ulster and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland, into Oirghialla and the nobles of all the Fifth rose out with him for a leaguer on Brian Mac Mathgamna. And a fortified position was taken up in the midst of the territory by Ua Neill. And large donatives were proffered from Brian Mag Mathgamna to Ua Neill: to wit, half of Oirghialla to be given to Niall, son of Murchadh, [namely] to the king that was before that<sup>6</sup> in the country and large donatives in payment [of the death] of Mac Domnaill<sup>7</sup> from him likewise. Ua Neill indeed consented to that. But a compact was made by the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), and by

for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name" [1368].

<sup>5</sup> *William*.—The *A. L. C.* state he was the heir of the Mac Williams and died of the small pox in Inishcoe (on the border of Lough Conn, co. Mayo).

<sup>6</sup> *Before that*.—Niall, it can be thus inferred, was deposed by Brian in 1365.

<sup>7</sup> *Mac Domnaill*. — Who was treacherously seized and cast into a lake by Brian, [1365], *supra*.



na n-gallólgač 7<sup>1</sup> gluaarāc doib<sup>o</sup> gan čeo do<sup>o</sup> hlla<sup>o</sup>  
 Neill, ep coipučī commora, cetradačā,<sup>o</sup> d'innhoiřib<sup>o</sup>  
 Mes Mačgamna. Ocur amur longpuit do čabairt  
 doib air 7 eipřī do Mhař Mačgamna co<sup>k</sup> lin a řeođač<sup>o</sup>  
 7 a uaralainoil i n-a n-ařaib 7 mařom do buan arin  
 t-řluaiř doib 7 mac Murčāđa Mes Mačgamna (řoon,<sup>1</sup>  
 Niall<sup>1</sup>), oigriř Oigriall, do marbač ann 7 Claxanar oř,  
 mac Toirpdelbaiř Mic Domnaill, Conrtabla na n-gal-  
 lólgač 7 oigri Clainni-Domnaill, do marbač ann 7  
 Eogan oř, mac Toirpdelbaiř, mic Mael-Sečlann [u],  
 Domnaill, do marbač ann et alii multi.—Cu-Ūlač,  
 mac i[n] řīp, cenn aicme<sup>2</sup> a cinib řein, d'ec 7 a mac,  
 maiřiptep oř řaiřečta, d'eg řór ař tečt a<sup>m</sup> Saxanaib<sup>m</sup>.—  
 řiačpa<sup>o</sup> O řlaino, ařbur țairiř řil-Mailřuain[aiř],  
 mac țairiř rob' řepř 'n-a aimpř řein, d'eg 7 a ben,  
 řoon, řai mna gan eiluiřu<sup>o</sup>. — Comōrba Moēoic—7  
 aipceōčain na Ĥreipne e<sup>o</sup> řop<sup>c</sup>—řep lan do řač in<sup>o</sup>  
 řpīřuta Naeim<sup>o</sup> 7 do đepc 7 do đaennačt, d'eg in  
 bliāđain řin<sup>o</sup>, ap m-breič buađa o đoman 7 o đeimon<sup>o</sup>.—  
 Tomar hlla<sup>4</sup> řloino, ři hlla<sup>4</sup>-Tuipřu, řai gan epbaič  
 n-einiř no uairi, no<sup>o</sup> oipeřōačta<sup>o</sup>, d'eg in<sup>o</sup> bliāđain ři<sup>o</sup>.—  
<sup>1</sup>do (verbal particle), B. <sup>2</sup>o' O, A. <sup>k</sup>om., B: lin is thus nom. Cf.  
 he came, 100 strong. <sup>11</sup>itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>m-m</sup>o'n Reim— from  
 Rome—was first written, then erased and the textual words were  
 placed there. The original transcription can be plainly made out, B.

<sup>o</sup> Son of the Dwarf.—See [1365],  
 note 2, *supra*. The *Four Masters*  
 (1368) erroneously state that Mac  
 Cawell died in England. Where-  
 upon, O'Donovan vainly sought  
 (iii. 644) to discover what part of  
 England he taught in.

<sup>o</sup> Successor of St. Moedhoc. —  
 Abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan.  
 (See Vol. I., p. 554.) *Mo-edh-oc*  
 (my young Aedh) is the devotional  
 form of the name. By a fortunate  
 mis-apprehension of the *F. M.*,

who, taking them to refer to  
 different persons, copied this and  
 another obit which gives only the  
 name and offices, we learn that the  
 ecclesiastic in question was called  
 Murray O'Farrelly (Muredhach Ua  
 Fairchellaigh). The herenachy  
 was hereditary in the family.  
 From the present entry it may be  
 concluded that the foundation of  
 St. Aedh had become a house of  
 Regular Canons.



Alexander Mac Domnaill, [that is] by the lord of the [1368] gallowglasses and they went, without leave from Ua Neill, three equal, manageable battalions, to attack Mag Mathgamna. And a camp-attack was delivered by them on him and Mag Mathgamna rose out with the whole of his forces and his noble muster against them. And victory was gained from the [attacking] host by them and the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), heir of Oirgialla, was slain there and Alexander junior, son of Toirdelbach Mac Domnaill, Constable of the gallowglasses and heir of the Clann-Domnaill, was slain there and Eogan junior, son of Toirdelbach, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, was slain there along with many others.—Cu-Uladh, son of the Dwarf,<sup>8</sup> family head of his own ilk, died and his son, a young master of learning, died likewise in returning from Saxon-land.—Fiachra O'Flainn, who was to be chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh, the son of a chief that was best in his own time, and his wife, namely, a superior woman without challenge, died.—The successor of [St.] Moedhoc<sup>9</sup>—and he was archdeacon of the Breifni likewise—a man full of the grace of the Holy Spirit and of charity and of humanity, died that year, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Thomas Ua Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtri, eminent without defect of generosity, or of nobleness, or of pre-eminence, died this year.—Tadhg, son of Maghnus, son of Cathal

<sup>10</sup> Taken prisoner. — "Was deceitfully taken by the king of Connought in his house of Ardankillin [Ard-in-choillín, height of the little wood: in par. of Killukin, bar. and co. of Roscommon. O'D. iii. 642-3], being brought thither to the king's house by Cormack Mac Donough upon his security; of which villanus dealing that old

Irish proverb grew by comparing thereof to any wicked art: *The taking of Mac Manus is no worse*" (Maccoghegan, 1368).

<sup>11</sup> And—detained. — Omitted in the other accounts, which state instead that he was delivered up to O'Conor Sligo. For his ultimate fate, see second entry of [1372], *infra*.

Ταδς<sup>ο</sup>, mac Μαῖνυρα, mic Caṡail Mic Domnaill, do ḡabail do'O Concobuir i peall 'n-a longport fein 7 a cūp illaim [U]i Pērḡail do'a coimed. Cogad mor do'eirḡi a Connaṡṡail tpuo rin etep Mac Uilliam 7 O Conḡobair<sup>ο</sup>.

[Cal. Ian. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>]. Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc. lx.<sup>o</sup> u[1.]<sup>οb</sup> [-ix.<sup>ο</sup>]. Pilib hUa<sup>1</sup> Raiḡillaiḡ do ḡabail 7 do aieṡuḡuḡ do'a braitṡuḡ fein 7 a cūp a Cloic Loṡa<sup>2</sup>-huaṡṡair co n-doṡar mor air. Ocuṡ an ruḡi do ḡabail do Maṡnuy hUa<sup>1</sup> Raiḡillaiḡ 7 cagaḡ mor ipin ḡreirne tpuo fein.—ḡepalt Caemanaṡ, aobuy aipouḡ Laiḡen, do marbaḡ do'n Riḡipe duḡ,—ḡnim mor do ḡaibelaib Epenn uile.—Tigepnan hUa<sup>1</sup> Ruairc do ḡul ar cpeic illoṡḡ 7 in cpeaṡ do ṡabairt doib Leo co<sup>3</sup> beoḡa<sup>4</sup> 7 Aeḡ oḡ, mac Aeḡa [U]i Ruairc, do marbaḡ uirpe do'hUa<sup>5</sup> Mhaelaḡuin<sup>6</sup> Luirḡ.—In Deḡanaṡ hUa<sup>1</sup> ḡapṡa[1]n, pai ḡan epbaḡ, morpuṡ epṡ. — Diaṡmaiz Laiḡm deṡḡ Mac Muṡṡaḡa, aipouḡ Laiḡen, do beṡ illaim paṡa aḡ ḡallaiḡ Aeṡa-cliaṡ, ar n-a ḡabail a pell do'n Riḡipe duḡ 7 a tapraiaḡ pa deoiḡ doib,—ḡnim ip mo do ponad a n-depeḡ aipriṡi. — Maṡḡamain Maen[muiḡi] hUa<sup>1</sup> ḡriain, pi Tuad-Muman, in t-aen ḡaioel ip peṡṡ 7 ip oipeḡḡa do bi pe [a] linn fein i n-Eṡunn, a duḡ do'eg 'n-a longport fein, iar m-buaḡ aieṡuḡe. Ocuṡ ḡriain oḡ hUa<sup>1</sup> ḡriain do ḡabail a inaḡ do'a eirṡ.—Maioḡ do ṡabairt ar Maḡnuy hUa<sup>1</sup> Raiḡillaiḡ (iḡon<sup>ο</sup>, Maioḡ na Tpaḡa, aḡ Oilen na Tpi-

A.D. 1366. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> Laṡa—, A. <sup>3</sup> ḡo, B. <sup>4</sup> ḡa, B. <sup>5</sup> do' O, A. <sup>6</sup> Mhaol—, B. <sup>a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> u.ο, A; 1370, B. <sup>c</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B.

[1369] <sup>1</sup> 1366=1369 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> And.—With in the original.

<sup>3</sup> Great war, etc.—See the entries, Defeat, etc.; A naval expedition, etc., under this year.

Mac Domnaill, was taken prisoner<sup>10</sup> by O'Conchobuir in treachery in his own stronghold and<sup>11</sup> put into the hands of Ua Ferghail to be detained. Great war arose in Connacht through that between Mac William and O'Conchobhair. [1368]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1366<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Philip Ua Raighillaigh was taken prisoner and deposed by his own kinsmen and he was put into the Rock of Loch-huachtair and<sup>2</sup> great hardship [inflicted] on him. And the kingship was taken by Maghnus Ua Raighillaigh. And great war<sup>3</sup> [arose] in the Breifni through that.—Gerald Caemanach,<sup>4</sup> material of an arch-king of Leinster, was killed by the Black Knight,<sup>5</sup>—a great deed for the Gaidhil of all Ireland.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc went on a foray into Lorg and the prey was brought spiritedly by them with them and Aedh junior, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed thereon by Ua Maeladu'n of Lorg.—The Dean Ua Barda[i]n,<sup>6</sup> a sage without defect, died.—Diarmait Red-hand Mac Murchadha, arch-king of Leinster, was in long custody with the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, having been captured in treachery by the Black Knight and he was drawn [asunder] at the end by them,—a deed the greatest that was done in the end of time.—Mathgamain Ua Briain of Maenmagh,<sup>7</sup> king of Thomond, the best and the most pre-eminent Gaidhel that was during his own period, died in his own stronghold, after victory of penance. And [his son] Brian Ua

bad /  
went / rednt

<sup>4</sup> *Caemanach*.—(Mac Murrough) Kavanagh.

<sup>5</sup> *Black Knight*.—Apparently, one of the Dublin Anglo-Irish.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua Bardain*.—As the name is connected (16th entry of this year) with the Conmaicni, this

individual, it may be inferred, was dean of Ardagh diocese.

<sup>7</sup> *Of Maenmagh*.—Mahon O'Brien was so called from having been fostered in that locality (the plain surrounding the town of Loughrea, co Galway).



B 73a

noirde<sup>e</sup>), pice oidei roim Luġnurað, do na macaib<sup>f</sup> pið  
7 do Mhaḡ Mhaḡamna | 7 do Mac Caba 7 moran do  
muinntir [U]i Raiḡillaig do marbað ann, po tri macaib<sup>f</sup>  
Cormaic [U]i Pheḡail, ion, Seoinn 7 Mael[-Sh]e-  
ðlainn 7 Pephur. Ocur Peiðlimið, mac Æða in cleitig<sup>g</sup>  
[U]i Concobuir, do marbað ann—mac<sup>d</sup> pið gan eḡarð  
uairli, no einiḡ<sup>d</sup>—7 Donn Mac [C]anpuða do marbað  
ann for<sup>e</sup>—en macaib<sup>f</sup> Coigib<sup>h</sup> Connaet a<sup>d</sup> reinn 7 a roluḡ  
eḡnum 7 a rair emeç<sup>d</sup>—7<sup>e</sup> Siḡruḡ na rpona Mac-  
an-Mhaḡiḡtir do marbað ann—per<sup>d</sup> tiḡi aibēð coit-  
cinn<sup>d</sup>—et alii nultu.—hUa<sup>1</sup> Maelauin, pi Luḡḡ, do  
marbað i<sup>7</sup> peall do macaib<sup>f</sup> Neill [U]i Domnail 7  
Pilib Maḡ Uibir, pi na peçt Tu aē, do ðul, loingey  
mor, do oigail<sup>8</sup> a oḡlaē ar<sup>f</sup> macaib<sup>f</sup> [U]i Domnail 7  
Niall oḡ hUa<sup>1</sup> Domnail do marbað leir ar troio  
loingey ar Finn-Loč.—Caḡað mor eter Niall hUa<sup>1</sup>  
Neill 7 Domnail hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill iḡin<sup>8</sup> bliaðain rin<sup>8</sup>.—  
Donncað hUa<sup>1</sup> ðipin, tairēç Tiru-ðruin, morpuḡ eyt.—  
ðruan, mac Æða buiðe [U]i Neill, aobur pið Epenn  
ðuairli 7 ð'eineç 7<sup>h</sup> ð'airðeḡnum, do ðul ð'eḡ 'ra  
bliaðain rin<sup>h</sup>.—Eppuc Oða hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill, ion, eppuc  
Oirḡiall, rai craibçēç, connirçleç, ar<sup>d</sup> m-breiç buaða  
o toman 7 o demon,<sup>d</sup> in Chriḡto quieuit (rextol<sup>i</sup> Calen-  
dar Auguḡti).—Ricaḡo hUa<sup>1</sup> Raiḡillaig, ion, eppuc na  
ðreipne, quieuit in [Chriḡto]. — Airçioeoðain na

A.D. 1366. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>7</sup> a, B. <sup>8</sup>-ait, A. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f</sup> for—upon, B.  
æ in bliaðain ri—*this year*, B. <sup>h-h</sup> morpuḡ eyt, B. <sup>i-i</sup> itl., t. h., A;  
om., B.

<sup>8</sup> *At.* — That is, opposite the Island (of Lough Ce), on the mainland. The *A. L. C.*, with less probability, place the battle at Blencup (four miles west of Cavan town).

<sup>9</sup> *Kings.* — Of Oriel.

<sup>10</sup> *Oirghialla.* — The diocese of Clogher. His successor was ap-

pointed by Gregory XI., (Avignon) April 6, 1373. (As the election of this pope did not take place until Dec. 30, 1370, *nos* in the statement of the Bull relative to the reservation made of the collation during the lifetime of Odo is official, not personal).

This was John Ocortran [O'Cor-



Briain junior took his place after him.—Defeat was inflicted on Maghnus Ua Raighillaigh (namely, the Defeat of the Strand, at <sup>8</sup> the Island of the Trinity), twenty nights before Lammas, by the sons of the kings<sup>9</sup> and by Mag Mathgamna and by Mac Caba. And many of the people of Ua Raighillaigh were slain there, under three sons of Cormac Ua Ferghail, namely, Jenkin and Mael-Sechlainn and Ferghus. And Feidhlimilb, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir of the Quill, a son of a king without lack of nobleness or generosity, was slain there. And Donn Mac [C]anrubha, the unique youth of the Fifth of Connacht in joyance and in brilliant prowess and in noble hospitality, was slain there likewise. And Sitric Mac-in-Maighistir of the nose, a man that kept a general guest-house, was slain there. And many others [were slain there].—Ua Maeladuín, king of Lorg, was killed in treachery by the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill. And Philip Mag Uidhir, king of the seven Territories, went, [with] a large fleet, to avenge his vassal on the sons of Ua Domnaill and Niall Ua Domnaill junior was slain by him in a naval engagement on Finn-Loch.—Great war [arose] between Niall Ua Neill and Domnaill Ua Neill in that year.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, one fit to be a king of Ireland for nobleness, for generosity and for distinguished prowess, died in that year.—Donnchadh Ua Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, died.—Bishop Odo Ua Neill, namely, bishop of Oirghialla,<sup>10</sup> a pious, generous sage, rested in Christ (on the 6th of the Kalends of August [July 27]), after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, that is, bishop

crain], Benedictine monk, priest and doctor of Decretals [Canon Law], of the monastery of St. James, Wurtzburg. (Theiner, p. 349. From a Rescript of Clement V., Avignon, Nov. 13, 1310, *ib.*, p.

182, we learn that, by ancient and approved custom, that monastery was bound to receive religious of whatsoever Order, provided they were Irish by birth or origin.)

Úreirne do<sup>d</sup> dul<sup>d</sup> v'eg for, roon, Uilliam, Aiperdeochain,  
 raí aḡmur 7<sup>1</sup> araile.<sup>1</sup>—Úrian,<sup>d</sup> mac Muirceartaigh [U]i  
 Concobuir, mac ruḡ maí, moirtuup ept.—Seaan, mac  
 Emainn, mic hoibep, moirtuup ept.—Raḡnall O hAin-  
 liḡe 7 Copmac O hAinliḡe do dul v'eg do cluiḡe in  
 ruḡ.—Aeḡ O Úirn [do dul v'eg] do'n plaíḡ cetna.—  
 Eoin Mac Aeḡaga[i]n 7 ḡillibept O Úarḡa[i]n, ra  
 raep macam cruḡelaḡnaḡa Conmaicne, do dul v'eg  
 'rin bliḡaín ru<sup>d</sup>. — Mael-ḡeḡlann mhaḡ Maḡ-  
 ḡamna, aḡbur ruḡ Oirḡiall, moirtuup ept. — Maíom  
 moí do ḡabairt la ruḡ Tuḡ-Muman, roon, la  
 Úrian hUa<sup>1</sup> m-Úrian, vú in roḡabaḡ lapla Úep-Mu-  
 man, roon, ḡepoí 7 ḡoil moí na Muman apḡena.  
 Ocuí ní meíic (do<sup>k</sup> ḡuít<sup>k</sup>) do<sup>d</sup> ḡaíniḡ<sup>d</sup> a n-aen maíom  
 ruam upḡail ap' ḡoit ann 7 ap' ḡabaḡ do ḡhallaiḡ.  
 Luimneḡ do leḡaḡ 7 do luḡḡloḡaḡ le Tuḡ-Muim-  
 neḡaib do'n tuíup rin 7 ḡiallaḡ do ḡillaiḡ óḡa[iḡ] in  
 baile do Úrian 7 do Chuilenaḡaib apḡena. Ocuí ḡiḡa  
 óḡ, mac ingine h[U]i Úhuíḡiḡ, do ḡaḡail baḡḡaḡa in  
 baile 7 fell do ḡenum do ḡhallaiḡ Luimniḡ ap in<sup>9</sup>  
 laeḡmliḡ. Ocuí uí<sup>10</sup> e rin ḡuim mic tairiḡ uí mó do  
 rínned<sup>d</sup> a<sup>d</sup> n-ḡuinn<sup>d</sup> ap<sup>1</sup> depeḡ in<sup>m</sup> romain<sup>m</sup>.—ḡuie  
 loingri do ḡenum la ríliḡ maḡ Uíḡ, roon, rí rēp-  
 Manaḡ, co n-a maḡaib ruḡ óḡa[iḡ] co<sup>11</sup> loc-uḡḡair 7

A.D. 1866. <sup>9</sup>an, B. <sup>10</sup>ap, A. <sup>11</sup>ḡu, A. <sup>12</sup>om., A. <sup>k-k</sup>itl., t. h.,  
 A; text, B. <sup>1</sup>re—during, B. <sup>m-m</sup>amirpe—of time, B.

<sup>11</sup> *Breifni*. — Kilmore diocese.  
 O'Reilly succeeded Mac Kinawe  
 (Mac Conshnama), who died [1355],  
*supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *William*. — O'Farrelly, abbot of  
 Drumlane (*F. M.* 1369). Very  
 likely, brother of Murray, who died  
 the previous year.

<sup>13</sup> *And so on*. — This expression

has reference perhaps to the next  
 five entries, which the compiler of  
 B omitted.

<sup>14</sup> *Hubert*. — Most probably, de  
 Burgh.

<sup>15</sup> *Athletic*. — Literally, *form-ex-*  
*pert*. The *F. M.* made the original  
 into *cruitealaḡnach*—expert at the  
 harp!

of the Breifni,<sup>11</sup> rested in Christ.—The archdeacon of the Breifni died likewise; namely, William,<sup>12</sup> the archdeacon, a felicitous sage, and so on.<sup>13</sup>—Brian, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, a good son of a king, died.—John, son of Edmond, son of Hubert,<sup>14</sup> died.—Raghnall O'hAinlidhe and Cormac O'hAinlidhe died of the King's Game.—Aedh O'Birn [died] of the same plague.—John Mac Aedhaga[i]n and Gilbert O'Barda[i]n, two noble, athletic<sup>15</sup> youths of Conmaicni, died in this year.—Mael-Sechlainn Mag Mathgamna, one fit to be king of Oirgialla, died.—Great defeat was inflicted<sup>16</sup> by the king of Thomond, namely, by Brian Ua Briain, wherein were captured the Earl of Desmond, that is, Gerald and the chief Foreigners of Munster likewise. And not often fell in one defeat before such a great tale of persons as fell and as were wounded of Foreigners. Limerick<sup>17</sup> was broken down and quickly burned by the Men of Thomond on that expedition and pledgeship of young hostages of the town was made to Brian and to the Clann-Cuilen likewise. And Sida<sup>18</sup> junior, son of the daughter of Ua Duibidhir, assumed<sup>19</sup> the wardenship of the place. But treachery was practised by the Foreigners of Limerick on the heroic knight. And that was the greatest deed towards the son of a chief that was done in Ireland at the end of the world.—A naval expedition was made by Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, king of Fir-Manach, along with the young sons of kings,<sup>20</sup> to Lech-uachtair and the Rock of

[1369]

X

+ the young men of  
submitted?

work!

<sup>11</sup> *Inflicted*.—At the Cistercian monastery of Nenay (*of the Fair*, seven miles west of Limerick. *Triumphalia*, etc., s. v. Nenay). Hence the victor is called *Brian catha an Aonaigh*, Brian of the battle of the Aonach, in the family genealogy. (O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, pp. 134, 545.)

<sup>17</sup> *Limerick*, etc.—At this place, a Latin hand wrote on the margin of B: *Perdicio Limericensis*.

<sup>18</sup> *Sida*.—Son of the chief of the Clann-Cuilen (Mao Namara). *Hist. Mem.*, p. 134-5.

<sup>19</sup> *Assumed*.—On behalf of Brian O'Brien.

<sup>20</sup> *Kings*.—Of Fermanagh.



A 76b Cloč in loča do žabail doib | 7 pilib O Raišillaiš, pi  
 ōpeirne, do čabairt airi 7 a pišī fein do čabairt do<sup>12</sup>  
 hūa<sup>12</sup> Raišillaiš airi.—Muiršir<sup>a</sup> hūa hēogain, bicair  
 innri-cain for loč-hēirne, morcuur eir quinto iour  
 Nouēmbur.<sup>n</sup>

B 73b [Cal. Ian. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. i.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 [-lxx.<sup>o</sup>] Sič mor<sup>e</sup>, daingen, deščairiri do venum do  
 Cenuil-Eogain fein<sup>d</sup>. Niall hūa<sup>1</sup> Neill 7 Domnall, a  
 bratair, an<sup>o</sup> tir do poin<sup>o</sup> dair<sup>o</sup> atoppa: braišoe<sup>2</sup> 7  
 pišī o Domnall do Niall.—Ōpeirim<sup>f</sup> maōma do čabairt  
 do Niall O Neill, do pišī Coicib Ūlač, ar ōrian Maš  
 Mhačgamna, ar pi Ōiršiall 7 moran do muinntir Meš  
 Mačgamna do bačad 7 do milluō air. Mac Šilli-  
 Cua, pai šan erbaib, do bačad air<sup>f</sup>.—Dubčablač, ingen  
 [U]i Raišillaiš ion<sup>e</sup>, inšean Philib hūi Raišillaiš<sup>g</sup>),  
 ben šorta Pilib Meš Ūirir, d'eg.—Cogaō<sup>f</sup> mor d' eiršī  
 irin bliadann ri etep Clainn-Muirceptaiš 7 Muinntir-  
 Ruairc. O Raišillaiš 7 Maš Ūirir 7 O Šepšail 7  
 O Concobuir d'eiršī do Clainn-Muirceptaiš 7 a cup a  
 Muinntir-Eolu[i]r. Ocur Maš Rašnail d'a tregan  
 pe ponept na pišī rin 7 a cup cunnō [l. cum] Mic Ūilliam  
 7 Maš Tigeppa[i]n leo<sup>f</sup>.—Inōraišib urbačad do venam  
 le clainn Aeōa Mic Čačmail 7 pišīčairē Cenuil-  
 Šepačaiš do marbač doib a feall, ion, Šilla-Patpauš  
 Mac Čačmail 7 a dešmac, Cu-Ūlač ōš 7 a ben<sup>3</sup>, ingen  
 Mašnupa Meš Mačgamna. Murčad, a verbratair,  
 i<sup>4</sup> n-a<sup>4</sup> inač d'a eiri.—Mašnur<sup>f</sup> O Raišillaiš do žabail

A.D. 1366. <sup>12,12</sup> d' O, A. <sup>n=</sup> 75 d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1367. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> -oi (pl.), B. <sup>3</sup> bean, A. <sup>44</sup> 'n-a (aphæresis of  
 i), A. <sup>22</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1371, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> Epenn—of Ireland (plainly  
 a scribal mistake), A. <sup>e=</sup> do poinn an tiri—divided (lit. to divide) the  
 country, B. <sup>f4</sup> om., B. <sup>g</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B.

[1370] <sup>1</sup> 1367=1370 of the A. L.  
 C.

<sup>2</sup> Niall, Domnall, brother.—Placed

first, nominative absolute, with *by*  
 governing them, in the original.

<sup>3</sup> Crushing defeat. — Literally,



the Loch was captured by them and Philip Ua Raighillaigh was brought thereout and his own kingship was given to [Philip] Ua Raighillaigh again.—Maurice Ua hEogain, vicar of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of November. [1369]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1367<sup>1</sup>[-70]. Great, firm, well-established peace was made by the Cenel-Eogain [amongst] themselves. The territory was divided between them by Niall<sup>2</sup> Ua Neill and Domnall,<sup>2</sup> his brother; <sup>2</sup> hostage and kingship [were ceded] by Domnall to Niall.—Crushing defeat<sup>3</sup> was inflicted by Niall O'Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on Brian Mag Mathgamna, [that is,] on the king of Oirgialla and many of the people of Mag Mathgamna were drowned and [many] slain<sup>4</sup> thereby<sup>5</sup>. Mac Gilli-Cua, a sage without defect, was drowned thereby.—Dubhablach, daughter of Ua Raighillaigh (namely, daughter of Philip Ua Raighillaigh), the married wife of Philip Mag Uidhir, died.—Great war arose in this year between the Clann-Muircertaigh and Muintir-Ruairc. O'Raighillaigh and Mag Uidhir and O'Ferghail and O'Concobuir rose out against the Clann-Muircertaigh and forced them into Muintir-Eolu[i]s. And Mag Raghnaill abandoned them through the excessive power of those kings and they and Mag Tigernain with them were forced to Mac William [de Burgh].—A hurtful attack was made by the sons of Aedh Mac Cathmail and the royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, namely, Gilla-Patraig Mac Cathmail and his good son, Cu-Uladh junior and his wife, the daughter of Maghnus Mag Mathgamna, were killed by them in treachery. Murchadh, his brother, [succeeded] in his place after him.—Maghnus

*crushing of defeat.* For the idiom, see 1126, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Slain.*—Literally, *destroyed*.

<sup>5</sup> *Thereby.*—Literally, *thereon*.

le clainn Tomair, mic Maṡgamna [U]i Raighillaigh 7 a tabairt d'O Raighillaigh 7 a cup i Cloic loṡa-huaṡair.<sup>1</sup>—Caṡair hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir, aobuir riṡ hUa<sup>1</sup>-Pailṡi, a<sup>h</sup> toirim ar ṡereṡ cpeice la Gallair na Mide.

[A. D. M. °ccc. °l. °xx. °i. °] Fergal Mac Coṡla[<sup>1</sup>]n d'eg iUaim aṡ U[a] Ceinneiridigh.—Murṡaṡ hUa<sup>1</sup> Maṡaga[<sup>1</sup>]n, X peiceim coitcenn, a<sup>h</sup> marbaṡ d'en urṡur poiṡoe ar ṡereṡ cpeice le hUir-Muman. Ocur<sup>1</sup> ir do na ṡnimaib poiṡoe ar mó aroṡair a n-Erinn ri am é'.—Ḃrian hUa<sup>1</sup> Ceinneiridigh, ri Uir-Muman, do toirim a fell le Gallair.—Siuban<sup>1</sup> cam, ingen [Mic Carṡaigh<sup>1</sup>], ben Mic Conmara, d'eg ar m-breic buaṡa in eimic le.—Aipṡerpuṡ Tuama, cenn eimic Erenn, in Chriṡto quieuir<sup>1</sup>.—Amlaim Mac Senaigh, impir roṡnaṡaṡ na renma, d'eg don plaiṡ<sup>5</sup> i Tuaim-da-ṡualand.—Mael-Seṡlainn<sup>1</sup> Connaṡtaṡ O Fergail d'eg.—Caṡal óṡ O Fergail d'eg<sup>1</sup>.—Mac<sup>1</sup> Maṡnura Mes Uidhir d'eg in bliṡain ri : ion, bruiṡaṡ coitcenn d' Feraib Erenn, ion, Eaṡmarcaṡ, mac Maṡnura, mic Ruaidri, mic Maṡnura, mic Duin moir 7<sup>h</sup> aṡaile<sup>h</sup>.—Aipṡ<sup>k</sup>, mac Amlaim Mes Uidhir, moṡtuur eipṡ<sup>k</sup>.

(hic<sup>1</sup> natuṡ eip Capolur Maṡnur Mac Maṡnura ion, mac ṡilla-Phaṡraigh, mic Maṡnura, mic Aipṡ, mic Amlaim Mes Uidhir, pṡuie idur lanuairi hoc anno.<sup>1</sup>)

A. D. 1367. <sup>5</sup>-ō, B. <sup>h</sup> ocur—and—prefixed, A. <sup>1</sup> bl.=5 letters left in (A) MS. <sup>14</sup>n. t. h., A; text, B. <sup>k-k</sup> om., A. <sup>14</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>6</sup> O' Raighillaigh. — Philip (O'Reilly), who thus got possession of the kinsman by whom he had been deposed and imprisoned the previous year.

[1371] <sup>1</sup> Fergal, etc. — Of the following nine entries, the A. L. C. give the first, second (in a shorter form), third and fifth under 1371; the F. M. have the fourth and seventh at 1370.

Ua Ceinneidigh. — The O'Ken-

nedy mentioned in the next entry but one.

<sup>3</sup> Ua Madagain. — See Vol. I., p. 557, note 8, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Of Mac Carthaigh. — Supplied from the *Four Masters*.

<sup>5</sup> Archbishop of Tuam. — John O'Grady (1365–71). There can be little doubt of his identity with the *Johannes Ograde*, cleric of Killaloe diocese and Bachelor in Civil Law, who first received papal dispen-

O'Raighillaigh was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, [1370] son of Muthgamain O'Raighillaigh and given up to O'Raighillaigh<sup>6</sup> and put in the Rock of Loch-uachtair.—Cathair Ua Concobuir, one fit to be king of Ui-Failghe, fell in the rear of a foray party by the Foreigners of Meath.

[A.D. 1371.] Fergal<sup>1</sup> Mac Cochla[i]n died in custody [1371] with Ua Ceinneidigh.<sup>2</sup>—Murchadh Ua Madaga[i]n,<sup>3</sup> general patron, was killed with one shot of an arrow, at the rear of a foray party, by [the Men of] Ormond. And it is one of the greatest deeds of an arrow that ever occurred in Ireland. — Brian Ua Ceinneidigh, king of Ormond, fell in treachery by the Foreigners.—Joan the stooped, daughter [of Mac Carthaigh<sup>4</sup>], wife of Mac Conmara, died after her gaining the victory of hospitality.—The archbishop of Tuaim,<sup>5</sup> head of the hospitality of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Amlaim Mac Senaigh, accomplished *worst* X ? emperor of melody, died of the plague in Tuaim-daghualann.—Mael-Sechlainn O'Ferghail the Connacian<sup>6</sup> died. Cathal O'Ferghail junior died.—The son of Magnus Mag Uidhir died this year: to wit, a general entertainer to the Men of Ireland, namely, Eachmarcach, son of Magnus, son of Ruaidhri, son of Donn Mor and so on.—Art, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, died.

(Here<sup>1</sup> was born Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa: namely, [1367] son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Magnus, son of Art, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of January this year.)

sation in illegitimacy to the extent of promotion to priesthood and collation to a benefice with cure of souls, and subsequently, his petition being supported by the metropolitan, his own Ordinary and several more bishops of the Cashel province, on the ground (amongst others) that his part of Ireland for the most part lacked literate men,

was declared by Innocent VI. (July 17, 1358) capable to accept and retain any, even episcopal, dignity. (Theiner, p. 313.)

<sup>6</sup> Connacian.—O'Farrell was so called from having been fostered in Connaught.

(1267) <sup>1</sup> Here, etc.—This item I have not found elsewhere.



A 76c[*Dir.*] [Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> um.<sup>o</sup>.<sup>ob</sup>[-lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>.] *Urian mór Maḡ' Mhaḡgamna, airtuḡ Oirḡiall, lam iḡ mó do marb ḡhallab 7 do ḡaibelaib Eḡenn i n-a airtuḡ fein in<sup>o</sup> pḡr rin<sup>o</sup> 7 a tūl a coinne ḡall 7 ḡallóḡlaḡ ḡ'a muinntir fein ḡo<sup>2</sup> pḡll<sup>2</sup> a<sup>d</sup> n-uaiḡner airt<sup>a</sup> 7 a marbaḡ ḡó 7 a tūl fein ar ḡ'a éirí.—*Peall iḡ ḡruamḡa 7 iḡ ḡrainemla do iunḡeḡ<sup>3</sup> a n-Eḡinn ruam do denum do Domnall, mac Muirceḡtaḡ [U] Concobuir: ion, mac a brataḡ fein, Taḡḡ óḡ, mac Maḡnuḡa, do marbaḡ ḡ'a lamail fein a cairlen ḡligiḡ 7 re i<sup>4</sup> laim aḡi ann.—ḡeaaḡ hUa<sup>5</sup> Dubaḡa[*l*]n, airt-ḡenḡaib na<sup>a</sup> hEḡenn, ar pḡḡbaḡl aibnira in<sup>a</sup> t-ḡaḡail ḡu pe pḡḡt m-bliabān 7 a eḡ aḡ Muinntir Eoin ḡairḡi a Rinn-nḡum.—Mac<sup>e</sup> Pheorair do ḡabal le hO Cellaiḡ 7 le [a] macaib; Rirḡepo, [mac] Mic Pheorair, do marbaḡ, ion, oḡḡu Mic Pheorair.—Uilliam óḡ, mac Uilleaḡ, cenn ruarḡair Eḡenn ḡ'eḡ in bliabān cḡna<sup>a</sup>.—  
 X Uilliam óḡ hUa<sup>5</sup> Ceallaiḡ, adubur<sup>e</sup> inḡeicim coitcinn iḡ pḡpḡ do bí i n-Eḡinn<sup>e</sup>, ḡ'éḡ in<sup>a</sup> bliabān ri<sup>a</sup>. Ocur<sup>e</sup> ní tainic o Copmac na Lo i nḡep, mac Concobuir, anuar mac riḡ buḡ pḡpḡ inar<sup>e</sup>.

B 73c [C.O. M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] | Inḡraiḡiḡ do ḡenum do ḡhallab na Miḡe a Muinntir-Anḡaile 7 Ruaiḡu, mac Caḡail [U] Pheḡḡail, do marbaḡ 7 a mac 7 mḡan ḡ'a muinntir 7 Donnḡaḡ hUa<sup>5</sup> Pḡḡail ḡ'a leanmain 7

A.D. 1368. <sup>1</sup> At first, c was placed over M (=Mac), but subsequently erased, B. <sup>2,2</sup> ḡ'pḡll (the elision of o arose from the infection of p), A. <sup>3</sup> ponaḡ, B. <sup>4</sup> a, B. <sup>5</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1372, B. <sup>c-o</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> airt, a n-uaiḡner, B. <sup>e-e</sup> marḡ, mḡpḡuḡ epḡ—(arch antiquary) excellent, died, B. <sup>f-d</sup> om., A.

[1372] <sup>1</sup> Brian, etc.—Of the six opening entries of the textual year 1368, the *A. L. C.* give the first, third, fifth and sixth at 1372; the second, at 1371.

<sup>2</sup> *In custody*.—See [1368], note 11, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Dubagain*.—Well known as the author of a poem descriptive of the native tribes and territories of Ulster, Connaught and Meath. It has been edited by O'Donovan (*Ir. Arch. & Cel. Soc.*, Dublin, 1862). A quatrain above the average from



Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon,] [1372 Bis A.D. 1368[-72.]] Brian<sup>1</sup> Mor Mac Mathgamna, arch-king of Oirgialla, the hand that most slew of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil of Ireland in his own time. [was] that man and he went against the Foreigners and a gallows-glass of his own people fell upon him treacherously in a solitary place and he was slain by him and [the assassin] himself escaped thereafter.—Treachery the most repulsive and hateful that was ever done in Ireland was done by Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir: to wit, the son of his own kinsman, namely, Tadhg junior, son of Magnus, was slain by his own hands in the castle of Sligech, whilst he was in custody<sup>2</sup> with him therein.—John Ua Dubaga[i]n,<sup>3</sup> arch-historian of Ireland, abandoned the delight of the world for the space of seven years and died with the Community of John the Baptist in Rinn-duin.—Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was taken prisoner by O'Cellaigh and by his sons, and Richard, [son] of Mac Feorais, that is, the heir of Mac Feorais, was killed.—William junior, son of William [de Burgh], head of the urbanity of Ireland, died the same year.—William junior Ua Cellaigh, the best material of a general generous patron that was in Ireland, died this year. And there came not from Cormac of the Banishments<sup>4</sup>, son of Concobur [son of Nes-], downwards a son of a king that was better than he.

[A.D. 1373.] Attack<sup>1</sup> was made by the Foreigners of Meath on the Muintir-Anghaile and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail and his son and many of his people were slain. And Donnchadh Ua Ferghail followed them [1373]

another poem (in *Debide*) is given by O'Curry (*MS. Mat.*, p. 658). See O'D., *F. M.*, iii. 655.

<sup>4</sup> *Of the Banishments*.—For the origin of the name, see O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 260; for the chro-

nology, *Todd Lect.*, III. pp. 282, 302.

[1373] <sup>1</sup> *Attack, etc.*—Of the eight remaining entries of the textual year 1368, all, except the third and eighth, are given (with differences

moran do marbað tob leir 7 en upcun roisoi d'a mar-  
bað fein. Ocur po buð mairon do'n t-pluaš uile, acē  
muna beir in t-orcun rin.—William Dalatun 7 Seir-  
pam na Míde do marbað la Cenel-Fhiačair 7 la hUa<sup>i</sup>  
Mael[-Sh]eclann.—Mael-Seclann<sup>e</sup> Connačtaē O Neill  
d'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Acāh hUa<sup>6</sup> Ciana[1]n d'eg in<sup>e</sup> bliāān 11 11-  
X cananač<sup>e</sup>, ar n-a gerrað do<sup>b</sup> cānācāib lera-gāail,  
ar<sup>i</sup> m-breir buāā o veihon 7 o toman<sup>i</sup>.—barruā<sup>6</sup>,  
ingen [U]i Ruairc, d'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Gaē mor irin bliāān rin<sup>e</sup>,  
leir'burpē<sup>i</sup> tigi 7 templa imā.—Toirpaelbaē<sup>e</sup> ruāā  
O Concoāir do beir āg riāal Maāaire Connačt irin  
bliāān rin 7 a teēt tūo imireāāib Mic in Per-  
ru[1]n Mic Pheorair, āa marcaē d'eg. Ocur gilla d'a  
munnitir do ēōgāil cennbep<sup>i</sup> leir a cearā<sup>6</sup>. Ocur  
munnitir Mic an Perru[1]n d'a leannun 7 breir  
opra do'n mairpluaš. Ocur Toirpaelbaē ruāā fein  
do āāail dēirō ar a munnitir. Ocur nīr'pēāā d'oiā  
ar tur, acē imireāāib in mairpluaš do | dōrcaā op<sup>i</sup>ra.  
1r perrāā po fūlngeā leoran in t-anpōlāh rin; uair  
do marb Toirpaelbaē ruāā drem tō<sup>6</sup> 7 po marbaā blaā  
d'a munnitir rin. Cumur do Mac an Perru[1]n  
7 do Toirpaelbaē ruāā ar a ēeile 7<sup>e</sup> Mac an Perru[1]n<sup>k</sup>  
do tōitū leir<sup>1</sup> d'aen buille clōiōū.<sup>m</sup> Ocur<sup>e</sup> nī dērnāā  
irin amirir rin marbaā ir cpoā 7 ar mó nor [nā] in  
marbaā rin<sup>e</sup>.—Maāā<sup>n</sup>, mac Oigair Meā Uirōir, quieuit

A 76d

A.D. 1368. <sup>6</sup> hO, A. s om., B. <sup>h</sup> a-by, B. <sup>1-1</sup> 7 apanle—and so on, B. <sup>1</sup> do bur—(that) broke, B. <sup>k</sup> Mic Pheorair—Mac Pheorais—added, B. <sup>1</sup> le Toirpaelbaē ruāā hUa Concoair—by Toir ielbach Ua Concoair the Red, B. This and the preceding addition were necessary to identify the persons intended. <sup>m-m</sup> an bliāān [1]—[this] year—added, B. <sup>n-n</sup> 76c, f. m., t. h. (the first word is cut away), A; text, B.

of detail) in the A. L. C. under 1373. The third is given at the same year by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>2</sup> Dalton.—The A. L. C. erro-

neously make him and the sheriff one person.

<sup>3</sup> Ua Cianaín. — See O'Reilly : *Irish Writers*, p. 102.

and many of them were slain by him and one shot of an arrow killed himself. And it had been defeat for all the host, had it not been for that shot.—William Dalton<sup>2</sup> and the Sheriff of Meath were killed by the Cenel-Fiachbaidh and by Ua Mael[-Sh]echlainn—Mael-Sechlainn O'Neill the Connacian died.—Adam Ua Ciana[i]n<sup>3</sup> died this year a canon, after<sup>4</sup> being tonsured by the canons of Lisgabhail, on gaining victory from world and from demon.—Barrdubh,<sup>5</sup> daughter of Ua Ruaire, died.—Great wind in this year, whereby were broken down houses and churches numerous.—Toirdelbach O'Concobhair the Red was traversing the Plain of Connacht on foot that year and he went through the raiders, twelve horse-men [strong], of The son of the Parson Mac Feorais. And a gillie of his [O'Conor's] people raised<sup>6</sup> a helmet to him for annoyance. And the people of The son of the Parson followed them and they were overtaken by the horse-host. And Toirdelbach the Red himself occupied the rear of his people. And no look-out was kept by them at first, so that<sup>7</sup> the excessive force of the horse-host poured [unawares] on them. Most courageously was that onset borne by them; for Toirdelbach the Red slew a portion of them and some of his people were slain. [Single] combat [was given] by The son of the Parson and by Toirdelbach to each other and The son of the Parson fell by him with one stroke of a sword. And there was not done in that time a slaying that was more courageous and of greater fame than that slaying.—Matthew, son of Oscar Mag Uidhir, rested in

[1373]

<sup>4</sup> *After, etc.*—The meaning is that he was formally admitted as canon a short time before his death.

<sup>5</sup> *Barrdubh.*—*Black[-haired] head.* Wife of Domnall Mac Tiernan, *A. L. C.*

<sup>6</sup> *Raised—annoyance.*—That is, saluted Birmingham derisively. Instead of *for*, the original has *in*.

<sup>7</sup> *So that.*—Literally, *but* (consequently).



in<sup>i</sup> Chriſto<sup>i</sup>, decimo<sup>o</sup> quarto [Calendar Nouembry<sup>e</sup> 7 a  
 ſeptaſaginta]i<sup>o</sup> p, iſon, ſeaan, mac<sup>i</sup> Oſeari<sup>e</sup>, do marbað i<sup>o</sup> p  
 lo cetna<sup>a</sup>.

[Cal. 1an. 1.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup>, [L.<sup>b</sup> x.u.b], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
 ix.<sup>o</sup>[-lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Seinićin ſaßair do marbað le Maſ  
 Congura in<sup>d</sup> bliaðain p<sup>i</sup><sup>d</sup> 7<sup>o</sup> i<sup>o</sup> ſilecta in eiſri o<sup>i</sup> a ei<sup>o</sup>.—  
 Cormac, mac mic<sup>i</sup> Tomaltai<sup>g</sup> [U]i Pepſail, do marbað.  
 —Domnall óg hUa<sup>i</sup> Doſartai<sup>g</sup>, in mac tairi<sup>g</sup> pob<sup>i</sup> ſep<sup>i</sup>  
 do bi<sup>e</sup> i<sup>2</sup> n-Eſunn do beagan; ſeićem<sup>o</sup> coitcinn neoð ar  
 mó do tinnlaic o<sup>i</sup> eða<sup>i</sup> 7 do p<sup>i</sup>peið o<sup>i</sup> a<sup>i</sup> elatna Eſenn  
 7 o<sup>i</sup> ar mó o<sup>i</sup> a ſuair in eiſri ar ſepeð do<sup>i</sup> man<sup>o</sup>, o<sup>i</sup> e<sup>h</sup>,  
 ar<sup>o</sup> m-b<sup>i</sup>peið buaða o do<sup>i</sup> man 7 o do<sup>i</sup> mon<sup>o</sup>.—Toirp<sup>i</sup>elbað,  
 mac hUain Meſ Tigerna[i]n, o<sup>i</sup> e<sup>g</sup>.—Cú-coiſg<sup>i</sup>ci óg  
 Maſ Eoðaga[i]n, tairi<sup>e</sup> Cene[oi]l-Phiaça<sup>g</sup>, do marbað  
 a ſeall ar n-ſul o<sup>i</sup> le eppuc na Miðe co hU<sup>i</sup>l-lua<sup>i</sup>n 7  
 ſuine do muinntir Uilliam Oalatun o<sup>i</sup> a marbað o<sup>i</sup> a<sup>i</sup>n  
 buille ſlei<sup>g</sup>e. Ocu<sup>i</sup> ní ſepnað ann a<sup>i</sup>t p<sup>i</sup>n.—Teboio a  
 búpe, oiſri mic Uilliam, do marbað le h1-Maine<sup>3</sup>:  
 neð<sup>o</sup> ba mó 7 ſa haille 7 c<sup>i</sup>peça<sup>i</sup>pe coitcenn ar Connaçtai<sup>g</sup>  
 e ſop<sup>o</sup>.—Tigernan, mac hUain Meſ Thigerna[i]n, mac<sup>o</sup>  
 tairi<sup>g</sup> beoða, laiſep<sup>o</sup>, o<sup>i</sup> e<sup>g</sup> in<sup>o</sup> bliaðain p<sup>i</sup>.—Maio<sup>i</sup>m la  
 Niall hUa<sup>i</sup> Neill, la p<sup>i</sup>g Coicið Ulað, ar ſhallaið, o<sup>i</sup>  
 in po euit in p<sup>i</sup>ſepe 7 boſra na Cairp<sup>i</sup> 7 an ſanſalaç  
 7 an Dupcað 7 Uilliam Daile-dalat, cenn ainſeile  
 Eſenn. — Mael[-ſh]eclainn<sup>o</sup>, mac Oiaſmata [U]i  
 Pepſail, do ſul ar coſað ar a t<sup>i</sup>p ſein a Muinntir-

A.D. 1369. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> a, B. <sup>3</sup> h1b—, B. <sup>4</sup> om., B. <sup>5</sup> b1, A, B.  
<sup>6</sup> 1373, B. <sup>7</sup> d1 om., A. <sup>8</sup> om., B. <sup>9</sup> om., B. <sup>10</sup> co t<sup>i</sup>p (=oe beagan,  
 which is omitted) added, B. <sup>11</sup> a e<sup>g</sup>—his death (took place), B.

[1374] <sup>1</sup> 1369. — The ferial (1)  
 proves that the true year is 1375.  
 From this to the textual year 1373  
 (=1378), inclusive, the A.D. reckon-  
 ing, the ferial notation shows, is  
 five years in advance.

<sup>2</sup> Bishop of Meath. — Stephen

de Valle. Appointed bishop of  
 Limerick by Innocent VI. (Avig-  
 non, Nov. 6. 1360), having been  
 elected by the majority of the  
 Chapter. At the time, he was  
 subdeacon and dean. Being but  
 twenty-nine years old, he received



Christ on the 14th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19] [1373] and his brother, namely, John, son of Oscar, was killed on the same day.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [15th of the moon,] A.D. 1369<sup>1</sup>[-74]. Jenkin Savage was killed by Mag Aengusa this year and orphaned is learning after him.—Cormac, grandson of Tonaltach Ua Ferghail, was killed.—Domnall Ua Dochartaigh junior, the son of a chief that was almost the best in Ireland; general patron, that bestowed most of horses and chattel to the learned folk of Ireland and the greatest loss which the erudite received at the end of the world, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Toirdelbach, son of Brian Mag Tigernain, died.—Cu-coicrichi Mag Eochaga[i]n junior, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, was killed in treachery, after going with the bishop of Meath<sup>2</sup> to Ath-luain. And it was a person<sup>3</sup> of the people of William Dalton that killed him with one thrust of a spear. And nothing was done there but that.—Theobald de Burgh, heir of Mac William, was killed by the Ui-Maine: one that was most excellent and most beautiful and a general depredator on the Connachtmen likewise was he.—Tigernan, son of Brian Mag Tigerna[i]n, a spirited, powerful son of a chief, died this year.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Niall Ua Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on the Foreigners, wherein fell the Knight<sup>4</sup> and Bogsa of the Rock<sup>5</sup> and the Sandal and the de Burgh and William of Baile-dalat, head of splendid hospitality<sup>6</sup> of Ireland.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Diarmait Ua Ferghail, went on a war from

a dispensation in the impediment of age. (Theiner, p. 316.) He was translated to Meath by Urban V., Feb. 19, 1369 (*ib.* p. 333), and died in 1379 (Ware, ed. Harris, p. 147).

<sup>3</sup> Person.—The slayer, according

to the *A. L. C.*, was hanged and quartered.

<sup>4</sup> Knight.—The *A. L. C.* state his name was Roche.

<sup>5</sup> Rock.—*Of Fergus*; i.e. Carrickfergus.

Mairmorða. Ocur ruais do éabairt do Shallaib  
orpáa 7 Mail[-Sh]eclainn do marbað ann°.—Taðs ós  
Mágs Raðnaill do marbað d'en upcúr roisðe 7 ní pef  
a veimin cia tuc, aét Muinnter-ðirn' gá ður ap Clann-  
Muirceptais 7 Clann-Muirceptais' gá ðor orparan<sup>4</sup>.  
Cagað d'oirði tuit rin' eper Muinntir-Eolu[1]r' 7  
Muinntir-ðirn'.—Taðs, mac Ruairðu h[U]i Concobuir,  
in° t-en mac pið pob' pefr eineð 7 eðnum i n-a aimpir  
pein°, a<sup>k</sup> eg la feil stapain i Connaéta, iar m-breit buaða  
do oman 7 o deñan.<sup>k</sup>

- [Cal. Ian. ii. p., [L<sup>a</sup> xx.ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.° ccc.°  
lxx.°<sup>b</sup>[-lxx.° u.°] Maðgamain, mac Maðnura [U]i Con-  
cóbuir, mac° pið beoða, quieuit in [Churto].°—Cairlen  
A 77a Rora-Comain | do gábil do<sup>d</sup> Ruairðu hUa Concobuir, la  
pið Connaét. Ocur Cairlen baile-in-tobair do tabairt  
do Thoirvelbað ruað ap 7 comaða imða nað° arimter  
runn°.—Sepprais, mac Gilla-na-naem [U]i Pefgail,  
B 73d teannaðbur | tairis na hAnðgail, quieuit in [Churto].°  
—Mac<sup>1</sup> [C]arfa[1]n, uppið Cene[oi]l-Phogarais, do  
marbað a feall d'a bráðair fein, ion, do mac Gille-  
Termaino<sup>1</sup>.—Sluaigeb mor la Niall hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill co Dun-  
da-leatglar 7 maíom mor do éabairt ap Shallaib leir,  
du i trocáir<sup>2</sup> Sar Semur baile-aéta-éir, pef inar pið  
Saxan 7 an ðurcað Cairlinne do marbað ann et alii

A.D. 1369. <sup>1</sup>—rum, B. <sup>1</sup> om., A. <sup>1-1</sup> Muinntir-ðirn' 7 Muinntir-  
Eolu[1]r, B. <sup>k-k</sup> d'heg an bliadain ri—*died this year*, B.

A.D. 1370. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> trocáir, B. <sup>2-2</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1374, B. <sup>c-c</sup> d'heg  
—*died*, B. <sup>d</sup> la—*by*, B. <sup>2-2</sup> alii—*other*, B. <sup>1-1</sup> om., B.

<sup>6</sup> *Splendid hospitality*. — *Ainfeile* in the original. Mistaking *ain* (an, splendid) for the negative prefix, the *F. M.* insert the eclipse and aspiration (*ainbhfeile*). Whereupon, O'Donovan (iv. 660) renders it "inhospitality" and annotates accordingly. This is adopted in

the *A. L. C.*, although the text has the correct form (*ainfeil*). The adjective *an* does not affect the following letter.

<sup>7</sup> *Mac[-Sh]eclainn, Tadhg*.—The *A. L. C.* erroneously state they both died a natural death.

out his own country into Muintir-Mailmordha. And an [1374] attack was delivered by the Foreigners upon them and Mail[-Sh]eehlinn<sup>7</sup> was slain therein.—Tadhg<sup>7</sup> Mag Raghnaill junior was killed by one shot of an arrow. And it was not known with certainty who discharged it, but the Muintir-Birn [were] a-putting it on the Clann-Muircertaigh and the Clann-Muircertaigh a-putting it on these. War arose through that between the Muintir-Eolu[i]s and Muintir-Birn.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, the one son of a king that was best of hospitality and prowess in his own time, died in Connacht on the feast day of Stephen [Dec. 26], after gaining victory from world and from demon.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [26th of the moon,] A.D. [1375] 1370<sup>4</sup>[-5]. Mathgamain, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, a spirited son of a king, rested in Christ.—The castle of Ros-Comain was taken by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And the castle of Baile-in-tobair and many donatives that are not reckoned here were given to Toirdelbach<sup>2</sup> the Red in lieu.—Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, well worthy to be chief of the hAnghaile, rested in Christ.—Mac [C]artain, sub-king of Cenel-Foghartaigh, was killed in treachery by his own kinsman, namely, by the son of Gilla-Termainn [Mac Cartain].—A great hosting by Niall Ua Neill to Dun-da-lethglas and great defeat was inflicted on the Foreigners by him, wherein fell Sir James<sup>3</sup> of Baile-atha-thid, Deputy of the king of the Saxons. And the de Burgh of Caimlinn and many others were slain therein.

[1375] <sup>1</sup> 1370.—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1375.

<sup>2</sup> Toirdelbach.—Turlough O'Conor.

<sup>3</sup> Sir James.—Talbot of Malahide

(Baile-atha-thid). The Deputy at the time was William de Windsor (for the second time), 1373-6. Gilbert, *Viceroy*, pp. 234-41.



mulci.—Cu-Ulað Mac Mačgamna, rídamna Oirigiall,  
 a eḡ do cuirinn.—[A.D.] 1375<sup>e</sup>. Aré Mac Uíðir, mac  
 ruḡ lan d'eíneč 7 d'eḡnum, quieuit in [Chriřto].—  
 Donnčad Caemanač Mac Murčadā, airtor<sup>s</sup> laigēn—7  
 ní tainic o ḡrian ḡoruḡa anuar<sup>h</sup> fep ir mó do dicit<sup>s</sup>  
 do Danurad anár—a marbad do ḡhallad a fell.—  
 Donnčad, mac Taidḡ, mic Concobuir in copain, do mar-  
 bad do Mhuinntir-ḡirn.—Toirce do čuatar clann Meḡ  
 Tigernain ar inḡoiḡiḡ cum ḡall, iḡon, Cairḡri 7  
 Eogan. Ocur an fep brad d'a cneic re ḡallad 7 ḡoil  
 do tinol i<sup>4</sup> n-a<sup>4</sup> timcell 7 coicep<sup>5</sup> ar ficit<sup>5</sup> do marbad  
 ann.—Mac Pheóraiř, tigherna ḡaile-āč-a-na-riḡ, d'ēḡ.—  
 Mac Uiliam ḡúrce, iḡon, Emonn Albanač, cenn ḡoile  
 7 ḡairciḡ na ḡalltačta 7 imper in eḡnuma, d'eḡ do'n  
 ríun i n-a čig fepin, ar<sup>i</sup> m-breic<sup>i</sup> buadā o demon.<sup>i</sup> Ocur  
 a mac do ḡabail a inar d'a eiri.—Mail[-ḡh]ečlainn  
 hūa Domnalla[i]n, arḡ ollam leiči Cuinn, d'eḡ iar  
 m-breic<sup>i</sup> buadā o roman 7 o demon.<sup>i</sup>—Iohanner<sup>k</sup> Mac  
 Uíðir, abb Cluana-čóir, mořtuur ep̃t decimo řeptimo  
 Kalenḡar iuli.<sup>k</sup>

(Maupiciur<sup>i</sup> hūa hēoḡain obit octauo iour Man<sup>i</sup>.

No<sup>k</sup> ḡumad ar in Kallainn ri buḡ coir ep̃ruc Oda  
 [hūa Heil] do beic.<sup>k</sup>)

[ḡir.] Kal. Ian. iii. p. [L.<sup>a</sup> un.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.  
 1.<sup>ob</sup> [-un.<sup>o</sup>] Taidḡ hūa<sup>i</sup> Ruairce, ri ḡreirne, d'eḡ<sup>c</sup> ar m-  
 A.D. 1370. <sup>2</sup>ig, A, <sup>44</sup>n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>55</sup>.xx.v., A, B.  
<sup>8</sup> Arabics, l. m., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h</sup> om., A. <sup>14</sup>7 arailē—and so on, B.  
<sup>13</sup> mořtuur ep̃t, B. <sup>k-k</sup> 76d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B. In the (A) MS.  
 the No precedes the Iohanner entry. <sup>11</sup> 77a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.  
 A.D. 1371. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1375 overhead, B. <sup>c-c</sup> mořtuur ep̃t, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Foreigners*.—Literally, *Danes*; here applied to the Anglo-Irish.

<sup>5</sup> *Tadhg*.—Mac Rannall (Mag Raghnaill), who died [1853], *supra*. The *A. L. C.* incorrectly represent

Donough as son (instead of grand-son) of Conor.

<sup>6</sup> *Five and twenty*.—Including the two sons of Mac Tiernan (*A. L. C.*).

<sup>7</sup> *Scotsman*.—So styled, doubtless, from long residence in Scotland.



—Cu-Uladh Mag Mathgamna, royal heir of Oirgialla, [1375] died from [the bursting of] a vein.—[A.D.] 1375. Art Mag Uidhir, a son of a king full of generosity and of prowess, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Caemanach Mac-Murchadha, arch-king of Leinster—and there came not from Brian Boruma downwards a man that destroyed more of the Foreigners<sup>4</sup> than he—was killed by the Foreigners in treachery.—Donnchadh, son of Tadhg,<sup>5</sup> son of Concobur of the Cup, was slain by the Muintir-Birn.—The sons of Mag Tigernain, namely, Cairbri and Eogan, went on an expedition to attack the Foreigners. And a traitor sold them to the Foreigners and the Foreigners assembled around them and five and twenty<sup>6</sup> were slain there.—Mac Feorais, lord of the town of Athna-righ, died.—Mac William de Burgh, namely, Edmond the Scotsman,<sup>7</sup> head of courage and prowess of the Foreigners and emperor of benevolence, died of the glandular disease in his own house, after gaining victory from the demon. And his son took his place after him.—Mail-[Sh]echlainn Ua Domnalla[i]n, the greatest<sup>8</sup> ollam of the Half of Conn, died after gaining victory from world and from demon.—John Mag Uidhir, abbot of Cluain-Eois, died on the 17th of the Kalends of July [June 15].

(Maurice<sup>1</sup> Ua hEoghain died on the 8th of the Ides (1370) [6th] of June.

Or<sup>2</sup> it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right for [the death of] bishop Odo [Ua Neill] to be.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. [1376 Bis.] 1371<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Tadhg Ua Ruairc, king of the Breifni, died,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Greatest*.—Literally, *high* (pre-eminent). The O'Donnellans were the poets of the Connaught O'Conors.

(1370) <sup>1</sup> *Maurice, etc.*—This entry I have not found elsewhere.

<sup>2</sup> *Or, etc.*—The obit of bishop O'Neill is given at [1369], *supra*.

The suggested correction is erroneous.

[1376]. <sup>1</sup> 1371.—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1376.

<sup>2</sup> *Died*.—And was succeeded by his son, Tighernan (Tiernan), *A. L. C.* and *F. M.*

breic buaḁa o ḁoman 7 o demon.<sup>c</sup>—Donncaḁ Mac Phir-  
briḁ, pencaib raigēta,<sup>d</sup> o'eg.<sup>e</sup>—Mualaiḁ,<sup>f</sup> ingen [U]i  
Raigillaiḁ, ben Tomair Mic Maḁgamna, o'eg.<sup>e</sup>—Cu-Clitne  
O Concoḁair, mac ruḁ lan o'eineḁ 7 o'egnumh, o'eg.<sup>f</sup>—  
Ruarcan hUa<sup>1</sup> hCḁmaill, ollam [U]i Anluain pe dan  
7<sup>e</sup> pef<sup>1</sup> tigi n-aitēḁ coitēinn ḁan uultac pe opeic n-  
duine, o'eg<sup>1</sup> irin bliacain ri, iar m-breic buaḁa [o ḁoman  
7 o demon].—Cu-Muigi hUa<sup>1</sup> Caḁa[i]n, ri Oipeḁta-[U]i-  
Caḁa[i]n, do ḁabail do ḁhallaiḁ a porc Cula-raḁain 7  
A 73b a ḁur doib hi<sup>2</sup> Carraiḁ-Pheḁḁura. Inoraigib<sup>1</sup> do  
ḁenam do macaib ruḁ Oipeḁta-[U]i-Caḁa[i]n ar ḁallaiḁ  
7 ḁoill do ḁabairt maḁma mōir orpa<sup>1</sup>. Eoin<sup>e</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup>  
Ruanaḁa, ollamh Meḁ Cenḁura, o'eg.<sup>e</sup>—Mail-Seḁlainn  
hUa<sup>1</sup> Mailhena, ollam [U]i Caḁa[i]n, o'eg<sup>e</sup> por<sup>c</sup>.—Ceḁ  
hUa<sup>1</sup> Tuatail, ri hUa<sup>1</sup>-Mail, do marbaḁ do ḁallaiḁ.—  
Dalbaḁ, mac Mail-tSeḁlainn [U]i ḁroin, cenn einiḁ  
7 eḁnumha Laiḁen, do ḁuin o'a rpor fein 7 a eḁ de po  
cetoir. —Ceḁ, mac Seacain [U]i Pheḁḁail, o'eg.<sup>e</sup>  
Roibert h[U]a<sup>1</sup> Pefḁail, o'eg<sup>e</sup> por<sup>c</sup>.—Coimtinol<sup>1</sup> mōir le.  
ḁallaiḁ na Mibē 7 pe ḁallaiḁ Ulaḁ 7 le ḁallaiḁ Laiḁen  
cum na hCenḁaile 7 cpeaḁa rill do denum doib ar O  
Pefḁail. Oigalta mora do denum o'O Pefḁail orparun  
do cpecaib 7 do loipe[ḁ]ib imḁai[ḁ].—Concoḁur hUa<sup>1</sup>  
Deaca[i]n, raí penḁura, o'eg.<sup>e</sup>—Ceallaḁ Mac Cruitin,  
ollam Tuat-Muman pe penḁur, pef<sup>c</sup> noir ḁan impeḁain,  
o'eg.<sup>e</sup>

(Cḁ<sup>3</sup> ro in |Callainn ar tigi marbaḁ ḁriain moir Meḁ  
Maḁgamna iar pír 7 a aonucal a Máinirtir Luḁḁaio,  
teḁtio Nonar luim, rēlicet, Anno Domini, 1371.<sup>b</sup>)

A.D. 1371. <sup>3</sup>a, A. <sup>d</sup>maḁ—good, B. <sup>e</sup>=<sup>ea</sup>. <sup>f</sup>om., B. <sup>1</sup>Before  
this entry one line is left vacant, A. <sup>b</sup>b 77a, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>3</sup> Cu - Muighi. — *Canis Campi*.  
"This name is now generally  
anglicised Quintin [!]. It is still  
very common among the family of  
the O'Kanes in the co. of London-  
derry" (O'D. iv. 686).

<sup>4</sup> Oirecht-Ui-Cothain. — *Sept of*  
[the] *Ua Cathain*; here, in a second-  
ary sense (cf. 1163, note 3, *supra*),  
the territory occupied by them.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Ruanaḁa*.—See 1079, note  
1, *supra*.

after gaining victory from world and from demon.— [1376]  
 Donnchadh Mac Fírbisigh, an erudite historian, died.—Cu-  
 Aithne O'Concobaigh, a son of a king full of generosity  
 and of prowess, died.—Ruarcán Ua hAdmail, ollam of Ua  
 Anluain in poetry and a man of a general house of  
 guests, without objection to the presence of anybody, died *refusing*  
 in this year, after gaining victory [from world and from  
 demon].—Cu-muighi<sup>3</sup> Ua Catha[i]n, king of Oirecht-Ui-  
 Cathain,<sup>4</sup> was taken prisoner by the Foreigners in the  
 port of Cuil-rathain and put by them into Carraic-  
 Ferghusa. An attack was made by the sons of kings of  
 Oirecht-Ui-Cathain on the Foreigners and the Foreigners  
 inflicted great defeat upon them.—John Ua Ruanadha,<sup>5</sup>  
 ollam of Mag Aenghusa, died.—Mail-Sechlainn Ua Mail-  
 mhena, ollam of Ua Catha[i]n, died likewise.—Aedh Ua  
 Tuathail, king of Ui-Mail, was killed by Foreigners.—  
 Dalbach, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Broin, head of hospi-  
 tality and prowess of Leinster, was wounded by his own  
 spur and died thereof immediately.—Aedh,<sup>6</sup> son of John  
 Ua Ferghail, died. Robert Ua Ferghail died likewise.—  
 A great muster by the Foreigners of Meath and by the  
 Foreigners of Ulidia and by the Foreigners of Leinster  
 against the hAnghaile and treacherous forays were made  
 by them on O'Ferghail. Great retaliations were made by  
 O'Ferghail on them by many preys and burnings.—Cen-  
 chobur Ua Beaca[i]n, a sage of history, died.—Ceallach  
 Mac Cruitin, ollam of Thomond in history, a man of  
 reputation without dispute, died.

(This<sup>1</sup> is the Kalend [year] on which truly comes the (1371)  
 killing of Brian Mor Mag Mathgamna and he was buried  
 in the Monastery of Lughbhaidh on the 3rd of the Nones  
 [3rd] of June, namely, A.D. 1371.)

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh*.—The obit in the *F. M.* contains a eulogium of his bounty towards the bardic companies of Ireland.

(1371)<sup>1</sup> *This, etc.* The correction refers to the first entry of [1372], *supra*.



- [Cal. Ian. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xiiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup>ccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> [-vii.<sup>o</sup>] Daitep,<sup>o</sup> mac Sarp Daibit, d'eg.<sup>o</sup>—Seppraiz hUa<sup>1</sup> Flannaga[i]n, tairec Clainni-Cačail, d'eg.<sup>o</sup>—Nualaič, ingen Tairg Mic Donnčair, d'eg.<sup>o</sup>—Toirc do d'enum do Ricairt óg ar Culenačail: forbaíri da la 7 da aibéi do d'enum doib arciar. Culenaič do cinol fa Aeb Mac Conmara, ionn, mac ingine U[i] Dhalaiz 7 maíom do čabairt ar Clainn-Ricairt ann, dú inar'marbač Teboir Mac Uilliam, cenn na ceitirne moire 7 tri meic O n-Eibin 7 moran aile. Ocur do gabač ann brian O Flaitberpaič.<sup>o</sup>—Seaan hUa<sup>1</sup> Rodač[i]n, comarba Caillin, raí coitčenn d'eg.<sup>o</sup> in<sup>o</sup> bliadain ri.— | In t-erpuic hUa<sup>1</sup> Ceallaič, ionn, erpuic Cluana-ferpa bpenuinn, d'eg.<sup>o</sup>—Cairlen lip-airt-abla do denam la Seaan hUa<sup>1</sup> Ferčail, tairec na hAinčail, in bliadain ri.—Cočad<sup>o</sup> mór d'eirgi eter O Concobuir 7 Mac Diarmata 7 Mač-Luirg do mílliač, eter gort 7 teč. Ocur daine do marbač atorpa. Ocur rič do d'enum d'a eir doib 7 comad<sup>o</sup> mora d'fačbail do Mac Diarmata uad hUa Concobuir do cinn in t-rič<sup>o</sup> rin.<sup>o</sup>—Inoiraič<sup>o</sup> do d'enum do Mac Uilliam 7 do Mael[-Sh]ečlainn hUa Chellaič 7 do Mainēčail arčena ar hUa<sup>1</sup> Cončobuir | co cairlen Rora-Comain 7 hUa<sup>1</sup> Cončobuir d'eirgi 'n-a n-ačad<sup>o</sup> co n-a rocpairt<sup>o</sup> 7 trior do čabairt d'a čeile doib<sup>o</sup> 7 maíom do čabairt ar Mac Uilliam 7 ar Mainēčail 7 Rirberd a bupc, cenn ruarcu[i]r Connačt, do marbač ann 7 Dom-
- A.D. 1372. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>3</sup> 1376, 1377, B. <sup>4</sup> om., B. <sup>5</sup> morpuir erc, B. <sup>6</sup> om. (no doubt, by oversight), B. <sup>7</sup> doib d'a čeile, B.

[1377] <sup>1</sup> 1372.—The ferial (3) of the previous year and that (6) of the following prove that the intermediate ferial is 5=A.D. 1377.

<sup>2</sup> De Burgh.—From the *A. L. C.*

<sup>3</sup> Aedh, Mathgamain. — Half-brothers of Sida, warden of Lim-

erick [1369], *supra*. Their father was Loughlin Mac Namara mentioned in the *F. M.* at 1378. See also O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, p. 135.

<sup>4</sup> Successor of St. Caillin.—That is, abbot of Fenagh, co. Leitrim. The



Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. [1877] 1372<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Walter, son of Sir David [de Burgh<sup>2</sup>], died.—Geoffrey Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.—Nualaith, daughter of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, died.—An incursion was made by Richard [de Burgh] junior on the Clann-Cuilen: a leaguer of two days and two nights was made by them in the country. The Clann-Cuilen assembled under Aedh<sup>3</sup> Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh and defeat was inflicted on the Clann-Ricaird there, wherein were killed Theobald Mac William, head of the large kern-force, and three sons of O'Eidhin and many others. And Brian O'Flaithbertaigh was taken prisoner there.—John Ua Rodacha[i]n, successor of [St.] Caillin,<sup>4</sup> a general sage, died this year.—The bishop Ua Ceallaigh,<sup>5</sup> namely, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brennan, died.—The castle of Lis-aird-abla<sup>6</sup> was built by John Ua Ferghail, chief of the hAnghaile, this year.—Great war arose between O'Concobuir and Mac Diarmata and Magh-Luirg was destroyed, both tillage and dwelling. And people were killed between them. And peace was made after that by them and large donatives were got by Mac Diarmata from Ua Concobuir for the sake of that peace.—An attack was made by Mac William [de Burgh] and by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Cellaigh and by the Ui-Maine on Ua Conchobuir at the castle of Ros-Comain. And Ua Concobuir arose against them with his forces and battle was given to each other by them. And defeat was inflicted on Mac William and on the Ui-Maine and Richard de Burgh, head of the urbanity of Connacht, was slain there and Dornnall,

feast of the patron was Nov. 13. The *Book of Fenagh*, falsely ascribed to St. Caillin, has been published (Dublin, 1875).

<sup>1</sup> Ua Cellaigh.—Most probably, the Thomas O'Kelly, who, accord-

to Ware (ed. Harris, p. 640), was bishop of Clonfert in October, 1347.

<sup>6</sup> Lis-aird-abla.—Fort of the height of apples.

was slain

nall mac Caithil óig [U]i Concobuir, do marbað ann 7  
Taðg og, mac mic Taðg [U]i Ceallaið 7 hUa<sup>1</sup> Maíonin  
mop 7 Mac Dubgaill do marbað ann fóir 7 mac Neill  
caim 7 moran aile.—Mael-Domnaig<sup>c</sup> rígle<sup>c</sup>; Paetna,  
mac Daibé [U]i Mhórda, o'eg.—Eubard, ru Saran,  
o'eg<sup>d</sup>.—Donncað, mac Uilliam alaino [U]i Cerpail, ru  
Eile, raí<sup>c</sup> n-einið 7 n-egnuma<sup>c</sup>, o'eg<sup>d</sup> in<sup>c</sup> bliaðain rí<sup>c</sup>.—  
Maetsamain Mac Conmara, ion, mac ingine [U]i  
Dhalaið, o'eg in<sup>c</sup> bliaðain rín<sup>c</sup>.—Maínípter Epa-ruaið  
do lorcáð 'ra bliaðain cetna<sup>c</sup>.—Gorppaið, mac Annaið  
[U]i Raiðillaið, do marbað do Cloin-in-chaí<sup>2</sup>.—Mac  
Dranai[n] bacáð o'eg a cuirt in<sup>3</sup> pápa 7 in deganað  
mop, Mac Muirghísa.—Doínnall<sup>h</sup> hUa Gallicobuir, ion,  
mac Ferðail, mic Inmanaið, moptuur ept<sup>h</sup>.

[Cal. Ian. ui. r., [L<sup>a</sup> xx. ix.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [uiii.<sup>o</sup>] Mop<sup>c</sup>, ingen [U]i Ferðail, ben Diar-  
mata Mes Raðnaill, ion, taireð Muinnteri-hEolu[i]r,  
rai mana gan imperain, o'eg do bar Ongá 7 aicúige 7 a  
haolucúð i Cluan-Commaicne co honora<sup>c</sup>.—Toirprel-  
bac Mac Suibne, apó Conrtabla Coicrð Connaéct, o'eg<sup>d</sup>

A.D. 1372. <sup>2</sup>chaí, B. <sup>3</sup>an, B. <sup>4</sup>ru—this, B. The order in B is:  
Maínípter—Maetsamain. <sup>h-h</sup> 77b, r. m. (imperfect, owing to excision  
of edge), n. t. h., A; text supplied from B.

A.D. 1373. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>The third i is n. t. h., A; 1378, B. <sup>c-c</sup>om.,  
B. <sup>d</sup>moptuur ept, B.

<sup>7</sup> Died.—June 21, 1377.

<sup>8</sup> *Clann-in-caich*.—*Clan of the Blind* (O'Reilly; sl. 1256, *supra*); anglicised Clankee, a bar. in co. Cavan, the patrimony of the sept.

<sup>9</sup> *Mac Branain*.—Dermot, lord of Corea-Achlann (the Mac Branan territory in the east of co. Roscommon), A. L. C.

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Muirghisa*.—From a Re-script of Gregory XI. (Anagni, Aug. 29, 1377), we learn (what the

native Annals, as far as I know, have omitted to record) that, on the death of O'Finaghty ([1354] *supra*), before the collation reserved to the Curia was made, Charles, the archdeacon, procured his election by the Chapter, got it confirmed by Thomas [O'Carroll] of Tuam, and had himself consecrated bishop of Elphin. One of the acts for which he was excommunicated by bishop Thomas

son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, was slain there and [1377] Tadhg junior, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh and Ua Mainnin Mor and Mac Dubghaill and the son of Niall [Mac Neill] the Crooked and many others were slain there likewise.—Mael-Domnaigh the vigil-keeper, [and] Fachtna, son of David Ua Mordha, died.—Edward [III.], king of the Saxons, died.<sup>7</sup>—Donnchadh, son of William Ua Cerbail the handsome, king of Eili, eminent in hospitality and prowess, died this year.—Mathgamain<sup>8</sup> Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh, died in that year.—The Monastery of Es-ruadh was burned in the same year.—Geoffrey, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by the Clann-in-caich.<sup>8</sup>—Mac Brana[i]n<sup>9</sup> the Lamé and the great Dean, Mac Muirghisa<sup>10</sup>, died in the court of the Pope.—Domnall Ua Gallchobuir, namely, son of Eerghal, son of Inmanagh, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1378] 1373<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Mor, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, namely, the chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, an excellent woman without dispute, died a death of Unction and penance and was buried honourably in Cluain-Conmaicne.—Toirdelbach Mac Suibne, high

[appointed by the same pope, on the translation of Gregory to Tuam in 1372] was the confirmation of elections to dignities (Theiner, p. 363).

In the account returned by John de Cabrespino, papal Nuncio in England and Ireland, of benefices granted in the third year of Urban V. (1362-70), it is stated that the canonical election and subsequent confirmation by bishop Charles of canon Thomas Ma[c]murgosa [the Mac Muirghisa of the text] was ratified by the Curia on Feb. 5 and

confirmed (by the pope) on Feb. 14, 1365 (*ib.* p. 340).

The most probable explanation is that Gregory remained in the papal Court until his elevation to Tuam and tacitly acquiesced in the administration of the diocese by the bishop in possession.

From the fact of Mac Morrissey dying in Rome it may be inferred that he proceeded thither in connection with the charges mentioned in the Rescript.

[1378] <sup>1</sup> 1373.—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1378.



in° bliadain cetna°. — Caṡal°, mac Mael-τσεḡlainn (mic° ḡilla-1pa ruaiḡ°) [U]i Raḡḡillaiḡ, do éḡ.—ḡilla-Cpirt O Ruaipe ḡ'eg°.—ḡearḡal° O Mail-Miaḡaiḡ, tairpeḡ Muinnṡiru-Cepballa[1]n, raí coitḡenn ḡan° oul-taḡ pe ouine°, ḡ'eg°.—ḡrian Maḡ Uirḡir, aḡbur ruḡ ḡer-Manaḡ, do marbaḡ do° cloinḡ Ḳirt Meḡ Uirḡir.—Domnall Maḡ ḡraḡaiḡ, tairpeḡ Teallaiḡ-Cepḡaill, raí coitḡenn, ḡ'eg° in° bliadain rin°.—ḡaitep Mac Uilliam ḡupe do marbaḡ le Muinnṡiru-Maille irin° bliadain cetna°.—ḡrian hUa¹ ḡraín, rí hUa-ḡaela[1]n, cenn beoḡaḡta 7 éiniḡ na Laiḡneḡ, ḡ'eg°.—Maḡnur, mac Caṡail óig [U]i Concobuir, ḡ'eg in° bliadain cetna°. — | Inḡ-ḡoiḡḡ° do ḡenum do Maḡ Raḡnaiill co n-a ḡraiṡpḡ 7 co n-a oipeḡtaiḡ 7 do ḡa Cloinḡ-Ḳeḡa 7 ḡ'ḡearḡal hUa Ruaipe ap Caṡal ruaiḡ Maḡ Raḡnaiill. Caṡal do tinol a ceitḡir 7 a ḡpaḡo 7 a cleamnaḡ, ionn, ḡa Ḳiarḡmat Mac n-Ḳiarḡmata 7 ḡa Domnall n-ouḡ, ap éinn na ḡocraḡe rin. Maḡ Raḡnaiill co n-a muinnṡir do maḡ-ḡaḡuḡ ann. Eḡta moḡa do marbaḡ ap an maḡom rin, ionn, ḡearḡal Maḡ Raḡnaiill—cenn ḡonupa 7 ḡaiḡupa an ḡaerḡer rin—7 Mac Seḡolaiḡ 7 Mac ḡille-ouḡ 7 moḡan aile naḡ apimṡer ḡunn.—Ḳubḡablaḡ, ingen Meḡ Raḡ-naiill, bean [U]i Mail-Mhiaḡaiḡ, ḡ'eg.—Ḳonnḡaḡ, mac Muirceḡtaiḡ [U]i Concobuir, ḡ'eg°.—Uilliam hUa¹ hUigino ḡ'eg in° bliadain cetna°.—ḡrian° mac Taiḡḡ, mic Ruaiḡrí, [U]i Chonḡobair, do marbaḡ.—Seaan hUa ḡiala[1]n, ionn, ollam maḡ pe ḡan, ḡ'eg in bliadain ri°.—Eoin hUa Ḳroma, bicair Cille-Naaile², moḡtuur

A 77d ends *ert quinto° iour Decimbrur*°<sup>h</sup>. |

A.D. 1373. ¹ O, A. ² uile, B. —<sup>ee</sup> itl., n. t. h., (A) MS. ³ The order in B is: ḡearḡal—Ḳaitep—ḡrian. ⁴ *ie—by*, B.

<sup>h</sup> The remainder of A 77d was left vacant by the original hand.

² *High Constable*.—This term is used to denote the chief captain of gallowglasses (O'D. iv. 670).

³ *By the sons of*. — Omitted in O'Donovan's translation (iv. 673)



Constable<sup>2</sup> of the Fifth of Connacht, died the same year.— [1373]  
 Cathal, son of Mael-Sechlainn (son of Gilla-Isu the Red)  
 Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Gilla-Crist O'Ruairc died.—  
 Ferghal O'Mail-miadhhaigh, chief of Muintir-Cer-  
 balla[i]u, a generous man in general without refusal to  
 anybody, died.—Brian Mag Uidhir, one fit to be king of  
 Fir-Manach, was killed by the sons of<sup>3</sup> Art Mag Uidhir.—  
 Domnall Mac Bradaigh, chief of the Tellach-Cerbail, a  
 general sage, died in that year.—Walter Mac William de  
 Burgh was killed by the Muintir-Maille in the same  
 year.—Bran Ua Brain, king of Ui-Faela[i]n, head of the  
 courage and liberality of the Lagenians, died.—Maghnus,  
 son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, died the same year.—  
 Attack was made by Mag Raghnaill with his kinsmen and  
 with his septs and by the two Clans of Aedh<sup>4</sup> [Ua  
 Ferghail] and by Fergal Ua Ruairc on Cathal Mag  
 Raghnaill the Red. Cathal mustered his kerns and his  
 friends and his marriage-kindred, namely, under Diarmait  
 Mac Diarmata and under Domnall<sup>5</sup> the Black, to make  
 head against those forces. Mag Raghnaill with his  
 people was defeated there. Great numbers were killed in  
 that defeat, namely, Fergal Mag Raghnaill—head of hap-  
 piness and wealth was that noble man—and Mac Sennlaich  
 and Mac Gille-duibh and many others that are not reckoned  
 here.—Dubchablaigh, daughter of Mag Raghnaill, wife of  
 Ua Mail-Miadhhaigh, died.—Donnchadh, son of Muircer-  
 tach Ua Concobuir, died.—William Ua hUiginn died the  
 the same year.—Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua  
 Conchobair, was killed.—John Ua Fiala[i]n, namely, a  
 good ollam in poetry, died this year.—John Ua Droma,  
 vicar of Cell-Naaille<sup>6</sup>, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of  
 December.

<sup>4</sup> *Two Clans of Aedh*.—Namely, of  
 Aedh (Hugh) O'Farrell, i.e. the  
 Clann-Hugh and the Clann-Shane

(for whom see [1355], note 5  
*supra*).

<sup>5</sup> *Domnall*.—Mac Dermot.

(Lapairpina', ingen Maişirter Tomair Mic Shilla-  
Choirgle, o'heg octauo 1our Mian, 1373<sup>1</sup>.)

[Cal. 1an. [i. p., l. xu.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°  
1111.°

B 74b [Cal. 1an. [ii. p., l. xxii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°  
u.° Dubcāblaig, ingen hUa Concobuir, morpuur ep̄  
quarto 1our Augur̄ti.—Orcar, mac Air̄t, mic Phlaid-  
bertaig Mes Uid̄ir, morpuur ep̄t.

[Cal. 1an. [iii. p., l. uii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°  
u.° Mac Craic̄ Mas Uid̄ir morpuur ep̄t.

[Cal. 1an. [iv. p., l. xiiii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°  
u.° Pol hUa Fiala[i]n morpuur ep̄t.

[Cal. 1an. [vi. p., l. xxx.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°  
u.iii.°

A.D. 1373. <sup>1</sup> t. m., n. t. h.. A; om., B.

<sup>6</sup> *Cell-Naailē.—Church of [St.] Naile* (whose feast was Jan. 27). The parish containing the church of Kinnawley (an instance of *l* replaced by *n*) is partly in the barony

of Knockninny, co. Fermanagh, and partly in the barony of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan. See O'D. F. M. iv. 708-9; Kelly: *Calendar of Irish Saints*, p. 62.

A.D. 1374-8. These five textual years are omitted in A. In the (B) MS., spaces are left for the respective ferials and epacts. Folio 74b is occupied by the years being placed at wide intervals.

(END OF VOL. II.)

(Lasairghina,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Master Thomas Mac Gilla-Coisgle, died on the 8th of the Ides [8th] of May, [A.D.] 1373 ) (1373)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. 1374. (1374)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. 1375. Dubchablaigh<sup>1</sup> daughter of Ua Concobuir, died on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of August.—Oscar, son of Art, son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, died. (1375)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon,] A.D. 1376. Mac Craith Mag Uidhir died. (1376)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon,] A.D. 1377. Paul Ua Fiala[i]n died. (1377)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon,] A.D. 1378. (1378)

(1373) <sup>1</sup> *Lasairghina, etc.*—This obit I have not found elsewhere.

\* \* On the blank space left in A, a different hand wrote the following: *Ḥac aon lei[ḡ]rur an bec ro, caḡraḡ benraḡc ar anmun an ḡir ro ḡraḡb.* Each one that shall read this little bit, let him bestow a blessing on the soul of the man who wrote [it].

Whereon another commented

thus: *1ḡ cora a tabuirt ar an-man Ruairḡu h1 Luinin ro ḡḡruḡ an leaḡur co maḡt.* It is fitter to bestow it on the soul of Ruaidri O'Luinin who wrote the book well.

(1375) <sup>1</sup> *Dubchablaigh, etc.*—The entries under this and the two following years are taken from a source with which I am unacquainted.

There was a knock about the altar.

How much space will result in 1 year? (eg. A21 or AC?)

[illegible][illegible]

... (p. 107)

Ways to improve  $\frac{7.4 \times 10^8 \text{ g}}{\text{year}}$  of waste going into the landfill

Exhibit 6. Two pages from the Decennial 4th Ed. of Archib. 1790

continued from p. 2 of *Chattahoochee*

2. The results of the 1994 survey are consistent with those of the 1994 survey.

Removal in 1907 - 1908 General Purpose 7 Tobacco Duty + (N.B. See notes at 1908)

It is subject of our consideration as an infinite ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of central)

2 grā ai [a] ? 1113. - dotas abrusque curio !

*Amaretti de terna - feta in ulei ceatarda, idem, 7 na 7<sup>o</sup> ~~de~~ la H T.*

2. Count of English made plan in a year (with N. & B. & with C. & with D.) (Note that

(11) Endeavour (H. B. Swainson was Captain of Endeavour, see 1098)  
 (12) Endeavour (H. B. Swainson was Captain of Endeavour, see 1098)

could be made, in a way that would be of the utmost importance to the island, cut down by local authorities.

una a lungo (lavoro) / smetta (comprato) e chiamare da sperti alle

2. of blood found by A. B. C. C. by intervention of Court & Committee of Patient for common

Jan 7 to March 18 1880.

*Eutrechtha ferax* Nixon & Bacon Annals (last year) 1907  
*Eutrechtha ferax* Nixon & Bacon Annals (last year) 1907

Exhaust Run Drain, northern slope of T.  
in local horizon

First current of Gulf n. Equator by west coast of Africa. North East of America. To south.

77) A. Minckley, entire date different collector. Name overlooked as foreigner for a while.  
See page 2 for last dated. 1108 In Conquest in August. 1110 Made

*Syntherisma* (1906-1908), has been shown to have been introduced from Europe.

Yellow and Telukok Co. on the island of Telukok (pt!). Known for 1999. G. 1999.

2. of which is retaliation



- 1113 Flannan mac Maoil-Jac. (died Apr 1091) Name of first MacGilla  
of Clutha under Rindin off Ulidia bet 2, rising to a name & the same as  
1115 do do do do ... un... 'assault' .. parts complete do  
1116 Cellach (son of Eadard) for count Constant don clain can mure a Ciarach  
1117 Domnach Donn Dubhan (see Ed's note) / name does in do do  
1120 Cellach in Mairtort caise a spiter.  
1123 do ainnech Ciannan if the protection of C.  
1124 Tormag - pringorthigin gall n-bron T / bridgath ... <sup>Casca</sup> ~~red~~ (q.k.)  
O'Connor executes the bishop of Meander  
1125 Mac Lorc na Gae uir fionnshil. & mader T & abbotismacht y & n-rod Pail  
" T.O'Connor gives Rights of Dublin & the Fair to his son Conchobhar  
X 1128 Buirge a Cellach while in prison - He sulebach - do  
1129 Cellach mac opho, etc., etc. + can mabhaigh caldburthaigh mubhaigh  
(i.e. celebad distinct fr. sefenn. Has the 'idiot' tendency both as of self.!)  
(1132-1155 warrior) Out fr 1172 upra  
1156 Braghda Lamphen (first dx.?)  
1157 Sionua of D. O Mailceol-laoine - uncommunicated (killer in Ann. Clow.)  
1158 do do do do (1157 Conversation of Mellym - gift of land & date of April)  
O'Connor & wife of I. O'Connor  
1161 Ua Buidchain, att. of lory, records (1158) made head gall Columban church.  
Doel, makes account of lory - details of death - 'free' the Columban church of Meath & then  
from secular workmen & got their gain & smack himself  
1162 Spirit of Clare - His Court of talk bho andropus polder andropus 'unfortunately'  
1170 & n-alro cabla / N. McMorrough T can exach... can homage...  
1172 Can cillebach, infirm / Promote A promote B (year 1201)  
1177 Conversation of lory by lone Kelly of lory - heavy 'term' & piece' for  
1178 barcath, barcath = tubachath 'sudden assault'?  
1179 savaged capture Portlaine / lorying no rith take in the book of Armagh  
" N. Donach claime Traghan y & n-sichnach arfenna To  
1188 King of Conil Corall claim daron breach do las froma-chlath amach  
1213 Attack on [members of?] Anil or lophain while under 'protection' - com.  
1214 airucht dat. of supra / Propos of other (?) taken out of memory of Ann  
X 1217 Gella Amann hua Morlain, ollam Eicinn & mbrethennacht / (adding)  
X 1220 dispute betw O'Neill & community of lory re altar - further dispute betw new altar  
ambrosius (NB) re lorchship. Left to decision of court of lorch

1. ... of ...  
 2. ...  
 3. ...  
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 5. p. 356) cro-chottach, d.p. 353 (inv. 130).  
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0. Does toisech mean military commander? of infirmo lito res + day?



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